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INFORMATION
Concerning
THE AMERICAN NEGRO
and
METHODISM

by
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The General Board of Education of The Methodist Church

12-55 Rev. Christian Educational Service Leaflet 8344-B

GENERAL*

There are 15,042,286 Negroes in the United States. They constitute 9.9% of the total population.

In 1940 72.0% of the Negroes in the United States lived in the South.[1] By 1950 the percentage had dropped to 62.5%.

During the 1940-1950 decade, the Negro population in the Southern states had an increase of only 1.5%. In the rest of the United States, the Negro population increased 56.6%.

The Negro population is shifting from the rural to the urban areas of the United States. In 1940, 48.6% of the United States Negro population lived in urban areas. By 1950 the percentage had increased to 62.5%. Some examples of the percent gain of Negro population in areas outside the South are:

California	271.8%
Michigan	112.3%
Illinois	66.7%
New York	60.7%
Ohio	51.1%
District of Columbia	49.9%
New Jersey	40.4%
Pennsylvania	35.8%

In the August 1953 issue of Reader's Digest in the article "Prejudice is Losing Out in San Francisco" it was stated that in the six years prior to the close of World War II the Negro population of San Francisco had become ten times larger. The number of persons had increased from 5,000 to 50,000.

*Unless otherwise indicated, the data in this section is based on information contained in The Negro in the Schools by Harry S. Ashmore. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1954.

[1] Includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Two other examples of cities, outside the South, whose Negro population greatly increased during the 1940-1950 decade are: *

	1940	1950	percent increase
Detroit (City)	150,790	303,721	49.6%
Chicago	277,731	492,265	80. %

During the decade of 1940-1950 six Southern States had a decrease in their Negro population. They are:

	percent loss
Alabama	.4%
Georgia	2.0%
Kentucky	5.7%
Mississippi	8.2%
Arkansas	11.6%
Oklahoma	13.8%

Approximately ten years ago 180 counties in the South had more Negroes than white people living in them. In some counties the ratio was nine to one. The 1950 census indicates that there are now only 153 Southern counties where the Negroes outnumber the white people. Macon County, Alabama has the largest Negro percent of the total population of any county in the South. It is 84.4%.

Other Southern counties with a larger percentage of their total population Negro are: Greene County, Alabama 83.0%; Lowndes County, Alabama 82.2%; Tunica County, Mississippi 81.8% and Charles City County, Virginia 81%.

The following is a list of the Southern states with the number of counties in them whose Negro population is larger than the white population:

Georgia	38	Arkansas	6
Mississippi	31	Texas	3
South Carolina	21	Florida	2
Virginia	14	Tennessee	2
Alabama	14	Oklahoma	0
Louisiana	12	Kentucky	0
North Carolina	10		

*Information secured through Dr. S. M. Riley, District Superintendent, Chicago District, Lexington Conference, The Methodist Church.

THE NEGRO AND METHODISM

The Early Days

"Methodism has served the Negro people from very early times. One of the most romantic stories of home missions is that of the plantation missions in the South; white preachers working exclusively among the slaves secured a larger number of practically heathen converts than all the missionary societies had gathered upon all the fields of the heathen world." [1]

Also, through the years the Negro has served the Methodist Church. Outstanding examples during the early days of American Methodism are Harry Hosier and John Stewart.

In his book The Negro in the Methodist Church, Mason Crum states that although Harry Hosier could neither read nor write he preached with great power. As a sort of attendant he traveled with Francis Asbury, Thomas Coke and others. He was given many opportunities to preach to both white and Negro groups. His messages were very effective.

John Stewart, a supposedly confirmed alcoholic, was the first Methodist missionary. In the book Endless Line of Splendor, Halford E. Luccock says that Stewart was converted on one Sunday in 1815 and joined the Methodist Church the very next Sunday. Very soon thereafter, without being duly authorized and without the assurance of financial aid, he decided to serve as a missionary among the Indians. Jonathon Pointer, a Negro, had had the experience of living among the Indians. He knew their language. By serving as an interpreter, he helped Stewart preach and start a religious awakening among the Indians. Their work contributed to the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1819.

Negro Methodist Denominations

Of the 214,235 members of the Methodist Church in the United States in 1816, 42,304 were Negroes. About 75%, or 30,000, of these Negro members were in the South. About this time large Negro groups, because of unpleasant relations with their white brethren, formed independent Methodist churches.

One of these is the African Methodist Episcopal Church which was formally organized in 1816. It had its beginning in 1787 when a group of Negroes withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia because of certain discriminatory practices. Today this denomination is considered as the second largest Methodist group in the United States. It has 1,166,301 members and 5,878 churches.

Another Negro Methodist group was organized in 1796 when the Negro members of John Street Church in New York City protested against the discrimination that existed in the church. In 1848 this group approved the name African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. In 1952 this church had 760,158 members and 3,160 churches.

According to the Handbook of Denominations by Frank S. Mead, both of the preceding Negro Methodist denominations have extensive home and foreign missionary programs and support a combined total of approximately 23 educational institutions.

[1] Methodism Among American Negroes, Editorial Department, Board of Missions and Church Extension, The Methodist Church.

A third Negro Methodist group, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, grew out of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Just before and during the Civil War there were between 225,000 and 250,000 Negro slave members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Following the Emancipation Proclamation, all but about 80,000 of these members joined the independent Negro Methodist groups which had related themselves to the Northern Methodist Church. In 1870, at their own request, the 80,000 Negroes remaining in its membership were granted permission by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South to form a church of their own which became known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1951 there were 392,167 members and 2,469 churches in this denomination. At its last General Conference in 1954, it was agreed to change the name of the church to "Christian Methodist Episcopal."

Through the years a close relationship existed between the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This historic relationship was preserved at the time of the Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1939. The following statement appears in the constitution of The Methodist Church:

"We recommend that financial support of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church be continued by those jurisdictional divisions with which said church is historically related, and to such an extent as those jurisdictions may deem wise." [1]

THE NEGRO IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church has approximately a third of a million Negro members. An undetermined number of them are members of churches in the North Central, Northeastern and Western Jurisdictions of The Methodist Church. However, the majority of them are in the Central Jurisdiction[+] which is composed entirely of Negro congregations and overlaps the five other jurisdictions of The Methodist Church. In a few instances, white persons have become members of churches in the Central Jurisdiction.

The following are some statistical data regarding the Central Jurisdiction:

Regular preachers	1,331
Supply pastors	527
Pastoral charges	1,644*
Preaching places	2,982
Total membership	345,820
Church school membership	177,202
Number of districts	80
Number of annual conferences	17

1952 Discipline of The Methodist Church, paragraph 46, section 4.
[+]See attached map of the Central Jurisdiction
*1952

Thirteen of the 17 annual conferences are in the southern section of the United States. Two others include southern states in the geographical areas they cover.

Approximately 215,315 members or 62% of the total membership are in the South.

In 1952, 1451 of the 1644 pastoral charges or 88% had less than 300 members.

In 1952, twenty four churches had 1000 members or more.

There are four active and one retired Negro Bishops of The Methodist Church who preside over Methodist work in the Central Jurisdiction and Africa. They are:

John W. E. Bowen, Atlantic Coast Area
(Central Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Annual Conferences)

Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis Area
(Central West, Lexington, Southwest and Tennessee Annual Conferences)

Willis J. King, New Orleans Area
(Louisiana, Mississippi and Upper Mississippi Conferences)

Edgar A. Love, Baltimore Area
(Delaware, East Tennessee, North Carolina and Washington Annual Conferences)

Alexander P. Shaw (retired), New Orleans Area
(Texas and West Texas Annual Conferences)

Other retired Negro bishops of The Methodist Church are:

Robert E. Jones, Waveland, Mississippi

Edward W. Kelly, Detroit, Michigan

Negroes are serving in important places on all of the national boards, commissions and agencies of The Methodist Church. Some of these boards, commissions and agencies have Negro persons serving on their national staff of workers:

Board of Missions

Section of National Missions
Charles F. Golden, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

Section of Church Extension
Dennis R. Fletcher, 1701 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Woman's Division of Christian Service
Theressa Hoover, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

The Methodist Publishing House

Central Christian Advocate

Prince A. Taylor, Jr., Editor, 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Board of Education

Division of Educational Institutions

James S. Thomas, P. O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tennessee

Division of the Local Church

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., P. O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tennessee

Board of Evangelism

J. W. Golden, 1908 Grand Avenue, Nashville 2, Tennessee

W. D. Lester, 1908 Grand Avenue, Nashville 2, Tennessee

Board of Lay Activities

J. H. Touchstone, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois

Board of Temperance

William Ferguson, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Arthur R. Howard, 100 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Board of Pensions

Timothy B. Echols, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois

Educational Institutions

The following educational institutions for Negroes are related to The Methodist Church:

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. - David D. Jones, president emeritus
Willa B. Player, president
"One of the distinctive colleges for Negro women in America."

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida-Richard V. Moore, pres.
"Four-year, teacher-training, liberal arts, trades emphases."

Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina - President to be appointed
"South Carolina's oldest Negro college, serving the largest conference in the Central Jurisdiction."

Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia - James P. Brawley, president
"Occupies an important place in Atlanta's University System."

Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana - Albert W. Dent, president
"An example of co-operation for educational quality."

Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. - Harry V. Richardson, president
"One of two accredited theological seminaries for Negroes in America."

Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas - J. J. Seabrook, president
"A new institution for a new task." (Sponsored jointly with the Congregational Church)

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee - Harold D. West, president
"One of two medical schools for Negroes in America."

Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn. - H. Dickason, pres.
"Methodism's only junior college in the Central Jurisdiction."

Paine College, Augusta, Georgia - E. C. Peters, president
"A co-operative educational venture with the C. M. E. Church."

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas - M. L. Harris, president
"Outstanding in its region for training community leaders."

Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi - L. M. McCoy, president
"A vital program of liberal arts and in-service training of many teachers for Mississippi."

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas - J. S. Scott, president
"Emphasizes teacher-training for Texas and Louisiana."

Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore, Md. - Howard L. Cornish, director
"Methodism's only fully developed Christian Foundation on the campus of a state college for Negroes."

In a statement concerning "Methodist Colleges for Negroes" adopted by the General Board of Education of The Methodist Church, April 22, 1954, the following paragraph is included:

"Renewed support of Christian higher education at this critical stage of our history will not only improve the social positions of our Negro citizens, but it will give us young Negro leaders who will bring strong Christian influence into all areas of the American community. The best way to fortify the Negro college in these changing times is to make it a very good Christian college."

Among the secondary schools related to The Methodist Church, the following three are serving Negro youth:

Allen High School, Asheville, North Carolina

Boylan Haven School, Jacksonville, Florida

Browning Home and Mather Academy, Camden, S. C.

At Baldwin, Louisiana is located the Sager Brown and Godman School which serves Negro children in the elementary grades.

Summer Assembly

The Gulfside Assembly located at Waveland, Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico is a Methodist summer assembly founded by Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Central Jurisdiction. It has several beautiful and modern buildings, and is the scene each summer of numerous activities, conferences and training schools for ministers and laymen.

A Map of the Central Jurisdiction

The map on page 9 shows the episcopal areas and annual conferences of the Central Jurisdiction. Also located on the map is the Gulfside Assembly and the educational institutions related to the Board of Education.

Community Centers

Community centers or social service agencies for Negroes are operated by The Methodist Church throughout the United States.

"The Community centers have a fourfold purpose: (1) To meet community needs in recreation, child care and welfare, vocational training, better housing and better living conditions. (2) To train leaders of ability. (3) To interpret the races to each other and thus help to remove misunderstanding and prejudice. (4) To bring individuals into vital relationship with Christ."[1] Some of these institutions are:

Bethlehem House, 801 N. 46th Street, Birmingham 6, Alabama
Bethlehem Community Center, 9 McDonough Blvd., S.E., Atlanta Ga.
Campbell Friendship House, 2100 Washington Street, Gary, Indiana
People's Methodist Community Center, 2019 Simon Bolivar Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana
Bethlehem Center, 920 N. Blair Street, Jackson 2, Mississippi
Bethlehem Community Center, 408 Hickory Street, Winston-Salem 4, North Carolina
Bethlehem Community Center, 530 N. E. 6th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Bethlehem Community Center, 2500 Elmwood Avenue, Columbia 24, South Carolina
Bethlehem Center, 1417 Charlotte Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee
Bethlehem Center, 970 E. Humbolt Street, Fort Worth 4, Texas
Bethlehem Center, 1016 State Street, Richmond 23, Virginia

Miscellaneous

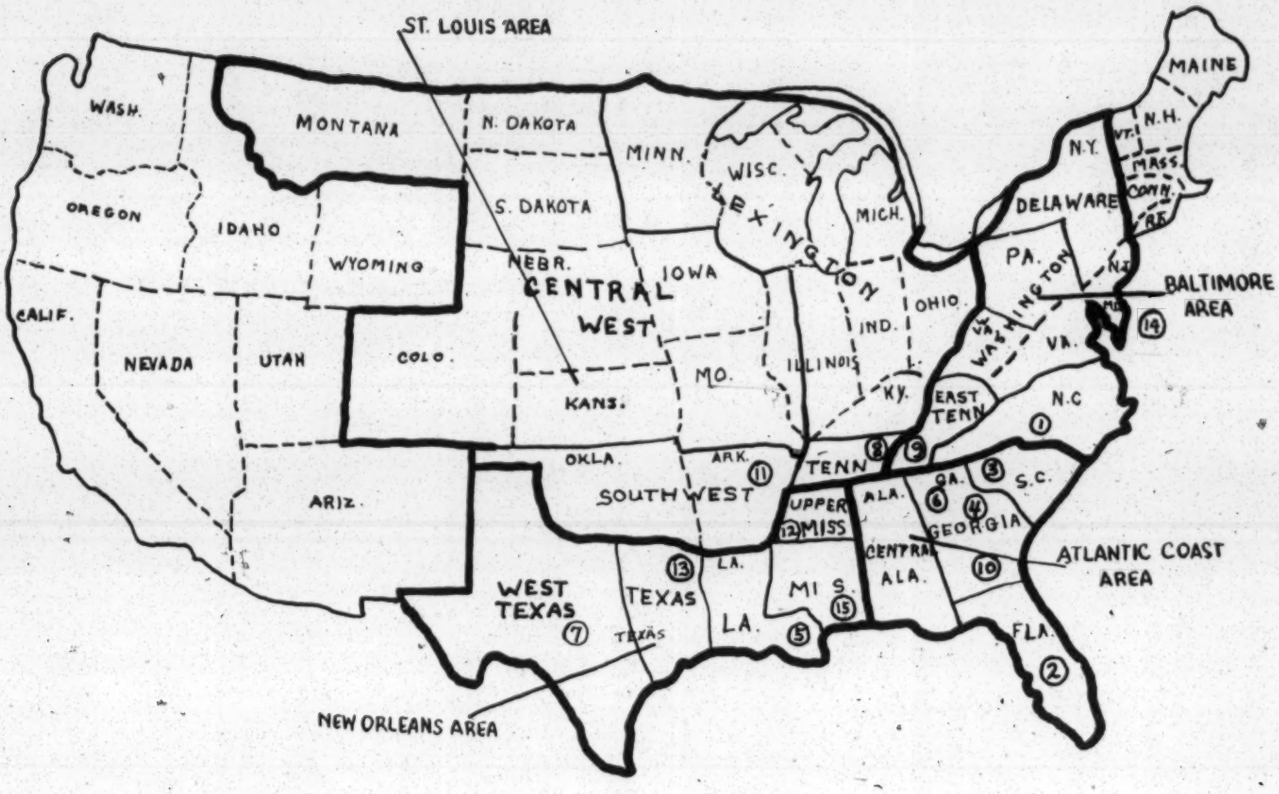
Additional significant projects, activities and programs involving the Negro in the total life of The Methodist Church are being promoted and carried out by the various general boards and agencies.

Also, some excellent work is being done on the area, conference, district and local church levels.

To create interest and indicate the kind of job being done, a few facts and activities have been presented and described on the foregoing pages. One will find it extremely profitable to examine carefully the yearbooks, journals and annual reports of the boards, commissions, agencies and annual conferences of The Methodist Church. In them can be found more detailed and complete information regarding the participation and integration of the American Negro in the life and program of The Methodist Church.

[1] Methodism Among American Negroes, Editorial Department, Board of Missions and Church Extension, The Methodist Church.

Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church



1. Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina
2. Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.
3. Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina
4. Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
5. Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana
6. Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia
7. Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas
8. Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee
9. Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.
10. Paine College, Augusta, Georgia
11. Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
12. Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi
13. Wiley College, Marshall, Texas
14. Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore, Maryland
15. Gulfside Assembly, Waveland, Mississippi

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

9 April 56

To: GSM

re: Your memo to me of Fri. 6 - April 56 on SRC Newsletter mailing list.

The current mailing list of the Newsletter was decided at its inception with full staff participation. It is of course subject to revision.

From the response of recipients in state organizations to it, it would seem wise to continue it. It keeps them abreast of organizational happenings in the region and has received praise at several state meetings.

If you think it wise we can poll State Chairmen to ascertain their feelings about their board members receiving it.

JRA.

Fred,

I riffled through some of the outgoing envelopes for SRC news. Seems to me it gets to Board members of State Organizations. I greatly doubt the wisdom of this. I don't think we have much right to educate them on us, unless by arrangement with them or with their State organizations. What do you think?

April 6, '56

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

14 May 56

Dear GSM -

I got the attached memo from Ted Leskes - it probably should go to our new Counsel, Joe Haas -

I asked Ted for 15 more copies so we could have one for each state org., one for Morris Abram, and two for our files.

Joe.

P.S. NAIRO -

J. B. Routh
S.R.C.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1956

TO Robert E. Bondy, Director
National Social Welfare Assembly

FROM Theodore Leskes

SUBJECT The proposed regulation of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to tax-exempt organizations

In 1954 the Congress enacted a completely recodified tax law.[1] That action by Congress necessitated revising and renumbering the old tax regulations and that is the process currently being followed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in publishing "proposed" or "tentative" regulations in the Federal Register[2] and inviting the submission of "any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto."

I. Background

A. In the 1954 recodification of the Internal Revenue Code, Section 101 (6), which enumerated and described the organizations entitled to tax exemption, was edited somewhat and renumbered Section 501 (c)(3). Since the proposed regulation, when finalized and adopted, will be the official interpretation by the Internal Revenue Service of Section 501 (c)(3), a good beginning point for this memorandum would be the text of the section of the Code to be interpreted by the proposed regulations. Subdivision (c) reads as follows:

> (c) List of exempt organizations.- The following organizations are referred to in subsection (a): ***(3) corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.[3]

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[1] Cited as the Internal Revenue Act of 1954, Title 26, U.S.C.

[2] 21 F.R. 461, January 21, 1956.

[3] The underscored language is new and was added by the 1954 revision of the section.

B. A second type of tax exemption, provided under subparagraph (4) of Section 501 (c), should not be confused with the tax exemption provided under subparagraph (3). A non-profit organization which is operated exclusively "for the promotion of social welfare" is not required to pay Federal income taxes under subparagraph (4). To that extent it is relieved of certain tax responsibilities and liabilities. However, contributions and donations made to "social welfare" organizations which are exempt from taxes under subparagraph (4) are not deductible from the gross income of the donor on his income tax returns. This is the type of Federal tax exemption that was formerly granted under Section 101 (8) of the old Code.

C. Historically, the Internal Revenue Service has granted Section 101 (8) exemptions to many groups to which it has denied the much more significant exemption afforded to organizations described as "religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational" under the old Section 101 (6) -- the new Section 501 (c)(3).

II. The Proposed Regulations

A number of obvious and significant changes appear in the proposed regulation interpreting Section 501 (c)(3) when it is contrasted with the old regulation that expounded Section 101 (6).

A. Under the category "General" four tests are set forth for an organization to be entitled to exemption. They are:

(i) It must be organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the specified purposes;

(ii) Its net earnings must not inure in whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals;

(iii) It must not by any substantial part of its activities attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise; and

(iv) It must not participate, or intervene, in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

The "specified purposes" mentioned in the first test are "religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary or educational." The second and third tests are unchanged. The fourth test is new and would cause the proposed regulation to conform to the new language of the Code.

A completely new paragraph has been added in the proposed regulation to clarify what is meant by "organized and operated exclusively" for one or more of the enumerated purposes.

> For the purposes of Section 501 (c)(3) an organization is deemed to be formed and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified therein if its principal, primary and predominant purposes, and substantially all of its activities, are devoted to such specified purpose or purposes. Thus, an activity which is in fact incidental, secondary or subservient to an organization's exempt purpose or purposes and which, when weighed against the whole of the activities of the organization, is less than a sub-

> stantial part of the total, will not ordinarily operate to deny exemption. See, however....restrictions upon all political activities.

B. An attempt has been made to give additional examples of activities that bring an organization within the category of "charitable." The relief of "distress, or other conditions of similar public concern" is added to "poverty" as a charitable "purpose" which would tend to bring an organization within the tax exempt class. Also, the proposed regulation expressly recognizes that receipt of payment for services by a hospital "will not necessarily preclude exemption" provided the other requisite tests are met.

C. The most extensive changes, by both deletions and additions, are proposed to be made in that portion of the tentative regulations that defines what activities are "educational." In this connection, we must bear in mind that the Internal Revenue Code itself makes a distinction between the formal type of educational institution (one with a student body, curriculum and faculty) and the informal type.

1. The old regulation contained a sentence that read "an organization formed, or availed of, to disseminate controversial or partisan propaganda is not an educational organization within the meaning of the Code." Later, the Internal Revenue Service found it necessary to add:

> However, the publication of books or the giving of lectures advocating a cause of a controversial nature shall not of itself be sufficient to deny an organization the exemption, if carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation forms no substantial part of its activities, its principal purpose and substantially all of its activities being clearly of a non-partisan, non-controversial, and educational nature.

Both of these sentences are omitted from the proposed regulations. In their place there appears the following language as a description of the kind of "educational" activity that is deemed to warrant tax exemption:

> In the determination of whether an organization is exempt under this section consideration will be given not only to the purposes for which it was organized, and the powers it possesses, but also to the methods of its operation. To qualify as an exempt educational organization the methods employed by it must in fact be educational. Thus, not only the purpose but also the activities of such an organization must be designed to disseminate knowledge and basic factual material rather than unsupported opinion. The fact that an organization has a particular viewpoint, or takes a particular position, with respect to the subject or subjects presented by it, and that it openly advocates such position, will not of itself operate to deny exemption if in its presentation of the subject or subjects there is a full exposition of the facts upon which the advocated position is premised whereby the individual or the public may form independent opinions

> or conclusions based upon a fair presentation of pertinent factual material. Conversely, exemption may not be allowed under this section to an organization whose principal function, accomplished through its publications, lectures, or other media, is the presentation of opinion without pertinent facts which would permit the individual or the public to reach independent and informed conclusions.

2. The old regulation tended to stress that an educational organization was primarily one engaged in improving or developing "the capabilities of the individual." "Under exceptional circumstances" an organization whose primary purpose was the instruction of "the public" could also qualify as educational. Significantly, the proposed regulation omits the phrase "under exceptional circumstances."

3. A completely new paragraph interprets the term "educational" as including an organization that conducts a fair or exposition, provided it (the organization) meets all the other requirements of Section 501 (c)(3). However, if its "primary purpose" is to bring about the "betterment of the conditions of persons engaged in particular pursuits, or the improvement of products," the organization may be denied exemption as an "educational or a scientific organization" within the meaning of the section.

D. An organization formed to test electrical products to determine whether they are safe for use by the general public is cited as an example of an organization that qualifies for exemption under Section 501 (c)(3) as an organization "operated exclusively for...testing for public safety" provided it meets the other three tests set forth above.

E. A wholly new section of the proposed regulation is headed "Proscribed Activities." It deals with "attempting to influence legislation" and "political activities" as two categories of proscribed activities.

In the category "attempting to influence legislation" the proposed regulation states that if substantially all of the activities of an exempt organization are actually devoted to the exempt purposes, "an incidental advocacy of legislation will not operate to deny exemption." The incidental publication of books "which advocate or oppose an issue which is or may be, the subject of legislative concern" is cited as an illustration. This portion of the proposed regulation states that:

> Exemption will be denied if a substantial part of the activities of an organization consists of activities such as the publication or distribution of materials which present but one side of an issue and advocate legislation thereon, or the solicitation of the votes of legislators for or against legislative proposals, or the presentation at political conventions of issues on which legislation is sought.

Although the proposed regulation, like its predecessor, does not state any percentage figure of staff time or agency budget that would be considered "substantial," it does recognize that substantiality can only be measured "in connection with all other activities of the organization."

Under the category "political activities" the proposed regulation would provide that tax exemption <u>will be denied</u> if the organization "participates or inter-

venes in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office" whether such office be national, state or local. The publication or distribution of written or printed statements or the making of oral statements on behalf of a candidate is deemed participation or intervention. The proposed regulation recognizes that the "coincidental advocacy" of a principle or an issue is distinguishable from "the advocacy of the candidacy of an individual."

F. The section of the proposed regulation that describes the type of organizations entitled to exemption under subparagraph (4) of Section 501 (c) has the following significant language:

> If the purpose and methods of operation of an organization which promotes social welfare are such that they meet the requirements of Section 501 (c)(3) and the regulations thereunder such organization may qualify for exemption under Section 501 (c)(3).

This makes it clear that an organization may be engaged in "social welfare" activities which tend to benefit "mankind generally" and still be classified as an "educational organization" entitled to exemption under Section 501 (c)(3) rather than necessarily being relegated to the less valuable exemption under subparagraph (4).

III. The Hearings

Public hearings were held in Washington on April 10, 11 and 12, 1956 by the Internal Revenue Service on the proposed regulations covering tax exempt organizations.

The first day's hearings were concerned with a discussion of churches and their functions. Some disagreement arose over the treatment by the Internal Revenue Service of commercial enterprises run for a profit by certain religious groups, with the profit devoted exclusively for church and church-related activities. There was also some discussion of the fact that the less formally constituted religious groups and organizations sometimes find their related activities disadvantaged as contrasted with the tax benefits enjoyed by similar activities of the more formally organized churches which require clerical supervision and control over all church-related activities. Present at the April 10th sessions were representatives of the American Humanist Association, Christian Brothers, National Catholic Welfare Conference, American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, National Council of the Churches of Christ, Methodist Publishing House, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Social Legislation and Information Service, Religious News Service and the American Bar Association.

On April 11, 1956 representatives of law, accounting and banking firms discussed those aspects of the proposed regulations which would not be of concern to us.

On April 12, the last day of the hearings, an attorney, Arthur K. Mason of the Washington law firm of Chapman, Walsh & O'Connell, testified with respect to three portions of the proposed regulation that are of immediate interest. The first portion of the regulation that was criticized was that which requires "a full exposition of the facts" upon which the organization's position is premised

so as to enable the individual or the public to form "independent opinions or conclusions based upon a fair presentation of pertinent factual material." It was pointed out that the word "full" was a potential mischief-maker. How does one ascertain that a particular position has been documented by all the facts? Wouldn't such documentation make any presentation of a viewpoint "unduly lengthy and prolix?" It was suggested to the Internal Revenue Service that the proposed regulation require a "fair" presentation (instead of a "full" presentation) of the "principal pertinent facts" (rather than "of the facts") upon which the advocated position is premised so as to enable the individual or public to "form independent opinions or conclusions."

The second suggestion dealt with the same portion of the proposed regulation. It was noted that grants-in-aid and research fellowships are today's common tools of advanced study. A sponsoring organization frequently has no control over the results; or even over the form of the published document, that eventuate from such grants-in-aid. It was therefore proposed that tax-exempt educational organizations not be penalized if they provide financial assistance to independent research or studies, and if the publications embodying the results of such studies openly advocate a particular position or take a particular viewpoint; provided the tax-exempt organization did not control or dictate in advance the conclusions of the study, and provided further that the organization does not use such grants-in-aid as a device to promote the publication of a particular point of view.

The third proposal dealt with that section of the tentative regulation which describes proscribed activities -- attempts to influence legislation. It was pointed out that by providing that tax-exempt status should not be lost by the "incidental" publication of books which "advocate or oppose an issue which is, or may be, the subject of legislative concern," the proposed regulation implies that tax exemption would be jeopardized by more than the "incidental" publication of such books. The recent case of Seasongood v. Commissioner[4] was then cited for the proposition that

> In one sense, nearly every effort made by individuals or organizations in the public interest and for the betterment of government necessarily, has as an indirect result at least, some influence on legislation.

The members of the technical staff of the Internal Revenue Service who were present at the public hearings appeared to see the implications of Mr. Mason's presentation but, as is customary at such hearings, they did not ask him any questions or take issue with any of his statements.

None of the constituent agencies of the National Social Welfare Assembly, none of the civil rights groups and none of the "right wing" organizations sent spokesmen to testify with respect to the proposed regulations.

IV. Conclusions

A. The proposed regulation is an improvement in several significant respects over the old regulation.

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4 6 Cir., Dec. 14, 1955

B. An attempt has been made to spell out in greater detail what is meant by an "educational" organization other than the formal educational institution.

C. The proscribed activities are described at greater length and specific reference is made to the need to consider the totality of the agency's activities and program in determining whether attempts to influence legislation are a "substantial" part of the agency's effort. At what point the effort becomes substantial is still vague.

D. Participation or intervention in political campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office will cause the loss of tax-exempt status.

E. The regulation expressly recognizes that an "educational" organization may be engaged simultaneously in promoting "social welfare."

F. Strict compliance with several portions of the proposed regulation might be impossible.

G. It is not known at this time how the proposed regulation will actually be used by the Internal Revenue Service. In Helvering v. Bliss[5] the Supreme Court said that the provisions granting exemption of income devoted to charitable purposes are "liberalization of the law in the tax payer's favor, were begotten from motives of public policy, and are not to be narrowly construed." This theory dominates judicial thinking about tax exemption. Whether, under the new regulation, it also will dominate administrative thinking, remains to be seen.

TL:mcm
4/18/56

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5 293 U.S. 144, 151 (1934)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

18 May 56.

GSM —

I called Ruby Lyello as you suggested and passed on the info re: record keeping etc.

I called John Hope and F. Woods Beckman and built a fire under them to get going. Bonita Valien may take the job as Exec Dir.

Tenn Bd meeting to be held May 26th U of Tenn. School of Social Work, Nashville Could you go?

See you on my return from the West Coast.

Fred.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

July 23, 1956

FBR:

Obviously we should now get out a detailed statement to the states on what their money-raising goals must be for fiscal '55-'56.

This memo, or another, could contain news of the decision of the Executive Committee about provisional status of states that don't make their goals this year.

Ga

Did so FBR

eab/

November 2, 1956

Mrs. P. L. Miles
55 Hibiscus Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Miles:

The answer on both Mr. Parrish and George Mitchell is that if you want either of us for a set date, it will need the payment of travel expenses (nothing more) from Atlanta to Ormond Beach and back to Atlanta.

Mr. Parrish is frequently in Atlanta on SRC business, and I should think it would be manageable with him to persuade him on some intending visit to Atlanta to go on down to serve you. Work it out with Mr. Parrish, whose address is 926 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Kentucky. SRC probably could cover the Louisville-Atlanta-Louisville leg of Mr. Parrish's journey as we would have that in any case. Remote possibility that Parrish or Mitchell, or even in some cases both, may be inspecting around in your neighborhood, in which case on short notice we could tell you that one or the other of us will be around. I expect that if you got hold of Mr. Bill Williams over at the Florida Council on Human Relations, 324 South Beach Street in Daytona Beach, you could persuade him to help you out on some modest fraction of the travel expenses. He has been asking me to come down, but I am so chinchy that I never move unless somebody else pays for it.

Honored by the invitation, and would like to come. And so, I am sure, would Mr. Parrish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/cmb

cc: Mr. William K. Williams
FHR
RHA
CHP

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

DSM Memos

December 5, 1956

FBR:

The December 31 Quarterly Report will be my last one, and time for review will be short. Will you therefore make a special effort to get me in a summary of your end of things by December 27; notwithstanding (of course) the fact that this means you have to chop off some of the Quarter not by then transpired?

Many thanks.

Turned in Dec 26th

FBR

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Call

MISS. STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 9096
JACKSON 3, MISSISSIPPI

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Sherard, Mississippi

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Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

May 23, 1957

July 10th possibly --

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Our Executive Committee can arrange a meeting on any day between June 3rd and 7th which will be convenient for a conference with representatives of the Southern Regional Council. We will appreciate an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern to our organizations.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. Lyells
Executive Director

Fred, these dates are inclusive. At present it seems that Bishop Brunini will not be available again until July.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Post Office Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

MEMORANDUM

June 1, 1957

TO: Members of the Mississippi State Council On Human Relations

FROM: The Executive Committee

This MEMORANDUM and the information reported herein are based upon the discussions and actions of the Board of Directors in meetings held March 1 and April 29, respectively, and a follow-up meeting of the Executive Committee held May 20, 1957.

The need for the continuation of efforts to improve human relations in Mississippi is unquestioned. Because of present circumstances, we have reached the decision to continue the Mississippi State Council On Human Relations on a limited basis with nominal operational expenses. The records and headquarters are still at 1104 Lynch Street; however, all correspondence should be addressed to P. O. Box 9096, Jackson 3, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells accepted the Board's request to continue as Executive Director and to serve as Treasurer for a token monthly fee and expenses as authorized by the Executive Committee. Bishop Joseph B. Brunini, S. W. Miller, and Dr. J. S. Ferguson - all of Jackson - constitute the Executive Committee. Mr. Miller agreed to serve as Interim Chairman until efforts to secure a president have culminated. The Committee asks your COOPERATION in suggesting possible candidates for the office of president.

Memberships and contributions will be accepted from all who believe in the principle of WORKING TOGETHER and wish to continue the fight for GOOD WILL. Membership dues for 1957 are now due and payable. Immediate payment of dues is urged as all expenditures must be met from this source of income. The basic membership is five dollars.* Larger contributions and pledges have ranged up to fifty dollars. (The Director will handle New South subscriptions for those desiring the service. We have been given a Limited Special Subscription Offer of one dollar fifty cents per year.)

****
* OUR NEED FOR FUNDS IS APPROACHING THE CRUCIAL STAGE. MAY *
* WE COUNT ON YOUR EARLY RESPONSE WITH A CHECK OR MONEY *
* ORDER FOR DUES OR A CONTRIBUTION!!! *
****

The present Board of Directors are, in addition to the Executive Committee, Mrs. C. E. Dishmon, Piney Woods; Alexander Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg; Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Cleveland; Dr. P. W. Hill, Clarksdale; A. L. Johnson, Prentiss; Mrs. L. R. Johnson, Clarksdale; Reverend John D. Mangram, Tougaloo; Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Hattiesburg; D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood; Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood; Mrs. C. A. Williams, Jackson; M. L. Williams, Natchez.

All questions about the organization, which are not answered in this Memorandum or in the Constitution and JOTS which were mailed to members in December 1956, may be directed to the Executive Director and will be given full consideration.

Of interest to all who are disturbed about the disruption of communication between the races is the report that a small number of Jackson men (white) are seriously concerned about finding some way of facing up to the situation. Their agenda includes getting together to relieve the feeling of isolation, increasing the number of those concerned, self education, better communication with the Negro community, and informally approaching officials in the interest of a more favorable climate.

For good reading, Rabbi Charles Mantinband of Hattiesburg recommends Birthright; a recent novel on the race situation.

The American Broadcasting Company's "Open Hearing" will carry an hour long documentary on "Segregation and the South" on Sunday, June 16, 1957.

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*Joint Membership (husband and wife) is $7.00.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Published?

To be delivered at the American
Association of Orthopsychiatry
March 1, 1955

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZER IN DESEGREGATION

Now that the legal basis for the elimination of segregation has been established, the role of the community organizer becomes of primary importance. Social work has no monopoly on the concept-Community Organization. Therefore, we shall define at the outset of this paper the frame of reference in which social workers view the term. By definition, community organization in social work is the process by which needs and resources of a community are brought into effective relatedness for the social well being of people.[1] Some variations from the concept as practiced by social work, as against community organization efforts of a sociologist, city planner, psychiatrist, psychologist, or health official may be more readily understood if we indicate that in social work the focus of concern has been on the individual as a whole or at least the individual in his total social setting, whereas in other professions, the focus has been on more segmental aspects.

Social work has acquired considerable knowledge, skills, and techniques from the crucible of experience which can be effectively utilized in community efforts toward desegregation. As a profession whose history is basically rooted in reform movements - reform of the methods of helping the disadvantaged and reform of the conditions that create poverty and social ills[2] - our participation and cooperation in this area of desegregation is natural and logical. But probably what is more important than historical justification is that we share with others a similar professional philosophy of assuring for each human being the opportunity to realize maximum happiness and adjustment within the limits of his capacities.

In practice, a community organizer may or may not be a professionally trained person. He may be a resident of a community who assumes this role or one who is

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[1] Arthur Fink, The Field of Social Work. Rev. Ed. Henry Holt and Company, 1949.

[2] Cora Kasius, New Directions in Social Work. Article by Harry Lurie, "The Responsibilities of A Socially Oriented Profession." Harper & Bros., 1954.

invited in as an "expert" by the community for a particular project. Similarly, the term community is ambiguous and means a lot of things to different people. For the purposes of this discussion, community will be interpreted as a locality in which the total living of a large number of people is contained.

The community organizer as such will be conceived of as one trained in a school of social work, who has been exposed both in theory and practice to four main areas of learning: (1) Basic social work practice courses covering case work, group work, and community organization; (2) Human Grwoth and Development courses which include the normal physical and emotional development of the individual; (3) The Social Services courses which familiarize the student with the social welfare resources of a community; and finally, (4) Research - training and experience.

What knowledge and skills, then, does this person trained primarily in social work and through advanced courses and field work in the community organization phase, bring to the community setting in respect to his role behavior that makes his contribution vital to the process of desegregation?

1. He brings the knowledge that in the role of community organizer he is at best an enabler in the change process. Much like the catalytic agent in the chemical process, he is necessary for successful reaction but is hardly evident in the process. He is the fact finder, the interpreter, the facilitator who plans and arranges meetings, writes reports, promotes and prepared publicity material, runs the office, and serves as overall coordinator. He is never the chairman, the President, or the leader in the conventional sense.

But most important, because of his training, the community organizer is sensitized to the inner workings of the total community. His role thus becomes somewhat that of a "trouble shooter" - a strategist as it were - having a sense of timing in respect to the mobilization of the community resources at his disposal. It, also, becomes his role to keep in close contact with the more specialized professional workers of a community whose knowledges and skills can be used as the occasions are indicated.

2. The community organizer rejects completely the natural tendency to generalize either about communities, groups or individuals. For instance, he does not assume that because a community is in the deep south, its attitudes or traditions are necessarily like those of another southern community. He would not take for granted that all Negro citizens are for desegregation or that all southern white citizens are against it. He would not automatically assign less hostile roles to groups like labor unions, Councils of Churches, or Leagues of Women Voters simply because in many communities they are less hostile and conversely in the case of Chambers of Commerce or real estate boards. We have learned, sometimes, through bitter experiences that communities, like personalities, must be individualized and no short cut is ever a sound substitute for creative research.

3. The community organizer approaches a project or problem situation convinced that if rapport is to be established and movement even begun toward a desirable objective, he must start where the community is, recognizing its present mores, customs, attitudes, and traditions as important to its citizens. They not only have pride at stake but also feel that if the status quo is not the best solution to their problem, it is for them the most comfortable. not clear

Many a community will even deny that it has a problem in the area of segregation or will declare for itself a certain uniqueness that makes the practice rational and happily acceptable by all. This is because the sudden suggestion of change tends to indict the past and along with it responsible individuals. The role of the community organizer, therefore, becomes one of conscious recognition and understanding of causal factors in such community attitudes and from there he can begin to help move with the community toward its identification and acceptance of its limitations. A suggestion or a review of another community's experience tactfully placed is helpful, but more important, praise where the slightest positive movement is shown and a careful avoidance of a condemning or self-righteous approach is mandatory.

4. The community organizer brings to a community the knowledge that while change is most often painful it is ultimately possible and rewarding. Social workers can never forget that the Social Security program which was labeled "radical", "fantastic", and "socialistic" in 1935 was given Cabinet Status in 1952.

Phoenix, Arizona and the State of New Jersey are excellent examples of how desegregation can be rather quickly achieved using sound community organization techniques undergirded by legal support. There have also been many more recent examples in southern communities since the Supreme Court decision. The community organizer never forgets, then, the capacity and the ability of all people for change. Accompanying this is also our conviction that while every individual experiences ambivalence in his social behavior, he has basically the inherent desire to do right by his fellow human beings. Invariably, the President of a school board in a segregated southern community will go to great lengths, almost to the point of exaggeration, to tell how well they provide for "their Negro Children." This manifestation of his need to be fair and to be a good man in the conventional sense can be used by the community organizer, for when facilities are actually observed and viewed in the light of cold, hard statistics, the President, himself, will most often be the first to indicate that maybe the community has more of a problem than he thought.

5. Finally, the community organizer must bring to bear on this situation all of his knowledge and experience with reference to the formation of representative functioning committees, group dyanmics and interaction, and the concept of planning with rather than for people.

He must be able to differentiate between real and self appointed leadership, between passive compliance and genuine approval. He should be perceptive to the nature and motivation of various individuals' interests. He must be especially skillful in the process of interpretation and in the involvement of citizens who are for and against segregation. City officials and communication media should by all

means be included along with other groups both within and without the power structure. Compromise on method may be desirable, but never on principles or goals. He should attempt to set up a time schedule that is realistic but not one that is obviously an effort to delay or postpone what the highest court in the land has proclaimed to be the law.

The findings of the Supreme Court in its decision of May 17, 1954 placed great emphasis on the psychological and sociological factors related to segregation. Inasmuch as the community organizer draws very heavily on these two sciences, it places a great responsibility on him for the implementation of the decision. If the process of desegregation is to come about smoothly, it will be in no small measure due to the teams of behavioral scientists who are not only interested in aiding people to adjust but to adjust in an environment that is mentally and socially healthy. It will be due to those practitioners who are not satisfied to make a man comfortable with his prejudices but will go the step further to make him even more comfortable without them. The community organizer cannot afford to sacrifice the democratic principles of his profession for the sake of conforming to warped community patterns, North or South, lest he too become entangled in the web of their prejudices. It would appear that the only way to avoid the entanglement is to help change the pattern. As a professionally trained social worker, this becomes the role of the community organizer in desegregation.

See pg 2

MEMORANDUM #4

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

TO: Chairmen of State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council.

By-Laws for Affiliated Organizations:

In the period since the issuance of Memorandum #1, discussions have proceeded with people in various of the states as to the form of reorganization which the states would wish to adopt.

Two broad patterns appear.

The first contemplates future organization much as at present. The governing body would be an annual membership meeting, electing an executive board to be responsible for the conduct of the organization between annual meetings, and the board to choose the officers of the organization and select and supervise the employed staff. There would be rotating terms of office for members of the board.

The second, which has been chosen particularly by Kentucky, eliminates the annual membership meeting as its governing body and, while seeking members of the organization, puts the full power of the organization into the hands of a broadly representative executive board. In Kentucky it is proposed that the members of the board shall, for the most part, be persons whose standing in various movements and groups throughout the state will be of importance to the work of the Kentucky organization as a coordinating agency. Specifically, the Kentucky group proposes the name, Kentucky Council of Human Relations.

Attached to this memorandum is a set of By-Laws which would accomplish the first type of organization. Also attached is a set of alternates to certain stipulated clauses of the By-Laws, which alternates would accomplish a structure of the kind proposed in Kentucky.

The sort of organization most of the states have had -- being the sort proposed in the By-Laws as presented here in full -- would have the ready approval of the Southern Regional Council. This office is well disposed toward a broad membership organization as providing a democratic basis for the operation of the state group, and as providing a steady source of dues and contacts for the organizations' educational efforts.

In some of the states it has been found that the effort to build a substantial membership organization would detract from the more important purpose of building an effective coordination within the state of all the forces working toward the Council's general purpose.

The primary purpose of the Southern Regional Council is to launch in each of twelve Southern states a permanent, well-rooted, state organization adapted to the needs of each state. We will consider, with some predisposition toward approval, whatever carefully thought out changes in the particular By-Laws, or in general structure, you may care to propose.

The points covered in Article X of these sample By-Laws must be covered in the By-Laws of any state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

While these By-Laws are sent as a useful guide, we do not mean that they should be automatically adopted. We want each state to set up the kind of organization that it will be happy with.

Enclosures

9/2/54

LEGISLATIVE FLASH!

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
419 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

To eliminate harmful employment and promote educational opportunities for children and youth.

RECEIVED MAY 21 1956

May 17, 1956

Dear Friend:

A measure is now being considered by the House of Representatives which would help decrease the tragic accidents to migrant workers and their children as they travel from one state to another.

The bill (H.R. 9836) proposes to give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to regulate the interstate transportation of migratory agricultural workers. This authority is sorely needed. Migratory workers are frequently hauled thousands of miles in overcrowded, decrepit trucks and the passengers are frequently forced to stand up during most of the journey.

The bill now being considered would permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish reasonable requirements with respect to the comfort of passengers and the safe operation of vehicles which transport them.

The Senate has already passed this bill. Your expression of support will ensure its passage in the House. Will you not wire or write at once to

The Honorable Oren Harris, Chairman
Subcommittee on Communications and Transportation
House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

Sol Markoff

Sol Markoff
Executive Secretary

NAIRO

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

RESEARCH OFFICE
2180 MILVIA STREET
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS
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MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
PRESIDENT-ELECT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan
VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York
GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D. C.
SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan
TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York, New York
FRANCES LEVENSON
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Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
JOHN McDERMOTT
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
JANE REINHEIMER
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

RESEARCH DIRECTOR
HELEN E. AMERMAN
Berkeley, California

156

August 1, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter of July 25. Your suggestion of the three other types of agencies poses a dilemma for me, but I think since we must wind up the final report by August 31, I'll omit them in our survey.

However, the NAIRO officers have approved my using the survey mailing list as the nucleus for a directory of intergroup relations agencies with paid staff. If you feel any of these organizations have paid personnel who could be considered primarily engaged in intergroup relations, we should list them. However, they would have to meet that criterion because I have had to rule out several northern organizations simply because they lacked paid staff. It seems arbitrary, but the line has to be drawn somewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Helen

Helen E. Amerman
Research Director

HEA:tk

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

PRESIDENT-ELECT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Lansing, Michigan

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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New York, N. Y.

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

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Commission on Civil Rights
Hartford, Conn.

West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

North
ELEANOR T. DUNGAN
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

August 3, 1956

TO: All NAIRO Regional Chairmen
Frank Simpson
Eleanor Dungan
John Buggs
Fred Routh

c/o Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

At long last I am getting around to contact you with regard to NAIRO membership promotion. As you may have noticed from the May Board Meeting Minutes, we had hoped to have some kind of mimeographed descriptive statement of the aims and purposes of NAIRO, together with an application form to be used in promoting membership. Our supply of old material is exhausted and we hoped to get out something on an interim basis, but it just hasn't been possible up to now. As Membership Chairman, I must do whatever I am going to do to promote membership before I go on vacation August 22, so I thought I would see whether, with your help, we could get something started.

The local NAIRO group got out a letter and an application card, copies of which are attached, which they sent to a selected list of people in various agencies working to some degree in intergroup relations. We had hoped to follow the letters up with personal visits, but because of vacations and other commitments this couldn't be done. However, there have been four new members to date as a result of the letter and several other promises. If anyone wanted to get out a similar letter, this might give you some idea of what to expect in the way of results.

I would like to ask your help in working out some way of expanding membership. For example, could you designate two or three people in your region who could promote membership in your area and with whom I could exchange ideas? If you know of such people, perhaps you would prefer to write to them first asking if they would do this and sending me a copy of your letter.

I have played around a bit with the total NAIRO membership list and have come up with a few statistics you may find interesting.

1. There are one or more NAIRO members in 34 states, plus one each in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, Canada.

2. Out of a total membership of 329, over half (166) come from four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. In each case this virtually means four cities, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit, with a bare sprinkling from other parts of the state. This is true in other states also.

3. A rundown of membership by states is as follows:

1.	New York	63
2.	Pennsylvania	50
3.	Illinois	30
4.	Michigan	23
5.	Missouri	21
6.	Ohio	17
7.	Minnesota	16
8.	Washington, D. C.	14
9.	New Jersey	12
10.	California	11
11.	Wisconsin	9 each
	Massachusetts	
12.	Indiana	7
13.	Colorado	5
14.	Georgia	4 each
	Washington	
15.	Alabama	3 each
	Connecticut	
	Florida	
	Tennessee	
	Virginia	
16.	Arkansas	2 each
	Louisiana	
	Oregon	
	South Carolina	
	North Carolina	
17.	Arizona	one each
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Kentucky	
	Maryland	
	Mississippi	
	Rhode Island	
	Texas	

If it isn't asking too much, would you please send me names of people in your region who could work on membership as soon as possible, so I can write to them before I go on vacation

I wonder whether you think we might do a little special urging to try to interest directors of the state Councils in joining NAIRO. I think we in NAIRO need them badly to give us some first-hand information on the South, and I would think they would find it helpful to feel a part of NAIRO and come to the annual conferences.

Most sincerely,

Thelma Babbitt

Thelma W. Babbitt
Membership Chairman

TWB:lw
cc: Marshall Bradgon, President
Richard Marksson, Secretary

C
O
P
Y

Mary Constantine
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

June 14, 1956

Dear Allan:

You would get a lot out of membership in NAIRO and, as a member you would bring a lot to it in terms of your experiences and know-how. YES, THIS IS AN INVITATION TO JOIN!

Philadelphia has more intergroup relations workers than any other city in the country. Over forty of us are members of NAIRO and have formed a local chapter to make our membership in NAIRO as meaningful as possible.

During the last year the local group planned and conducted a Professional Seminar at the Greenfield Center. We developed a Self-Evaluation Questionnaire for our Members' use. We began clinical discussions of the sensitive area of inter-religious tensions. We heard detailed reports of the Annual Conference held in Milwaukee, which many of us were unable to attend.

This year, the Annual Conference will be held in Philadelphia in late November. It promises to be a very high-level experience, giving inspiration and practical help to those in our field of work throughout the country.

The Annual Conference - our monthly publication, NAIRO REPORTER - the Philadelphia chapter meetings - all present unusual opportunities for exchange of ideas, information, professional knowledge and practice. NAIRO is a professional organization - not an action agency with a public program. We believe you will find membership in it personally profitable.

So that your name can be added to the national membership roll in time for you to receive all information about the Annual Conference, we hope you will return the enclosed card with your check by July 1.

We look forward to having you join us in our efforts to achieve the highest possible standards for this increasingly important field of work.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Constantine
Chairman
Membership Committee

Nathan Agran
Chairman
Philadelphia NAIRO

NAIRO MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enroll me as a member of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. My check for $10 is enclosed.

Name _____
(Please Print)

Title _____

Agency or Organization _____

Address _____
(Street and Number)

_____
(City) (Zone) (State)

NAIRO

September 4, 1956

Dear Fred:

The attached copies of correspondence and proposal are for your careful review and presentation of your reaction at your Board meeting in Philadelphia which we understand is scheduled for September 13th.

We would earnestly urge that you give prompt attention to this matter and make sure that your considered views and reactions are made known at the forthcoming NAIRO Board meeting either in person or in writing. Naturally, it is our earnest hope that the proposal merits your support. In any event, we would appreciate receiving your critical comments and positive suggestions.

BTM

3036 Park Place, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
September 4, 1956

Mr. Marshall Bragdon
105 City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Marshall:

Before leaving town, George Nesbitt asked me to send you a copy of "A Preliminary Statement of Proposal for Study of Desegregation in Washington, D. C." as soon as the enclosed draft was completed. I understand Mr. Nesbitt has arranged with you to have the NAIRO Board, at its September meeting, consider this Proposal for over-all sponsorship.

Nesbitt, myself, and a small group of local people have jointly worked up this "Preliminary Statement of Proposal" taking into consideration comments by members of the NAIRO Board, yourself, and a selected number of other persons across the country concerning an earlier statement of a proposal circulated by Nesbitt which placed main emphasis upon a conference rather than on a study of desegregation in Washington. The central emphasis of the present proposal is a thorough-going assessment of the facts and factors relating to the progress and results of desegregation in Washington, D. C., with the possibility of a national conference in Washington to review the study findings and kick-off its public release.

As initiators of this "Preliminary Statement of Proposal for Study of Desegregation in Washington, D. C.", our urging NAIRO to accept over-all sponsorship for the study stems from these basic concerns and considerations:

1. That NAIRO is the logical existing national organization to undertake the over-all sponsorship of a national study of desegregation in the Nation's capital for several reasons:

   a. It is the only national professional organization of intergroup relations practitioners;

   b. Its over-all sponsorship of this study would heighten its professional leadership and standing nationally;

   c. It is tax exempt and therefore eligible to receive foundation grants for this purpose.

2. As a non-pressure national professional organization of intergroup relations practitioners undertaking the over-all sponsorship of this study, NAIRO is in excellent position to obtain unified cooperation from other existing national, regional, and local organizations. For the same reason, a highly selective and representative national committee - comprising prominent persons of national stature and devotion to assuring equality of opportunity and treatment to all our citizens - can be readily assembled to act for NAIRO in its sponsorship role.

3. This national sponsoring committee, acting for NAIRO, would be responsible for (a) seeking and negotiating for foundation support, (b) deciding over-all policy questions for the study, and (c) recruitment and general supervision of the study director and staff.

The enclosed "Preliminary Statement of Proposal" presents a study prospectus outlining in broad perspective our conception of its Purpose and Need, General Scope, Sponsorship, Direction and Presentation, Foundation Support, and Conduct and Budget Requirements which, of course, are subject to revision as may be necessary to gain proper sponsorship and foundation support. It is believed, however, that the enclosed draft of the "Preliminary Statement of Proposal" is adequate for initiating preliminary discussions and negotiations in pursuit of sponsorship and foundation support.

We regret that George Nesbitt will be able to give little or no further attention to the study proposal because he is already on leave until next June, busily engaged in preparation for his year of graduate study at Harvard, and I will be unable to give it any attention between September 7th and October 10th because I expect to be out of the country. We must, therefore, rely on some of our local associates in the preparation of the present draft to carry on meanwhile in eliciting wider interest and support for the proposal in order to obtain proper sponsorship and foundation support to assure successful conduct and acceptance of the study.

It is anticipated that Mrs. Margery Ware, Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, and Dr. Robert T. Bower, among other associates with Nesbitt and myself in preparing the present draft proposal, will be on hand for its discussion at the NAIRO Board meeting on September 13, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

B. T. McGraw

Enclosure

NCLCH

Number 47 August-September, 1956

CIVIL LIBERTIES BULLETIN

Issued by the
NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. -- Washington 6, D. C. -- DUpont 7-6300

The Clearing House welcomes suggestions from associated organizations on topics for discussion at meetings or for inclusion in the Civil Liberties Bulletin. Please write or call the Executive Director, Mary Alice Baldinger.

CIVIL LIBERTIES DEVELOPMENTS IN CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION

The civil liberties record of the 84th Congress was unlike that of its predecessor, the 83rd, which in the closing days of the 1954 session hurriedly passed a considerable amount of legislation in this field. This Congress a number of bills affecting individual liberties were reported out of Committee or considered there, but did not reach the floor.

State Sedition Laws: H. R. 3 and S. 3617, bills to reverse the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Nelson and give States authority to prosecute for subversion against the Federal government, died awaiting floor action in each House. Some State sedition laws were referred to by the Court as "vague and almost wholly without certain safeguards."

Government Security Program: On June 11, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in the Cole case that only Federal employees with "sensitive" jobs may be dismissed as security risks. H. R. 11721 and other bills to cancel this ruling died in Committee.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee's Subcommittee on the Federal Employees' Security Program on July 22 issued Senate Report No. 2790, which criticized the present program and recommended that a detailed legislative program should be worked out to cover both a security program for sensitive jobs and a loyalty program for all jobs.

A statement of policy in compliance with the Cole decision was issued by the Attorney General on August 3. In a memorandum for the guidance of department and agency heads, Mr. Brownell said that federal employees who had been removed from non-sensitive jobs were entitled to reinstatement with back pay unless more than 18 months had elapsed since their dismissal without their having filed a claim or instituted legal action.

This memorandum was followed on August 27 by an announcement by George Cochran Doub, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Division, that Government is preparing a new executive order which will supersede President Eisenhower's E. O. 10450 and which will limit the Federal security program to sensitive jobs. The order, he said, is expected to be issued within the next few weeks, and to contain criteria by which Government agencies will be able to define "sensitive."

The Commission on Government Security created in the last session of Congress and scheduled to report on December 31, 1956, had its staff expanded from 48 to 80, and its deadline date extended to June 30, 1957. Since the Administration has indicated its desire to await the Committee's report before making changes, another year may pass before substantial changes are possible in this program.

Passports: H. R. 9991 and H. R. 11582, bills to give the State Department authority to deny passports on the basis of confidential information from unidentified informers, were not reported by the full House Judiciary Committee for House action.

Wiretapping, Death Penalty: A provision which would have legalized government wiretapping in narcotics cases was removed from the narcotics bill, largely at the insistence of Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. As finally passed, the bill allows juries to impose the death penalty on first offenders and others who sell heroin to minors.

White House Picketing: H. R. 4922, a bill to prohibit picketing in the immediate vicinity of the White House, was passed by the House on March 26, but died in a Senate District of Columbia Subcommittee.

Contempt Citations: One of the most powerful Congressional instruments is the authority to cite witnesses for contempt of Congress when they refuse to answer questions in appearances before congressional committees. This year the Senate cited 14 persons, the House, seven. The issue in 15 cases involved alleged Communist activities or associations. The remaining six resulted from a narcotics investigation.

-- Edward Snyder,
Friends Committee on National Legislation.

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ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES FEDERAL LOYALTY POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF UNCLASSIFIED RESEARCH

The latest development in the long controversy over Administration policy concerning loyalty in relation to Government support of unclassified research occurred in mid-August. The White House on August 14 released a letter from Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams to Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences. This was the first indication of Administration reaction to a report on this subject prepared by an Academy Committee at Adams' request, and released by the White House last April 4. Adams' letter of August 14 said in part:

"The report of the Committee on Loyalty in Relation to Government Support of Unclassified Research has been carefully studied by the Executive Departments and Agencies which are primarily involved in this problem. The principles set forth in

the recommendations of the report have generally been found satisfactory as a basis for actions regarding grants or contracts for unclassified scientific research. It is noted that these principles are essentially those which support the policy of the National Science Foundation. The Departments and Agencies will, therefore, follow practices consistent with the recommendations contained in the report of the Academy's Committee."

Academy Recommendations

The Academy Committee's report had recommended: (1) "The test in the award of grants and contracts for unclassified research should be the scientific integrity and competence of the individuals" concerned, "and the scientific merits of their program." (2) When a Government official is aware of evidence indicating "the possible existence of disloyalty in violation of law," he should promptly refer that information to the Federal agencies of law enforcement established to deal with such matters. (3) "An allegation of disloyalty should not by itself be grounds for adverse administrative action on a grant or contract for unclassified research by scientifically competent investigators; if the indications of disloyalty appear sufficiently serious to warrant any action at all, the Government. . . has no other course than to bring formal charges and to produce the evidence in open hearing before legally constituted authority."

The Academy further pointed out: "A fundamental contribution leading ultimately to the cure of cancer, providing it were made generally available, would be no less beneficial to all humanity for having been made by a communist. . . The Committee believes that when the maintenance of secrecy is contrary to the public interest, as is clearly the case with respect to unclassified research, irresponsible allegations reflecting upon the loyalty of individuals engaged in the program should be ignored. . . If there is evidence of criminal disloyalty or of any other crime under the law, it should be dealt with through the channels legally provided for the examination and disposition of such evidence -- not through the administration of research grants."

National Science Foundation Policy

Adams' letter states that the principles set forth in the Academy's recommendations "are essentially those which support the policy of the National Science Foundation." The difference between the NSF policy and the Academy recommendations is that the NSF provides for denial of a grant in some cases which do not involve violation of criminal statutes, including: "An avowed Communist or anyone established as being a Communist by a judicial proceeding, or by an unappealed determination by the Attorney General of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. . . "

In its 5th Annual Report, the NSF policy outline continues: "The Foundation. . . will not knowingly support anyone who is, by admission or conviction, disloyal to this country. In the interest of science, however, it will not pass judgment on the loyalty of an individual on the basis of unsupported charges but will rely upon the judgment of those who best know the individual and his qualifications."

According to a statement by Surgeon General Scheele last April, practices of the Public Health Service, where the policy was formerly most stringent, have been changed to come essentially into line with those of the NSF. This is quite different from the policy enunciated by Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby (April 28, 1954): "In those instances where it is established to the satisfaction of this Department that the individual has engaged or is engaging in subversive activities or that there is serious question of his loyalty to the U. S., it is the practice of the Department to deny support."

It is not clear whether Administration endorsement of the Academy recommendations is the extent of the instructions to government agencies, or whether detailed regulations implementing them will be issued.

-- Prepared by the
Federation of American Scientists,
Submitted by Dorothy Higinbotham.

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CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

The 84th Congress passed no positive civil rights legislation and repealed one existing provision of law protecting a civil right.

In the first session the civil rights issue was raised early, when Rep. Adam Powell of New York proposed an amendment to the military reserve training bill to prohibit segregation in National Guard units participating in the program. This amendment was adopted, but was later stricken from the bill along with all reference to the National Guard. The change resulted chiefly from the position of the White House, in which the President called the amendment "extraneous".

Later, Rep. Powell offered an amendment to the housing bill which would have required that all housing units built under the program would be available on an open occupancy basis. This was defeated.

In the closing days of the first session, the provision of law allowing servicemen to vote in time of war without payment of a poll tax was repealed, as a part of a new absentee voting law.

The two major civil rights fights in the second session were on the Powell amendment to the school aid bill, and the Administration's civil rights program.

Reluctance in both Houses to face the segregation issue delayed action on the school aid bills. In the House the education and Labor Committee voted out Rep. Augustine B. Kelley's bill in July, 1955, but the Rules Committee did not grant a rule until late June, 1956. No school aid bill was acted on by the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee.

When the Kelley bill reached the floor, Rep. Powell offered an amendment prohibiting payment of funds to those States refusing to comply with the Supreme Court's school segregation decisions. This amendment was adopted. Differences in the Republican and Democratic plans for distribution of funds resulted in a motion to recommit the bill, by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell. This was defeated. Then the bill, including the amendment, was defeated.

Moves and Counter-Moves

As usual, large numbers of bills covering all phases of civil rights were introduced in both Houses. Not until the closing days of the first session, however, was any action taken on any of them. At that time the House Judiciary Committee conducted hearings on all civil rights bills before it.

In the second session, further action was delayed pending the submission of the Administration's program, which was presented by Attorney General Brownell in April.

After considerable manipulation within the Judiciary Committee, it reported out the Administration's proposals in one bill, H. R. 627. This provided for the creation of a civil rights commission appointed by the President, the establishment of a new division in the Department of Justice (pledged by the Attorney General to civil rights enforcement) and for the strengthening of existing civil rights laws by allowing the Attorney General to intervene in situations indicating deprivation of voting rights and other civil rights by filing civil suits to protect these rights.

Because of delay in the Rules Committee, a discharge petition was initiated by Rep. James Roosevelt and Rep. Charles B. Brownson. Due to pressure from the signers of the petition and from within the committee, led by Rep. Richard Bolling, the Rules Committee finally granted a rule late in the session.

The bill passed the House overwhelmingly with a few minor amendments.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, action on all civil rights bills was blocked by long-drawn-out hearings under the chairmanship of Senator James O. Eastland.

When H. R. 627 reached the Senate it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This was in the last week of the session. The only way to get action was by a motion to discharge the Committee. Because of the parliamentary situation, it was necessary that a motion to adjourn be adopted. Such a motion was offered by Senator Paul H. Douglas, but only six Senators voted for it. With its defeat, all hopes of favorable civil rights action died for this Congress.

-- J. Francis Pohlhaus,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People.

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BI-PARTISAN MOVE TO REVISE IMMIGRATION LAW
FAILED IN CONGRESS' CLOSING HOURS

The 84th Congress adjourned without enacting any major immigration legislation of the kind sought both by the Administration and by the Democratic majority leadership. The Congress had had before it for some time Senator Lehman's proposals for a major overhaul of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and President Eisenhower's proposals, which would have liberalized the law in several very major respects.

Long before the closing days of the session hearings had been completed to the extent that the substance and import of the proposed changes were clarified sufficiently so that the Congress would have been able to consider them on the floor against adequate background.

As in several previous years, the Congress also had before it a bill to authorize the admission of additional sheepherders. Previous Congresses had authorized special sheepherder admissions in response to the need of the wool-growing industry. The sheepherders' bill this year, H. R. 6888, became the vehicle for an attempt by legislators interested in immigration law reform and the needs of other vocational groups to secure the enactment of their proposals.

In the closing days of the Congress H. R. 6888 was the only immigration bill that had passed either house. As in previous years, it was addressed only to sheepherders' needs. No other immigration legislation had been reported either by the House or the Senate Judiciary Committees. As a result, amendments to it were proposed

in the Senate by Senator Lehman and Senator Watkins, the former seeking to incorporate his revision of the 1952 law and the latter the President's proposals. In the meantime it became apparent that the Senate leadership had its own proposals. There was considerable doubt that the Senate would adopt the Lehman or Watkins amendments. The leadership, therefore, prepared thirteen miscellaneous provisions which it felt would receive sufficient support both in the Senate and House to insure adoption. They were introduced on the last day of the Senate session by Senator Dirksen as an amendment to H. R. 6888. This was the first time they were made known publicly.

Not all the provisions were acceptable to all the members of the Senate. An unsuccessful attempt was made to knock out one of the more liberalizing features. But the thirteen provisions passed as they were introduced. The parliamentary maneuvering that preserved them intact also had the effect of preventing Senator Lehman and Senator Watkins from pressing for the adoption of their proposals.

Dies in House

The action in the Senate went for nought when the bill failed to get to the floor of the House before adjournment. Press reports indicate the measure failed because some of its provisions did not receive the support of certain key congressional figures.

Time also was a material factor. The Dirksen amendment was introduced the morning of the last day of the 84th Congress. The problem of adoption in both houses on the last day of the session was naturally complicated by the pressure of other business.

Among the provisions of the Dirksen amendment that were adopted by the Senate were the following:

1. The redistribution of 18,500 unused annual quota numbers, with a limitation that they go only to countries whose allotments are less than 7,000.

2. Cancellation of mortgages which the Displaced Persons Act created, the effect of which would be to allow 8,000 new quotas annually to eastern European countries.

3. The continuation of certain of the authority of the Refugee Relief Act, which will expire at the end of this year, to permit about 40,000 refugees, escapees and expellees from Communist dominated countries to enter after next January.

4. Liberalization for the admission of refugee orphans, certain tubercular immigrants, illegitimate children, and persons convicted once for a crime which would only be a petty offense in this country.

5. Provision for waiving fingerprint requirements in special cases.

6. Permission to remain in this country for persons from Communist dominated countries who falsified their passports to escape deportation and persecution in their homelands.

7. Permission to grant special status to diplomats who left their own governments and sought sanctuary in the United States.

When H. R. 6888 as broadened in the Senate failed of adoption in the House, there died along with it for the first time the special quotas for the entry of

sheepherders that have been enacted on three previous occasions. The bill as adopted by the Senate fell far short of President Eisenhower's and Senator Lehman's proposals. And it failed notwithstanding reports that certain provisions had the strong backing of some committees on the Hill.

-- Nathaniel H. Goodrich,
American Jewish Committee.

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MONGOLIAN LABOR
EXCLUSION REPEALED

The last vestige of discrimination by name against Mongolians was removed from the statutes by Public Law 517, signed on May 10, 1956, which repealed the Federal law prohibiting the use of "Mongolian Labor" on Federal reclamation projects.

The legislation (H. R. 1603) which had been introduced by Congressman John J. Rhodes (R., Ariz.) with companion bills had the unanimous endorsement of both the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee under the chairmenship of Congressman Clair Engle (D., Calif.) and Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.) and the Senate Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, Senator Clinton Anderson (D., N.M.).

The Department of Interior, in its appraisal of the bill, pointed out that the 1902 Act was inconsistent with current laws and wholeheartedly recommended the deletion of this discriminatory provision. The House report, concurred in by the Senate, stated that "this archaic provision has no place on the Federal Statute books today."

The Japanese American Citizens League had first in 1948 discussed this problem with the Department of Interior with the understanding that under the recodification of reclamation laws it would be possible to omit the discriminatory language by administration action. It was later determined that it could be erased only by amendatory legislation by the Congress. Although the prohibition of Mongolian labor has been on the books since 1902, it was the understanding of the Washington JACL office that it had not been enforced for the past decade or more. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to see the end of an era in which Asians generally, and the Japanese particularly, were the targets of special discriminatory legislation.

-- Tad Masaoka,
Japanese American Citizens League.

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RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
AMERICAN JEWISH CITIZENS

In a rebuke to the governments of certain Arab countries which have been waging a concerted campaign of discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish faith, the United States Senate on July 26 unanimously approved a resolution opposing distinctions made by foreign nations against United States citizens because of their religious affiliations. Sponsored by the retiring Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution was a condensed version of a stronger proposal introduced by Senator Herbert H. Lehman with the co-sponsorship of 24 other Senators -- 15 Democrats and nine Republicans.

Although the George measure was generalized where the Lehman resolution was specific in recommendations for governmental action against these discriminations, the resolution as it passed reaffirmed the historic principles that "the protection of the integrity of United States citizenship and of the proper rights of United States citizens in their pursuit of lawful trade, travel and other activities abroad" is a function of U. S. sovereignty, and that "it is a primary principle of our Nation that there shall be no distinction among United States citizens based on their individual religious affiliations and . . . any attempt by foreign nations to create such distinctions among our citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access or any other rights otherwise available to United States citizens generally is inconsistent with our principles."

"It is the sense of the Senate," the resolution declared, "that it regards any such distinctions directed against United States citizens as incompatible with the relations that should exist among friendly nations, and that in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state every reasonable effort should be made to maintain these principles."

According to Senator Wayne Morse, who was one of Senator Lehman's co-sponsors, it was the Foreign Relations Committee's opinion that the resolution would strengthen the hands of the State Department and the Department of Defense in negotiations with the nations which are the source of these discriminations. In its brief, unanimous report of approval, the Committee stated simply, "The resolution speaks for itself."

The discriminatory campaign against American Jewish citizens is manifested in three principal ways:

1. Denial of Entry or Transit Visas

Some Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, refuse to issue entry permits or travel visas to American citizens of the Jewish faith, including even mere in-transit privileges. This prohibition is evidenced in the facts that the Passport Division of the State Department expressly informs passport applicants that persons of the Jewish faith will be denied the right to visit Arab lands, the passengers on American Export Lines cruises touching ports in Arab countries are advised in information supplied to them that persons of Jewish faith (or even Jewish names) will be denied certain travel privileges in those countries which are available to others of the cruise passengers, and that airlines whose regular routes include Arab countries have notations in their schedules indicating that Jewish passengers will not be allowed to disembark at Arab ports of entry.

These restrictions embrace not only travelers passing through these countries, but even our own government officials entering there on official government business, and our own military personnel assigned there for the mutual defense of the free world, if they happen to be members of the Jewish faith.

The situation has only recently been particularly dramatized by the experience of one of our great national teachers' organizations, the National Education Association, whose own devotion to freedom and to non-discrimination is unquestioned. The NEA sponsored a Middle East tour and in the course of doing so was compelled to advise its members who desired to participate and to visit, for their own knowledge and understanding of the area, certain Arab countries included in the tour, that in order to qualify it would be necessary for them to submit certificates from their ministers certifying that they were not Jewish! This experience illustrates the fact that once the poison of this discrimination is accepted or acquiesced in by our government it does not remain confined to the territories of the Arab countries alone,

but spreads in our own land among our own people and tends to propagate the idea that religious discrimination is somehow normal and acceptable among us.

Toleration by our government of such restrictions on the rights of American citizens is hardly in the American tradition. It is no answer for the State Department to say that some protests have been made on this score and that stronger protests or measures would be unavailing, for some of the Arab countries, like Egypt, enjoy friendly or at least correct relations with their Jewish communities, despite their hostility to the State of Israel. The diplomatic precedents for firm refusal by our government to acquiesce in such travel restrictions upon the rights of American citizens are set forth in detail in the White Paper published by the American Jewish Congress, entitled "The Arab Campaign against American Jews", and need not be elaborated here. It is enough to say that they are ample, and that the State Department's failure in the present instance to protest such practices appears to be unique in our diplomatic history. Moreover, since under the United Nations Charter its members have pledged themselves jointly and separately to promote universal observance of basic human rights, which surely include the right to travel without any distinction of religion, our protest could be made not only directly to the particular Arab countries involved but also in the U. N.

2. Economic Discrimination by Arab Countries against American Firms Having Jewish Connections

Most, if not all, of the countries constituting the Arab League have instituted an economic boycott against American firms that have Jewish owners, directors, or even employees. Saudi Arabia has been the most active in this boycott campaign, but the State Department acknowledges that there is also blacklisting of American Jewish firms by Lebanon, and there are reliable reports that American Jewish businesses are experiencing similar difficulties with other member states of the Arab League, including Jordan. This discrimination is implemented by practices that take place within the territory of our own country, where consular officials of the Arab countries involved require American citizen firms with whom they do business to submit evidence of the extent to which they have Jewish owners, directors and employees before they will validate their consular invoices. These discriminatory practices on our own soil take place in some instances with the assistance of American foreign aid dollars raised by taxation upon all our citizens without regard to religion, and apparently with the knowledge and acquiescence of our own government, or at least without effective protest on its part. As an example, the U. S. last year gave Jordan $3,500,000 in economic aid, and Jordan merchants are using some of these funds to establish American business contacts -- but they are forbidden by their government to deal with American firms having Jewish connections.

On this aspect of the problem, too, the State Department's lack of effective protest against such practices appears to be squarely in violation of its own precedents. Further, it seems plain that the use of American government funds for any such discriminatory purpose contravenes our Constitution, and that the Department is therefore entitled not only to expect but to insist upon the elimination of such practices by countries that are recipients of our aid.

3. Religious Discrimination by the Air Force and on Government Defense Contracts

The U. S. Air Force and the State Department admit that the Air Force screens its personnel for assignment to the Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia on the basis of religion and and excludes all Jewish servicemen from such assignments because the Saudi Arabian government will not issue visas to Jews. Such a policy means that American

servicemen, even though they may be the best qualified to defend the free world from that important base (as jet pilots, as radar or electronic technicians, etc.), are excluded from such assignment if they are Jewish, solely because of their religious faith, by their own government, whose Constitution prohibits it from practicing any such discrimination or from even requiring any religious test "as a qualification to any office or public trust under the U. S." President Truman, in whose Administration the Dhahran Air Base Agreement was negotiated in 1951, when the issue was brought to public attention recently denounced the practice and stated that the provision in question, barring "any individual who is objectionable to the Saudi Arabian government", was never intended to bar American Jews as a class, but simply to exclude personnel who were "objectionable" on some relevant individual basis, and not on the basis of their race or creed.

Religious discrimination at the Dhahran Base is not confined to the Jewish faith, for Catholic chaplains cannot wear their garb nor Protestant chaplains their insignia, and Catholic and Protestant church services can be held at the Base only in a non-public manner.

Extension of the Dhahran Air Base Agreement is currently under negotiation between the U. S. and Saudi Arabia. It would seem that in these negotiations American policy against acquiescence or participation in any exclusion of American Jews as a class, or in restrictions under the practice of other religions by our personnel at the Base, should be clearly formulated and firmly enunciated.

A related problem is discriminatory hiring on the basis of religion by American contractors engaged in performing government defense contracts in Arab countries. This directly contravenes the directive of the President which set up the President's Commission on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon. This practice also apparently stems from the policies on the part of certain Arab countries, outlined above, of denying entry and transit visas to American Jews.

Our government's toleration of such discrimination is in sharp contrast with the action of the people of Holland. When asked recently by seven Arab countries for information not only on their trade relations with Israel but on their employment of Jews, the Netherlands Employers Association replied that on the latter point no answer could be given as "no distinction concerning a worker's race can be made in Holland." That seems to be the only reply that any free people can give to such an inquiry.

-- Sanford H. Bolz,
American Jewish Congress.

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LIBRARIES WOULD HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT

Identical bills to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act were introduced in both Houses of Congress in 1955. Section 5 of these bills would have presented grave impediments to the flow of information to, and perhaps even from, the United States. The definition of "political propaganda" under the proposed amendment appeared to be so broad as to include almost any foreign newspaper or magazine, as well as many books. A "foreign principal" covered all countries outside the U. S. To receive foreign publications, either the sender or the recipient would have to be registered as a foreign agent with the U. S. Justice Department. The enactment of such a measure would have meant that our libraries would be compelled, in order to receive a wide range of materials from abroad, to register as foreign agents since most foreign publishers of newspapers and periodical literature would not so register.

The Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported this bill without holding hearings and the Senate passed it under unanimous consent on May 21, 1956. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on July 9. A number of groups appeared to present testimony: American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, American Book Publishers Council, American Friends Service Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, American Federation of Teachers. The House subcommittee took no action on the bills. Its hearings on H. R. 4105 and S. 1273 are now being printed and should soon be available on request.

-- Julia Bennett,
American Library Association.

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NOTES ABOUT ORGANIZATIONS

Survey Shows Few Negroes Have Jobs as Newsmen

Results of the American Newspaper Guild's most recent survey of human rights as they apply to its particular field show a total of only 28 Negroes employed in the editorial departments of newspapers having Guild contracts. Ten additional Negroes are employed on the editorial staffs of other papers not under Guild contract, according to another survey made by the magazine Ebony, thus making the industry-wide total 38.

Thirty-eight Negroes out of some 75,000 editorial employees on non-Negro newspapers is not a figure the industry can be proud of. Nevertheless, it represents an improvement over the total of 22 listed in the last previous survey.

The study also showed that more newspapers are adding Negroes to their staffs in other departments -- notably in business office, clerical and circulation classifications. Progress has been such, in fact, that it has been taken for granted, especially in the Guild's larger locals.

The ANG's surveys are conducted by its Research and Information Department as a part of its work of coordinating the Human Rights Committee's program against discrimination in areas of employment, citizenship and opportunity. The Department is also nearing completion of a step-by-step guide for locals to assist in their efforts to promote equality in these fields.

High on the list of Human Rights Committee recommendations which were accepted by the Guild's 1956 convention was the basic one that Guild locals should work with the Urban League, the American Friends Service Committee, and other agencies to bring to management's attention qualified Negro and other minority group candidates for staff vacancies as they arise.

-- John Barry, Assistant Director of
Research, American Newspaper Guild.

United Church Women Will Sponsor Workshops on Human Relations

During the coming months the United Church Women will sponsor across the Nation a series of some thirty two-day workshops on human relations. The project is made possible through a grant of $10,000 from the Fund for the Republic for "educational work in race relations."

To be held in key communities, the workshops will aim to increase church women's knowledge in the area of civil rights and civil liberties; to unit the strength of church woman as they seek to secure justice for all peoples; to help make the total community aware of the implications and dangers in the denial of rights to any person; to provide methods and practices for use in working with others in situations of tension; to help church women to learn how to deal with controversy, how to work with persons who hold a different viewpoint without alienating them; how to create fellowship and understanding among those who hold opposite views.

Through the workshops, we hope to create more opportunities for frank discussion of the issues, which are by no means limited to any geographical area, and -- without carrying banners or stirring up controversy -- to help in relieving the tensions which are abroad in our land today.

A team of three representatives from United Church Women will be in charge of each workshop. These three will include a staff member, a lay volunteer and, wherever possible, a representative working in the area of human relations from one of the denominations.

-- Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel,
President, United Church Women.

Clearing House Recesses Until October
With Talk by Harry P. Cain

Harry P. Cain, whose membership on the Subversive Activities Control Board ended on September 1, was the guest speaker at the late-July meeting with which the National Civil Liberties Clearing House went into recess until October. Cain's informal talk was his second to a Clearing House audience; his address, "Strong in Their Pride, and Free" was a major part of the 1955 Conference on Civil Liberties.

The former Senator's resignation was accepted by the President on July 25. In an editorial commenting on the fact that he was not re-appointed, the New York Times said: "Harry Cain ends his official life in Washington -- for the time being at least -- as by far the most articulate critic within the Eisenhower Administration of the infringements of civil liberties brought about by our present Federal employes' security program. . . He has done a public service by repeatedly calling attention to the fact that our country needs an internal security program that reconciles to the greatest degree possible the requirements of security with those of individual liberty."

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MATERIALS IN THE CLEARING HOUSE FIELDS

FILMS ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS make up a substantial section of a new booklet, FILMS FOR LABOR, issued by the AFL-CIO Education Department. Both organizationally- and commercially-produced pictures are included in the listing of 27 films dealing with issues in these Clearing House fields. The 70-page booklet is attractively illustrated with shots from the films, and gives concise, informative descriptions of their content, as well as suggestions on the best ways of using them. Although the project is designed mainly as an aid to union education programs, the films -- most of which run between 15 and 30 minutes -- are also available to other agencies at rentals of from $2 to $3 apiece. The booklet (AFL-CIO Publication No. 22) is 25¢ a copy. Both from the AFL-CIO Department of Education, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

RIGHTS is a new Anti-Defamation League publication, to be issued every other month, which will report on individual rights in the fields of housing, employment, education and social accommodations. Its first issue deals mainly with the problem of discrimination in resorts, hotels and motels. Sample copies may be had by writing the D. C. - Maryland Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1003 K Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

TRENDS in Housing -- another new bi-monthly publication, aims to provide a channel for reporting and publicizing significant developments in the area of discrimination in housing, "emphasizing information that individuals and organizations can use in their own communities." Its first eight-page issue -- August, 1956 -- covers news in its field all over the Nation. Single subscriptions are $2 a year, group subscriptions of 10 or more are $1 each, from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1, N. Y.

STORM CENTER -- Dealing with the issue of freedom to read, this Columbia Pictures release stars Bette Davis in the story of a veteran small-town librarian and what happens when she refuses to submit to pressure to remove a work of Communist propaganda from the library's shelves. A number of representatives of national organizations recently saw a private screening of the film at the Motion Picture Association in Washington. While reactions to the story and to details in the plot development were varied, the general feeling was that the picture is provocative and that it opens up for public thought and discussion an important and timely issue. Storm Center is now being shown nationally.

JUSTICE AND JUDAISM -- The Work of Social Action, by Alvert Vorspan and Eugene J. Lipman, both of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, is addressed to the questions, "How can religion use its enhanced prestige and power to make the world a better place for all mankind?". An account of the relationship between Judaism and the issues of our time, it discusses Jewish ethics, attitudes and concern with questions -- among others -- of housing, civil rights, civil liberties, religious liberty, immigration. Cloth-bound, 240 pages, $3.50 from the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 838 Fifth Avenue, New York 21.

THE ANGRY SOUTH, by Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, is an illuminating diagnosis of the slow, steady changes which have been taking place in the South, from the 'thirties' disasters of depression and boll-weevil plague through the new influx of industry and the Supreme Court's decisions. Reprints are available on request from the Fund for the Republic, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17.

PROGRESS AND REACTION, 1955 -- The annual report of the NAACP. Calling the conflict between progress and reaction in the area of civil rights "perhaps sharper in 1955 than in any recent year", the booklet outlines both "notable gains" and their contrasts in "resurgence of organized bigotry. . . violence. . . hate-inspired killings . . . economic reprisals". This resume of the NAACP's 47th year covers all aspects of its activities, including an enlightening chapter on its work in "Creating New Job Opportunities." 83 pages, 25¢ a copy, from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Dear Fred:

Attached to this report is a letter that was received by the attorneys for the Sumter chapter of NAACP in which Nash offered as a compromise if the executive commitee members of the Sumter Chapter would agree.

As my report shows, this offer was completely rejected by the members of the executive committee and the case went to court. This letter was an attempt by Nash to destroy the NAACP in Sumter and Sumter County, but he was not successful. Please keep this letter in the strickest confidence, because the Negro lawyers asked that it should done for the present.

Yours truly,

JIM.

CONFIDENTIAL
PLEASE DO NOT RELEASE.

WEINBERG & WEINBERG
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
132 N. Main Street
Sumter, S. C.

October 4, 1956

M. M. Weinberg
M. M. Weinberg, Jr.
Perry M. Weinberg

Lincoln C. Jenkins, Esquire
Attorney at Law
Columbia, South Carolina

Re: Nash vs NAACP

Dear Sir:

Mr. Nash has instructed us to submit the following proposition in the above matter:

1. That judgement against the Sumter Chapter of the NAACP in the amount of $10,000.00 to entered.

2. That a list of names of the individuals members of the Sumter Chapter of NAACP be furnished plaintiff.

3. That a stipulation be entered into that no individual judgement will be entered up against any member of the Sumter Chapter of the NAACP throughout the life of the judgement so long as no suit for integration is commenced in Sumter County, South Carolina. Any suit instituted by any Turk shall not apply to this stipulation.

4. Reasonable Attorneys' fees be paid to the Attorneys for the plaintiff and all cost of this action to be paid by the defendants.

That the fee shall be in an amount of five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars (#4,500.00)

Also letter of apology

Yours very truly,

M. M. WEINBERG
WEINBERG & WEINBERG

ROBERT O. PURDY

C. M. EDMUNDS

MMW:m

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OCTOBER, 1956

Orangeburg, S. C.----September 27, 1956

At least 30 teachers have left State College since the students strike on the campus last spring. Some of the teachers leaving were the best qualified members of the faculty. Four of the teachers held Ph.D. degrees. The teachers who have replaced them for the school year of 1956-57, do not have training that will compare with those teachers who left. The student body is smaller this term than last year. There are approximately 288 freshmen students enrolled this term as compared to approximately 400 freshmen enrolled last year. Many of the former students have entered other Negro Colleges in and out of the state of South Carolina. For the moment, things are pretty quiet on the campus. The teachers who have returned from last year stated that they (the teachers) hope that this year will not be as hectic as last year. The students and teachers are still not buying anything in the city of Orangeburg. No Coca-Colas are being sold on the campus nor are there any in the student center.

I spoke with some of the persons who met with the Mayor's committee last spring asking them of the possibility of having another meeting or if there was another meeting planned. The Negro members stated that they did not know of another meeting, but would welcome meeting again any time. The boycott in the city of Orangeburg by the Negroes of the city is just where it was last year. Negroes are not buying in those stores that were boycotted last year. For the moment, things are calm in Orangeburg.

Sumter, S. C.----September 27, 1956

NASH CASE VS NAACP IS DOCKETED:

Highlighting the docket of the October term Court of Common Pleas for Sumter County with Judge Steve C. Griffen of Newberry presiding, is the $120,000.00 damage suit filed by Shepard K. Nash against H. P. Sharper et al, which will open on Monday for a two weeks term. The trial is docketed for Wednesday, October 3, 1956. Nash is represented by Weinburg & Weinburg, C. M. Edmunds and R. O. Purdy. The defendants are represented by L. C. Jenkins of Columbia, S. C. The suit was filed last October, 1955, was stems from a statement issued in September, 1955, with relation to the "Blanding" letter.

All city volunteer workers for the Sumter County Citizens' Council membership drive will meet at 5:00 P.M. September 28, 1956 at the Court House. F. B. Creech, city chairman, said that the purpose of this meeting was to assign certain cards for the clean up phase of the campaign to get 5,000 members. Up to this writing, no count has been released by the Citizens Council.

Florence, S.C.----October 2, 1956

All Negro teachers who attended the NAACP meeting a few months ago when Calarence Mitchell of the Washington office spoke in Florence, have been called in by the school board, after their names were sent in by the Florence Citizens Council. The Council demanded that those teachers who attended the NAACP meeting be fired. After the school board examined the teachers and found out that they were not members of NAACP, they (the school board) considered the matter closed, but not the Citizens Council. A few days ago the school board was approached by the Citizens Council to find out why those teachers who attended the NAACP were not fired. The school board told the Citizens Council members the Negro teachers had signed statements to the effect that they were not members of NAACP and if the Citizens Councils wanted to follow up on the teachers, they (the Citizens Council) would have to do it themselves.

The Florence Citizens Council also called upon the City Council of Florence and asked them to pass an ordinance in Florence which would segregate the Negroes and whites again at the Atlantic Railroad

Station in Florence. As it is now, all signs have been taken down at the station over the waiting rooms. The City Council failed to go along with this recommendation from the Citizens Council and further told the Citizens Council members that they would not pass a law that would make them (City Council) the laughing stock of the nation. Thus the Citizens Council in Florence has been defeated in their last two moves. Wherever the Citizens Council can bring pressure on local officials in government is being done in South Carolina.

Sellers, S. C.----October 2, 1956

I visited Mr. D. L. Shipman of Sellers who just have been elected as a member of the Town Council for his second two year term. Mr. Shipman first was elected two years ago.

Mr. Shipman stated that two years ago he was asked to be a candidate for the Town Council by a white school teacher in this community. Not being interested in politics he says he was reluctant to be a candidate. But this white school teacher insisted, and told him if he would run that she would guarantee him over half of the votes from the white voters in the community. Mr. Shipman ran and elected in 1954. Before serving his two years as a member of council he became ill and had a stroke in his left side. When his two years were up, Mr. Shipman told the people in this community that, because of his health, he would not offer himself for another two year term. But because of the good service that he had rendered as a councilman, the people placed his name on the ballot along with seven white men who were seeking council seats. Out of the eight names which were placed on the ballot for 4 council seats, Mr. Shipman received the highest number of votes of any of the other men who were running and was elected to serve through 1958.

This little community is in Marion County in South Carolina with a population of about 1,000. There are approximately 500 voters in this community; 275 Negroes and 225 whites. The Negroes are home owners and farmers in this community. It was stated that all candidates would speak together when they were canvassing and would appear before mixed audiences of Negroes and whites in the different churches in the community. The relationship between the races here is one of goodwill. Mr. Shipman further states that since he has been a member of Council, the streets in the Negro Community have been paved and other improvements in the community have been in progress. Mr. Shipman states that he is just not a figure head on the Council, but is respected as any other member.

Mr. Shipman has been in this community for about 45 years, coming from North Carolina. He has run a barber shop, a dry cleaning establishment and now owns two undertaking establishments, one in Sellers and one in Latta, South Carolina. During his recent illness, Mr. Shipman was visited by many white people in the community as well as by Negroes. He is married and has one daughter attending Bennett College in North Carolina.

Sumter, S. C.----October 5, 1956

The suit of Shepard K. Nash against the Sumter Branch of NAACP was unexpectedly settled today after a day and a half of argument. The settlement was for the sum of $10,000.00 in favor of Nash. This agreement came aftercounsels for both parties had failed the day before to reach a settlement. Judge Griffith of Newberry commended the lawyers for both sides on the fair and gentlemanly way in which this case was conducted. In commending both sides in reaching a consent agreement, Judge Griffith said he hoped that the settlement would be of great value to both races here in Sumter County. Nash was asking for $120,000.00.

A Negro principal of one of South Carolina's High Schools stated today that he was dismissed from his teaching position because he attended a NAACP meeting this summer. While at this meeting of the NAACP, the license number of his car was taken and turned over to the Citizens Council. The Citizens Council in return demanded that the school board fire him, which was done. This principal said that the Superintendent of the school where he is now employed called him in and told him why he was dismissed from the former school where he was hired.

#3

Sumter, S. C.----October 6, 1956

BYRNES SAYS SOUTH WON'T SURRENDER
BLAMES BOTH PARTIES FOR DEVELOPEMTNS IN KIWANIS CLUB ADDRESS AT SUMTER

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party should receive credit or blame for the U. S. Supreme Court ruling asking for the end of segregation of races in the public schools, James F. Byrnes, former governer of South Carolina, declared here yesterday in an address delivered at the American Legion Hut. The occasion was a meeting of the Sumter Kiwanis Club attended by 240 members and guests. He termed the decision one which "interferes with the rights of parents in the education of their children." The investigation conducted by a House of Representatives Committee of the integrated school system in Washington, D. C., "dramatically proves the great harm" done to the white children attending these schools. He expressed the belief that the findings of the investigating group will make the people of the south more determined than ever not to mix the races in the schools. "My hope is that the people of the south will not surrender."

"I have supreme confidence that we will find ways to lawfully maintain segregation in the schools," he continued. He hoped further the "innocent Negro children" will not be made to suffer and denied an education because "of the actions of the NAACP directed from New Yark". Mr. Byrnes was introduced by Fulton B. Creech who is or was serving as chairman of the Citizens Council (City division) Committee to ge 5,000 members in the Sumter County Citizens Council.

In Mr. Byrnes' address, carried by the State Paper, October 7, 1956 this was said, I (Mr. Byrnes) am still hopeful that not withstanding the efforts of the NAACP, the Negroes of this state will voluntarily continue to attend their own schools, Whatever may be said of conditions in other states, Negroes know they now have equal school facilities in this state. No official of the NAACP in New York or South Carolina evidenced any interest in these efforts to help the Negroes of South Carolina. However, I have the only satisfaction a man in pulbic life can ever have--the knowledge that what he did was right. You and I must continue to do what is right and we must continue to stand fast in our determination to maintain segregated schools in South Carolina.

Sumter, S. C.----October 8, 1956

OF SUPREME COURT: SUMTER CASE ON DOCKET
EDITORS NOTE: The Sumter, S. C. school case listed herewith is not labeled a Negro vs. white case. It is an appeal from the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court decision that the children of so-called Turkish parentage must continue to attend a seperate grammer school provided for them by Public School District No. 2, of Sumter County. THE ABOVE STATEMENT APPEARED IN THE SUMTER DAILY ITEM ON THE FRONT PAGE, OCTOBER 8, 1956. BELOW IS A STATEMENT IN REPLY TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE. MERRIMON EXPLAINS STATUS OF SCHOOL CASE.
EDITOR, SUMTER DAILY ITEM.
Dear Sir:

In connection with an Associated Press article appearing in yesterday's Item on page 1 under the heading in the bold type "SUMTER CASE ON DOCKET OF SUPREME COURT," you stated in an "Editor's Note" preceding the article with respect to the case referred to that "It is an appeal from the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court decision that children of So-called Turkish parentage must continue to attend a seperate grammar school provided for them by Public School District No. 2 of Sumter County."

Your statement is incorrect. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has rendered no such decision as that stated. Nor has any such decision been rendered by any other Court.

On the contrary, the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, in January, 1951, rendered a decision holding that the children of the group of people you mention could not be excluded from the Hillcrest White High School in the school district

referred to because of their race and enjoined the school trustees from excluding them and the children since then have been and now are attending the Hillcrest White High School. The children are also by the voluntary action of the school trustees attending two of the grammar schools of the district in question.

There has been no trial in the case referred to. The appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to which you refer involves the contention of the group that on the pleadings and record in the present case alone, without more, their children cannot be excluded from the other grammar schools in the district solely because of their race and that they are entitled to have such exclusion enjoined as a matter of law. The decision of the Court of Appeals was on a collateral question, as to which its holding is only challenged on the appeal to the Supreme Court. But the point is that there has been no such holding as you state there was, and it is believed that you owe it to the group of people referred to as well as to yourself, to correct your statement by publishing this letter in as prominent place in your paper as was given to your statement and in like bold type.

Yours very truly,
A. S. Merrimon

Sumter, S. C.----October 9, 1956
Mr. Merrimon was the attorney for the Turkish people when the case was tried.

Clarendon County, S. C.----October 10, 1956

The Negro Farmers in this community, both land owners and tenants who have had terrific economic pressure and reprisals placed upon them because they were signers of the school petition in this county, are gradually overcoming these hardships which were placed on them. Many of these farmers have repaid all loans that they received and others are paying on these loans. For the first time for many of these people, they now know the value of economic freedom. They are not at the mercy of the white group. A few of these farmers have been successful enough to start purchasing homes for themselves. Not withstanding the success they have had with their crops this year, many of these farmers will need money again next year to purchase seed and fertilizer. They did not make enough money this year to pay all old debts and their obligations this year. If these people can get the same kind of help next year that they received this year, I have not doubt in my mind, that these people will be free of most of their debts. It has been marvelous the way these people have worked in this community to gain self respect. Negro land owners have paid and satisfied mortgages that were hanging over their property. The tenant farmers are doing better at this time than they could have ever hoped.

Olanta, S. C.----October 12, 1956

The Olanta chapter of Citizens Council is inducting its new officers tonight in the school's gymnasium. The address will be delivered by Shepard K. Nash, member of the slate of Independent Presidential Electors for South Carolina. The Independents, it seems, have the backing of South Carolina's Citizens Council.

Columbia, S. C.----October 13, 1956

The state of South Carolina hopes to be able to have an official legal representative present in Charleston, South Carolina, October 22, 1956 when a suit against school officials of Elloree, South Carolina by several Negro teachers come up in U. S. District Court.

Atty. General T. C. Callison said yesterday that he had filed with the Federal Court in Charleston for permission to act as a friend of the court. Callison asked that his office be allowed to file a brief in behalf of Governor Timmerman. The Attorney General said in the request that the suit"involves the constitutionality of the General Assembly of South Carolina."

#5

Eighteen former teachers in the Negro schools at Elloree are filing the suit against a requirement that school teachers sign statements that they are not members of the NAACP and do not support integration. The school requirement was based on a 1956 state law prohibiting the employment of NAACP members in the state or local agencies.

Sumter, S. C.----October 17, 1956

The Sumter bi-racial group met at Mr. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock for the first time since the group was attacked by the Sumter County Citizens Council early last summer. The theme for this meeting was,"Mental Health for the Living of These Days". The meeting was well attended. The panel consisted of Mr. Lynn of Columbia, who acted as discussion leader for the group, Mr. Dabbs, Dr. S. J. McDonald, Jr., Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Nelson, Rabbi Levy and J. T. McCain.

Charleston, S. C.----October 22, 1956

After hearing oral arguments in the Elloree school case in which 18 Negro teachers brought against the Elloree school trustees and the state of South Carolina testing the validity of a state law prohibiting state, county, municipal and school districts from hiring members of the NAACP, the three judge court gave the attorneys for both sides 20 days in which to file additional briefs and 10 more for replies. The tree judges were John J. Parker, Judge Ashton H. Williams and Judge George Bell Timmerman.

These teachers were not reelected to the Elloree Training School because they refused to fill out a questionnaire asking about their membership in the NAACP and their attitude concerning segregation. Under the 1956 law, teachers are required to sign statements supporting segregated schools and denying membership in the NAACP. Although the General Assembly passed this law, it is not put into effect in many of the school districts of South Carolina.

The attorneys for the Negro teachers argued that the law violates the rights of freedom of speech and association. James verner, assistant attorney general, charged the NAACP with "disturbing the domestic tranquility and causing enmity and bad feelings between people who have always lived together.

Aside from contesting the law, the teachers are requesting an injunction to prevent school officials from refusing them for re-employment. Many of these teachers cannot find jobs in South Carolina because of this law, even though they are qualified teachers.

Sumter, S. C.----October 25, 1956

Thomas P. Stoney, one of the eight candidates on the Independent Electors slate, was the guest speaker at the fund-raising banquet here attended by about 300 persons. Stoney was introduced by Shepard K. Nash, whose name also appears on the Independent slate. The leaders of the Independent movement in Sumter are also the leaders in the Sumter County Citizens Council. Mr. Stoney attempted to appeal to the prejudice of his audience by condemning both the Republican and Democratic parties along with the NAACP for the school decisions. Referring to the segregation problem, Mr. Stoney said, that he was working just as hard for the integrity of the Negro as he was for the white man.

These are some of the questions he asked the voters to ask themselves before casting a ballot in November. "Do you want mixing of the races? Then vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. Do you want to end the filibuster? Then vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. Do you want the right to work lasw repealed? Then vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. Do you want a President who would end the H-bomb tests and give Russia an advantage? Then vote for Stevenson. Do you want socialism to replace Americanism? Then vote for Stevenson or Eisenhowe Do you want to live under a political machine? Then go along with the regular party boys."

James T. McCain

National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • DUPONT 7 - 6300

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•

Executive Director
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

October 10, 1956.

Dear Friend:

We have tentatively set March 28 and 29 as the dates for the 1957 National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference on Civil Liberties, which will again be held at the Hotel 2400 here.

As you know, each Clearing House conference aims at highlighting the current outstanding issues in the fields of civil rights and liberties.

In starting our program plans, our committee would like to have your suggestions for those topics which you think would be most important and profitable for inter-organizational consideration at this ninth annual conference.

We would also appreciate any suggestions you might want to offer for possible speakers or panel people.

It will be most helpful if you can forward your ideas to the Clearing House office before October 22, so that they can be considered by our committee's meeting that day for possible inclusion in the conference program.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Birkhead

Kenneth Birkhead,
American Veterans Association.

Ralph F. Fuchs

Dr. Ralph F. Fuchs,
American Association of
University Professors.

Co-Chairman, 1957
Conference Program Committee

RECEIVED OCT 26 1956

P. O. Box 276
New Orleans 9, La.
October 24, 1956

To: Committee Members, Section III

From: Lillie H. Nairne, Chairman
Program Committee, Section III
National Conference on Social Welfare

In reading over some of the letters I wrote to you, I notice I did not give you the dates of the Conference for 1957.

The Conference dates are from Sunday, May 19, through Friday, May 24, 1957.

I have tentatively worked out a spacing of the meetings which we are working on at the present time for your consideration. I have noted by each one how many meetings they had in 1956 so you can compare the difference. I am also attaching a resume of these meetings from Memorandum No. 6 which was sent to the Program Committee. This resume gives you the number of people who attended, the general subject of the meetings, and the number of meetings at each time.

LHN:CS
Enc.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1957

11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. (1956 - 1 meeting)

Commissions for Aging

Community Planning

Mental Health

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. (1956 1 meeting)

Public Welfare

Lindeman Lecture

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1957

11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. (1956 - 6 meetings)

Public Welfare

Mental Health

Community Planning

International

Housing

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1957

9:15 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. (1956 - 1 meeting)

Juvenile Delinquency

RESUME' OF 1956 MEETINGS

SECTION III

Date and Time	Subject	Estimated Attendance	Number of Meeting at same time
Monday, May 21 11:15 a.m.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS	190	4
2:00 p.m.	LINDEMAN LECTURE - HAUSER	150	17
Wednesday, May 23,1956 11:15 a.m.	PLANNING IN SMALLER COMMUNITIES	45	21
	PHYSICAL PLANNING	29	
	NATIONAL SERVICES	45	
	RAPIDLY EXPANDING COMMUNITIES	28	
	METROPOLITAN AREA	40	
	RURAL AREAS (No Meeting)	--	
Friday, May 25, 1956 9:15 a.m.	WHAT IS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PRACTICE?	295	3

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

For release Monday, November 12, 1956

From Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
Algonquin 4-4955 and
Rogers 9-0145

A public investigation of the program for importation of contract agricultural labor from Mexico and Japan was called for in a letter to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell from officers and members of the Board of Directors of National Sharecroppers Fund. The signers of the letter, released today, are Dr. Frank P. Graham, Eliot D. Pratt, A. Philip Randolph, Norman Thomas, Charles S. Zimmerman, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Rowland Watts, Gardner Jackson, I. Cyrus Gordon, Max Delson, Vera Rony and Fay Bennett.

Calling the whole contract importation program an "anomaly", the letter states: "Superimposed on our free labor system by wartime necessity, it continues, according to repeated charges, for the benefit of the corporate farmer and to the detriment of the American farm worker."

The letter to Mr. Mitchell grew out of charges made by the Labor Secretary against a pamphlet "Strangers in Our Fields" by Dr. Ernesto Galarza. The pamphlet is based on a study made by Dr. Galarza, financed by the Fund for the Republic, of violations of contracts governing the employment of the imported nationals.

The Sharecropper Fund Board's letter to the Secretary of Labor continues: "Rather than assume a partisan position on behalf of the corporate farmer in this controversy, it would appear to be your responsibility to investigate fully and publicly the facts. We, and others representing labor and civic groups, have long sought a full investigation of the actual workers of the program to import foreign workers under government auspices for private operators."

It further stated that its signers were "not opposed to immigration for permanent residence in the United States" but that "conditions under which these persons live and work and the small net cash earnings with which many of them return home does not help in developing cordial relations between our lands."

The complete text of the letter follows:

November 8, 1956

Honorable James P. Mitchell
United States Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of National Sharecroppers Fund, we wish to express our deep concern with the charges made by the Department of Labor and the California State Board of Agriculture against the pamphlet, "Strangers in Our Fields" by Dr. Ernesto Galarza. This pamphlet, based on a study financed by a grant-in-aid from the Fund for the Republic, was published by the United States Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

For a number of Years the National Sharecroppers Fund has been concerned with the conditions under which Mexican "braceros" have been brought to this country to work on the large corporation farms of the southwest. The whole contract importation

program for agricultural labor is an anomaly. Superimposed on our free labor system by wartime necessity, it continues, according to repeated charges, for the benefit of the corporate farmer and to the detriment of the American farm worker.

We are shocked that charges have been made upon a private citizen because of his efforts to expose the violations of this program. From our faith in him and some knowledge of definite facts, we do not believe that the charges against Dr. Galarza's study are in accord with the facts as far as he has been able or permitted to establish them. As Dr. Galarza makes clear in the statement accompanying his study, his facts were obtained from direct interviews with the Mexican Nationals themselves. Thus far, no employer or governmental agency involved has published a full report concerning the operation of this program, nor have they permitted interested observers to study their records. We are sure that Dr. Galarza would be glad to append any additional facts, if they are made available, to his report.

Rather than assume a partisan position on behalf of the corporate farmer in this controversy, it would appear to be your responsibility to investigate fully and publicly the facts. We, and others representing labor and civic groups, have long sought a full investigation of the actual workings of the program to import foreign workers under government auspices for private operators. We have long asked that public hearings be held to determine whether there is in truth a shortage of domestic workers for agriculture. Known facts concerning the low wages paid farm workers, their poor living conditions, and lack of protection under federal law, would make it appear that these depressed conditions and the flow of imported labor may be important contributing factors to the purported shortage of farm labor.

While it should be perfectly clear that we are not opposed to immigration for permanent residence in the United States, the temporary importation under labor contracts warrants public participation in a full re-evaluation of the program. We believe that conditions under which these persons live and work and the paucity of net cash remuneration with which many of them return home does not help in developing cordial relations between our lands.

We wonder whether the expansion of these contract-labor programs means that the United States Government, and the Department of Labor specifically, propose to ignore the conditions under which our farm workers live and to strip them of bargaining power to boost their sub-standard wages, by making it possible for the corporate farm interests to have cheap, imported labor always readily available. The formidable economic advantages held by the corporate as against the family-type farm have been greatly increased by the mass importation of farm workers. Is this our national policy?

Some additional questions which need answering are:

1. Do the facts show that over the past fourteen years agricultural wages have not been adversely affected by the mass employment of "braceros?"

2. Has there actually been no displacement of domestic workers?

3. Why has a new program been launched to import thousands of Japanese workers 4000 miles when government reports describe Alabama as a surplus farm labor area with a prevailing wage of 40¢ an hour?

We strongly urge that this program be thoroughly aired in public hearings in which labor, farm interests, government, and citizen organizations are invited to present all facts available. We would be glad to cooperate with such public hearings.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chairman; Eliot D. Pratt, Secretary-Treasurer; A. Philip Randolph, Norman Thomas, Charles S. Zimmerman, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Rowland Watts, Gardner Jackson, I. Cyrus Gordon, Max Delson, Vera Rony, Fay Bennett.

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THE CONDITION OF FARM WORKERS IN 1956

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, INC.
By Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary

> "We have known humiliation...we have been plunged into the abyss of oppression. We are tired of the conditions we experienced for so many years..."

Thus spoke a Negro leader in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956. With the backing of federal courts, and with the sympathetic support and help of men and women of good-will throughout the land, Negroes move ahead toward a greater share of the democratic heritage due them. But progress has not come without pain.

GROWTH OF WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS; ECONOMIC PRESSURE AGAINST NEGROES

From an estimated 250,000 members a year ago, the White Citizens Councils, dedicated to the maintenance of white supremacy, have grown to approximately 350,000 in all the southern states. Although many of its officers appear as responsible leaders in their local communities, and eschew violence, the movement has drawn its largest following from the black belt (rich farming soil) areas where there exists the greatest contrast between wealthy planatation owner and poor farm folk -- both white and Negro. In these areas poverty and lack of education have produced the most bigotry and the most easily aroused white mob. In contrast, the Negro has demonstrated a civilized restraint in the face of severe provocation.

These Councils have acted in two ways to preserve the status quo: 1) overtly, by mob action to prevent enforcement of Court orders for school integration; 2) covertly, by economic pressures against Negroes who are enrolled voters or otherwise indicate their insistence on rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

An example of the former is the Clinton, Tennessee mob which, aroused by the outsider, John Kasper, almost succeeded in overthrowing civil law in that community because 12 Negro students were enrolled in its high school. This mob was made up primarily of the poor farm folk in the hill country outside Clinton.

Numerous cases of the latter, the covert economic pressure, have come to the attention of National Sharecroppers Fund. In many of these, after proper investigation, NSF has made non-interest bearing loans to tenant and independent small farmers who were about to lose their property, farm equipment and other possessions. One case involved a man's voting right; another his membership in the NAACP; a third his leadership among local Negro farmers working to set up a cooperative organization for their mutual help.

CONTINUING POVERTY ON THE LAND

There are nearly one and one-half million farm families in the United States with incomes of <u>less</u> than $1,000 a year. Of these, nearly one million live in the South. Although Negroes constituted only about one-tenth of the total of the 5,226,000 farm families in the country in 1954, they made up almost one-third of these one million in the South with annual incomes of less than $1,000. Very little is being done to help this group of Americans whose living and health standards and educational opportunities are clearly inadequate for them to realize their best potentialities as citizens and human beings.

Today the greatest contrast between wealth and poverty in our country has shifted from yesterday's captains of finance and the factory worker to today's corporate farm owner and the men and their families who work in the fields. The world's most efficient producers of farm products -- Americans -- have not eliminated dire poverty among those who work on the farms.

FAMILY FARMS

All family farms -- not just the lowest income group -- are approaching crisis. Government programs, while admitting their serious plight, are permitting over 100,000 family farms yearly to go out of business. Many of these are young farm families, former GI's who started farming hopefully after World War II.

Though given government aid to get started, they have been abandoned to a policy or lack of policy which permits them to be squeezed out before they can become firmly established. According to the 1955 Census of Agriculture, commercial family farms dropped by 11% from 1950 to 3,193,000 units while industrialized factory farms increased by 26% to 134,000. There was a drop of 353,000 in the number of owner-operated farms, a drop of 276,000 in the number of tenant-operated farms, and an increase of 32,000 in the number of part-owner operated farms.

A House of Representatives' sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Clark W. Thompson of Texas, reported in August, 1956, after a 3000 mile tour of grass-roots family farms that more than 600,000 of them had failed in the last four years. It stated that they were forced out by the industrial-type (corporate) farm invasion.

Family farms are generally defined as those where an owner-operator and his family furnish at least one-half of the farm labor, with gross sales of less than $25,000 annually. Disregarding the cultural value of these family producing units, it should be emphasized that they constitute the major element in the farm labor force and the backbone hitherto of America's "private enterprise" economy. They need not be wiped out. They can produce efficiently and compete effectively with the corporate farms through wider use of electric power and increased mechanization <u>if</u> they can get equal treatment in government subsidies and credit, and if <u>all</u> domestic farm labor is not exploited by lack of government protection and by government promotion of foreign contract labor.

THE CORPORATE FARM

The corporate -- or industrialized -- farm warrants a full current study that cannot be made here. Its influence on the labor market is indicated in various sections of this report. The vast amount of federal subsidy these enterprises receive is illustrated by two examples:

> Delta and Pine Land Company of Mississippi received a $1,292,472.25 federal loan on its 1954 cotton crop. Louisiana Irrigation and Mill Company received a $486,725.77 price support check on its 1954 rice crop.

It is the food and fiber producers such as these which throw the sharecropper and small farmer into the migrant stream, which support an imported labor program that is the key factor in keeping the wages of farm labor <u>at less than one half</u> the American average and in preventing effective union organization to better farm labor conditions, and which receive the bulk of federal subsidies.

CONTRACT LABOR

The imported contract labor system, begun as an emergency wartime measure, continues to grow apace. At peak employment in 1956, there were 458,038 foreign contract workers in agriculture. Of these, the vast majority, 445,197, came from Mexico with whom the United States has an international agreement. This number was a 21% increase over the 367,481 Mexicans who worked legally under contract in 1955.

At the same time, the number of illegal entrants ("wetbacks") has been declining steadily for the past two years due in part to the vigilance of the Border Patrol's activity. Apprehensions during the fiscal year 1956 totaled 72,442. The government's policy has been one of clamping down on illegal entry and encouraging the importation of workers under contract.

Of the other imported contract workers, 8504 came from the British West Indies and 3870 from the Bahamas. Some came from Canada.* This entire program is

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*The Department of Justice reports that there were 7210 Canadian agricultural workers in the United States under contract in the fiscal year 1955-56. This is unaccounted for in the quoted 1956 calendar year totals supplied by the Department of Labor.

supervised by the Department of Labor with 87 compliance officers authorized in the current budget. Many of these officers have other duties to perform.

A new development in the contract program is the importation by air from Japan of 386 farm workers (out of 918 who had been certified for employment). These workers were admitted under a section of the Immigration Act which permits entry to an alien "who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform... temporary services or labor, if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found." Under the Japanese program, there is no agreement between governments but only between the individual Japanese workers and the growers' association which hires them. Enforcement of the provisions in the agreements rests with the Immigration Service which has even fewer compliance officers than the Department of Labor. All of the inequities of the Mexican program and more are likely to befall the Japanese worker, with more than 3,000 miles of ocean between his place of work and his homeland.

If a contract labor system is necessary for agriculture (which NSF doubts), a striking example of how it might work fairly and effectively is seen in the Puerto Rican program. An all-time high of 14,876 of these island Americans worked under agreements formulated and supervised by the Puerto Rican Department of Labor in 1956. This was almost 28% more than the 11,629 who came in 1955. It is estimated by Puerto Rican authorities that another 14,000 came on their own, having learned their rights from previous contract employment.

The Puerto Rican contract not only guarantees 160 hours of pay in each four-week period but protects the working and living conditions as well. It is carefully supervised by the Migration Division, which opened nine new offices during the year, eight of which were in the Middle Atlantic and New England states where most of the Puerto Ricans work.

In contrast, here is an example of what happens under the foreign contract system:

> In Phillips County, Arkansas, in June of 1956, United States workers were paid 35¢ to 40¢ an hour. Farm workers in the county that month were made up of 1,000 United States workers and 1,055 Mexicans. The Mexican workers theoretically were receiving 50¢ an hour, the minimum to which the Mexican government will agree. By July and August, the rate for U.S. workers had fallen to 35¢ an hour.

While National Sharecroppers Fund is concerned for the well-being of the imported worker for whom the "hospitality" extended usually falls far short of the rosy promises made, it is even more gravely concerned with the conditions under which the domestic farm worker and his family live, which are far below the minimum for most urban workers. Can there be any doubt that the wages of U.S. workers will remain depressed when growers know they always have available a steady supply of contract workers imported from countries whose living standards are far below those of the United States, who have no bases here, and who can, therefore, be threatened with deportation if they do not accept what is offered them.

Because of the seriousness of this importation program, the Board of Directors of National Sharecroppers Fund wrote on November 8 to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell calling for a public investigation of it. The letter stated in part: "The whole contract importation program for agricultural labor is an anomaly. Superimposed on our free labor system by wartime necessity, it continues, according to repeated charges, for the benefit of the corporate farmer and to the detriment of the American farm worker." The letter concluded: "We strongly urge that this program be thoroughly aired in public hearings in which labor, farm interests, government, and citizen organizations are invited to present all facts available. We would be glad to cooperate with such public hearings." The Board's letter received wide attention in the metropolitan and labor press.

On December 28, three days before it was due to expire, the international agreement between Mexico and the United States was extended to June, 1959, bringing

a storm of protests from Mexican agricultural and business leaders as well as from labor and other groups in this country.

MIGRANT LABOR

The million domestic migrating workers who (usually with their families) pull up stakes constantly as they search for employment on the land is causing increasing public concern. The President's Committee on Migratory Labor, under the able direction of Henry K. Arneson, has made significant progress working with a small budget. During the year it published suggested regulations for agricultural labor camps and for transportation of agricultural workers. With no power to secure state adoption of these regulations, the Committee nevertheless did valuable work in bringing them to the attention of public and private groups for action. What is needed is an expanded appropriation for the work of this Committee, plus legislation on national and state levels.

One decided victory for migrant labor came during the summer when Congress passed a law providing for the regulation of migrant farm workers during interstate transportation. Though the law as it finally passed was whittled down by the opponents of all regulation (it only covers workers if the distance traveled is more than 75 miles), it marks a long step forward. A large part of the credit for its passage is due the organizations, including NSF, which vigorously supported it. Transportation of farm workers within a state is still largely unregulated.

For the worse came changes in the Social Security Law which in 1955 had included coverage for some farm workers for the first time. An amendment now reduces the number of workers covered by specifying that a worker must earn $150 from the same farmer (previously it was $100), and that he must work 20 days during the year for a single employer on a time basis, thereby excluding most migrants. Another provision permits the crew leader to be listed as the employer instead of the farmer, giving the crew leader a status and responsibility which he usually is unable to fulfill.

ORGANIZED LABOR - National Agricultural Workers Union

The merged labor movement has let a year pass with no program on behalf of farm labor. Nevertheless, sugar and rice workers in Louisiana continued their struggle to organize through the leadership of the National Agricultural Workers Union despite many obstacles. One of these obstacles was the backing given by the state labor council for "right to work" legislation (denying a union agreement) to apply to agricultural workers in exchange for repeal of this law as it affected industrial workers. Thus, workers on the bottom of the economic ladder were given a thrust downward by their fellow workers who were one step higher on the ladder.

There was an increase in activity on behalf of small dairy farmers in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Small local unions of cotton plantation workers still exist in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi where the National Agricultural Workers Union was first started nearly 25 years ago as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union -- interracial when it began, and interracial today. NSF continues to give substantial financial assistance to this union whose leaders and members, despite years of discouraging setbacks, have never lost their faith in the strength of the farm worker to help himself through organization.

MIGRANT CHILDREN

There were several more summer schools conducted for migrant children in Colorado, New York, and Michigan, with state and private support. These alleviate the educational problem for a small number of these children. Of greater significance are the year-round programs to integrate migrant children into the regular school program wherever they may be. The Florida-Virginia project toward this end, sponsored by a number of organizations including NSF through the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor in cooperation with the two states, has entered its third year with every indication that its pioneering program will serve to stimulate such efforts in other areas. The Migrant

Children's Fund, initiated by NSF, is cooperating with other agencies in working to establish a similar project in the Spanish-speaking stream of migrants in the Southwest.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR

Bringing together the major national organizations with an interest in this field, NCALL is admirably suited to coordinating and developing programs and projects to secure maximum support. NSF is an active co-operating member of this council. A major accomplishment during the year was its all-day round table on "Farm Policy and Social Welfare" attended by representatives of fifty-five national and state organizations and agencies. NCALL provides its member organizations with information of important developments on the farm front.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

On October 27, 1956, Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, president of Fisk University and vice-chairman of NSF, died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 63. His death shocked and saddened men and women of goodwill throughout the world for Dr. Johnson had achieved a unique role as social thinker, educator, and contributor to understanding among all people. His passing is a deeply-felt loss to the Board of the Fund.

New Board members elected during the year are Miss Angela Bambace, Mr. Martin Gerber, Mr. Gardner Jackson, Dr. C. B. Powell, Mr. A. Philip Randolph and Miss Vera Rony.

Recognition

When NSF raised a substantial sum in a two-week period in December to prevent the foreclosure of a valuable farm in Mississippi owned by Negroes who were facing stiff pressure, a leader in one of the organizations bearing the brunt of the struggle for Negro rights wrote "...I am quite lost in admiration at the effectiveness with which you manage somehow to achieve these minor miracles. I think that the ultimate value to the general cause in which we are all engaged is likely to be inestimable." National Sharecroppers Fund cooperates with a number of religious and other groups in carrying forward this effort.

With its activities on a number of fronts in support of economic justice and civil rights for Negroes and whites in the South, NSF proudly notes its listing among a specially selected group of six organizations and individuals "who have done the most during the year to advance the cause of harmonious race relations." A distinguished panel of judges made the selection.

National Sharecroppers Fund Publications

NSF reports and publications and other pamphlets it distributes are reaching an ever-widening audience. Currently available are:

> Strangers in Our Fields by Dr. Ernesto Galarza. Based on a report regarding compliance with the contractual, legal and civil rights of Mexican agricultural contract labor in the United States. 80 pages. 50¢.
> Down on the Farm -- The Plight of Agricultural Labor. A popular presentation of the people and problems involved in planting, cultivating and harvesting the nation's crops. 14 pages. 25¢.
> The Condition of Farm Workers in 1956. Single additional copies of this five-page report to the Board of NSF available free.

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Since its inception nearly 20 years ago, National Sharecroppers Fund has lent its moral and financial support to projects and programs designed to bring a better way of life to men, women and children who produce the nation's food and fiber, but who receive so little of the fruits of their labor. It has been a slow, uphill struggle, and the end is not yet in sight. But progress is being made. More and more Americans are becoming aware of this deep well of poverty amid our nation's prosperity.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO:

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
902 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

PRESIDENT-ELECT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N. C. R. A. C.
New York, New York

VICE-PRESIDENTS
THELMA BABBITT
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pa.

LOUIS A. RADELET
National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In addition to the officers)

ALEXANDER J. ALLEN
Urban League
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHALL BRAGDON
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
Cincinnati, Ohio

S. ANDHIL FINEBERG
American Jewish Committee
New York, N. Y.

CHESTER J. GRAY
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
Cleveland, Ohio

PAUL KLEIN
Commission on Intergroup Relations
New York, N. Y.

FRANCES LEVENSON
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
New York, N. Y.

HERMAN H. LONG
Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

FRANCIS McPEEK
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

ALEXANDER MILLER
Anti-Defamation League
New York, N. Y.

GEORGE NESBITT
Urban Renewal Administration
Washington, D.C.

BEULAH T. WHITBY
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

ROY WILKINS
N. A. A. C. P.
New York, N. Y.

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BURTON I. GORDIN
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

North
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

MEMORANDUM: December 20, 1956

TO: Members of the RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE of NAIRO

FROM: Richard V. Marks, Secretary

On November 15, the Board of the Fund for the Republic approved its Staff's Recommendation (p. 9 of the enclosure) to spend $100,000 in two years on apprentice training in our field; $40,000 to go to NAIRO to administer the program and hold a seminar.

The full proposal as approved by the Fund's board is enclosed for your information.

The NAIRO Board received the proposal at its meeting in Philadelphia on November 27. The Board went on record as "approving in principle the proposal as submitted by the Fund for the Republic," and directed that "the Executive Committee of the Board be formed and empowered to appoint the members of the Planning and Resources Committee which shall be convened as the subcommittee to handle this project."

Enclosed is the roster of members of the Planning and Resources Committee. Two subcommittees have been created (1) to facilitate the preparation of NAIRO's formal application for a fund grant and (2) to suggest the methods by which NAIRO can raise the money necessary to meet our obligations under this program.

The work of the subcommittees will be initiated by communications from the respective chairmen.

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

1106 Water Board Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

January 1, 1957

Approved by: Richard V. Marks
Secretary

DEPARTMENT		CODE	MEMBERS	TOTAL
Local Public Services	Professionals	1	52	
	Board Members, others	1A	38	90
Local Private Services	Professionals	2	114	
	Board Members, others	2A	9	123
State Public Services	Professionals	3	44	
	Board Members, others	3A	4	48
National Private Services	Professionals	4	62	
	Board Members, others	4A	2	64
Federal Services		5	16	16
Research Services		6	34	34
Unaffiliated Professionals		UP	5	5
		Total Membership		380

-A-

ABRAHAMSON, Mrs. Harry (UP)
Route 2
Burnsville, North Carolina

ABRAHAMSON, Stephen (6)
Assistant Professor of Education
University of Buffalo
3335 Main Street
Buffalo, New York

AGRAN, Nathan (2)
Jewish Community Relations Council
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

ALEXANDER, Mrs. Edith M. (1)
The Mayor's Advisory Council
250 Church Street (11th Floor)
New York 13, New York

ALEXANDER, Mrs. Sadie T.M. (1A)
40 South 19th Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

ALLEN, Alexander J. (2)
Executive Director
Urban League of Pittsburgh
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

AMERMAN, Miss Helen E. (2)
Council for Civic Unity
437 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

ANTHONY, Daniel S. (1)
Executive Director
Mayor's Commission on Group Relations
City Hall
Newark 2, New Jersey

ARONIN, Aaron (2)
Field Representative
Jewish Labor Committee
127 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

ARONSON, Arnold (4)
N.C.R.A.C.
9 East 38th Street - Suite 801
New York 16, New York

-B-

BABBITT, Miss Thelma (4)
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

BALDAU, Frank W. (1)
Executive Director
Community Relations Board
123 City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

BALDINGER, Mary Alice (4)
Executive Secretary
Nat'l. Civil Liberties Clearing House
1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

BANKS, Calvin D. (2)
Industrial Secretary
Armstrong Association
413 S. Broad Street
Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania

BARTON, Mrs. Rebecca C. (3)
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
419 East State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

BEAL, Wellington C. (1)
N.Y.C. Comm. on Intergroup Relations
150 Nassau Street - 8th Floor
New York 7, N.Y.

BEASLEY, Mrs. Olive R. (2)
2931 John R. Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

BEATTY, Donald (3)
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
427 Cleveland Avenue
Columbus 16, Ohio

BEHRMAN, Mrs. Blanche (2)
Jewish Community Relations Council
260 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

BENNE, Kenneth D., Director (6)
Human Relations Center
Boston University
308 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts

BERNHEIM, Alfred L. (4)
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

BERRY, Brewton (6)
Professor of Sociology
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

BERRY, Edwin C., Director (2)
Chicago Urban League
2410 S. Michigan
Chicago 16, Illinois

BICKHAM, Dr. Martin Hayes (2)
American Civil Liberties Union
429 - 9th Street
Wilmette, Illinois

BIGELOW, Mrs. Lowell B. (1A)
L.A. Co. Comm. on Human Relations
555 No. Arden Blvd.
Los Angles 4, California

BINKLEY, John I. (3)
Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm.
Suite 220, 655 Broadway
Denver 2, Colorado

BIRO, Emery J. Jr. (2)
Executive Secretary
Catholic Interracial Coun. of Chicago
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

BISSELL, Mrs. Wadsworth (1A)
234 College N.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

BITKER, Bruno V. (1A)
Mayor's Comm. on Human Rights
208 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

BLACKHAM, Louise P. (2)
Executive Secretary
Civic Unity Committee
1319 Second Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

BLEDSOE, Mrs. Geraldine (3)
Michigan Employment Security Comm.
7310 Woodward Avenue
Detroit 2, Michigan

BLOOM, Allen (2)
Executive Director
Jewish Community Board
1502 Parkview Ave. - Room 617
Rockford, Illinois

BLUE, John T., Director (4)
American Council on Human Rights
1130 - 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

BOBELLA, Rudolph R. (1)
Executive Director
Fair Employment Practices Comm.
209 Municipal Building
Gary, Indiana

BOGIA, Thomas H. (3)
Anti-Discrimination Commission
State of New Jersey
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Wow - what a color combination — G.W.C. NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 518 City County Bldg.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

OFFICERS
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Fair Employment Practices Commission
902 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

PRESIDENT-ELECT
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N. C. R. A. C.
New York, New York

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American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, Pa.

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National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY
RICHARD V. MARKS
Commission on Community Relations
Detroit, Michigan

TREASURER
GEORGE CULBERSON
Commission on Human Relations
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

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Anti-Defamation League
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ROY WILKINS
N. A. A. C. P.
New York, N. Y.

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BURTON I. GORDIN
Commission on Human Relations
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

West
JOHN A. BUGGS
County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

North
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

- MEMORANDUM -

To: Members of SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT of the NAIRO Resources and Planning Committee

From: George W. Culberson, Chairman

Date: January 5, 1957

Subject: Report on pledges received and suggestions for recommendations to the Board of Directors.

On November 28 and 30, those attending the Philadelphia Conference were given an opportunity to pledge to the Apprenticeship Training Program. The results were gratifying and may be summarized as follows:

Individuals

1	pledged	$ 50.00	for	$ 50.00
30	"	25.00	for	750.00
2	"	20.00	for	40.00
2	"	15.00	for	30.00
4	"	12.50	for	50.00
26	"	10.00	for	260.00
20	"	5.00	for	100.00
2	"	unspecified amount		
87	"			$1,280.00

Organizations

1	pledged	250.00	for	250.00
3	"	100.00	for	300.00
1	"	50.00	for	50.00
1	"	unspecified amount		
				600.00

The total of $1,880.00 is for one year. Although the appeal was not made for a two-year period, seventeen (17) individuals indicated that they would pay the same amount each year for two years.

The amount needed has been estimated as $5,000 per year over and above the regular resources of NAIRO, which this year amounted to $6,500 (exclusive of Conference income and expense amounting to another $4,700).

- more -

The function of this Subcommittee is to devise ways and means of raising a minimum of $5,000 each year for two years as an immediate objective and to continue and increase this over at least a five-year period as the longer range objective.

Suggested Program (Comments, suggestions and reations by January 22 for report to Board on the 25th would be appreciated)

1. As soon as the grant is approved by the Fund, a letter should go to all who pledged, providing an opportunity to (a) pay at once, (b) establish a date for billing, (c) increase pledge in light of giving of others, (d) pledge for an additional year.

2. At the same time a letter should go to all other members of NAIRO with information about the Apprenticeship Training Program and enclosing a Pledge Card printed for the purpose. Both letters should include a report of pledges received thus far.

3. An appeal to the Boards of Agencies which would make it possible for lay persons familiar with the shortage of trained persons to make either individual or agency pledges. All agencies represented by NAIRO members should be included in this. What is best strategy on timing of this appeal--immediately or after member pledges are in?

It is hoped that these methods will procure the necessary $5,000 per year and I believe that experience thus far justifies this hope.

4. The Board should ask the Membership Committee to begin a drive for 100 new members before the 1957 Conference. This would add $1,000 per year to our regular income (at present dues rate).

5. The Board should recommend increasing dues to $15.00, beginning January 1, 1958--to be voted by membership at 1957 Conference. If our membership has reached 450 by that time, this would add $2,250 to our regular income.

6. The Board should reconsider the question of organizational memberships with a goal of deriving a minimum of $2,000 from this source.

7. The Board should appoint a special committee to promote the sale of individual and bulk subscriptions to the REPORTER. Income from this source is $500 less than the cost. The minimum goal would be to make it self supporting thus adding $500 to our available funds.

By 1959 we would have increased our regular income by these methods by $5,750 and we would probably have a $9,000 balance to start that year.

8. In 1958, we should be ready to approach foundations with specific projects in which a part of our administrative costs could be absorbed, as will be the case with the Fund for the Republic. The Subcommittee on Program Development should give attention to this phase of the total program.

- please reply -

national
council of
jewish women

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Community Services
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Contemporary
Jewish Affairs
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Overseas Service
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Public Affairs

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • CIRCLE 6-3175 • CABLE: COUNJEW-N. Y.

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

January 9, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N/E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

In response to your letter of December 28th addressed to Mrs. Frances Cahn, we are happy to give you the names of our Field Representatives who work in the Southern Region.

Miss Lillian Chernoff -- Southern Interstate Regional

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina,
and Tennessee.

Miss Edith Davison -- Southwestern Regional

Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma

May we suggest that you address any communications regarding the Conferences to these persons at this address.

Sincerely,

Stella Eberlin (RS)

Stella Eberlin, Head
Field Service Department

SE:prs

Send copy to

REPORT OF AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE SETTING UP OF LOCAL NAIRO GROUPS

January 25, 1957

At the January 25, 26 Board meeting of NAIRO, an Ad Hoc Committee was appointed to consider the matter of developing local groups of NAIRO in various areas of the country. Members of this Committee were Marshall Bragdon, Burton Gordin, Eleanor Dungan and Thelma Babbitt. The report to the Board meeting on the second day was as follows:

1. We recommend that encouragement be given to the development of local groups of NAIRO members.

   - That each group be developed according to the particular characteristics of the group itself, taking into account a few general "ground rules" as follows:

     1. No local group should undertake action programs at the local level.

     2. Organizational structure should be minimal and the national character of NAIRO should be stressed at all times; that membership in NAIRO means national membership and local groups should not have simply local membership.

     3. That minutes be kept of all meetings of the local group and copies be sent to the president of NAIRO to form part of the archives.

     4. That the term "chapter" or "branch" as a name for local groups be avoided.

2. We recommend that formation of such local groups be encourages by the regional chairmen, with the national membership chairman acting as the liaison through whom an interchange of information should be carried on, but with regional chairmen making a report at Board meetings of progress of development of local groups.

3. We recommend that the National Membership Chairman send an analysis of membership to each regional chairman suggesting places where there appear to be a nucleus of NAIRO members through whom a local group could be developed.

4. We recommend that the National Membership Chairman urge each Regional Chairman to initiate a survey in his area of inter-group relations agencies, by asking NAIRO members in the area to do this locally. The purpose of such a survey would be to provide a prospective group of people who should be informed about NAIRO and involved in a local group, with the hope of encouraging them to join.

Some purposes of these local groups would be:

Since most NAIRO members do not attend either the annual conference or the Board meeting:

1. To bring the membership of NAIRO into closer contact with national by sharing information on current issues and projects before National NAIRO.

2. To provide membership an opportunity to get their views more effectively before NAIRO, thus providing a two-way flow of ideas and information.

3. To provide better relationships among agencies working on similar interests and concerns in the same area by getting to know one another.

4. To provide an exchange of information among agencies and an opportunity to develop joint meetings on common interests.

5. To increase NAIRO membership by interpreting aims of National NAIRO through local groups.

The recommendations of this Ad Hoc Committee were accepted, and the National Membership Chairman was asked to carry this plan forward by communicating with regional chairman.

An item was included in the NAIRO budget providing for a sum up to $100 for the use of each regional chairman to cover travel, postage and mailing costs in developing these local groups. Each regional chairman would have responsibility for expenditures under this budget item and would report to the Board.

Thelma W. Babbitt
National Membership Chairman

JANUARY - NAIRO BOARD MEETING

Chicago, Illinois
January 25, 1957

ATTENDANCE

Officers:	Pres. Feild, Aronson, Babbitt, Radelet, Marks, Culberson
Board :	Lawrence, Gordin, Gray, Whitby, Klein, McPeek
Other :	Gremley, Leskes, Leland, Pollard, Dungan

AGENDA ITEMS

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Annual Business Session Minutes (11-29-56) item 4, correction: Eliminate paragraph 2 and amend paragraph 3 to read, "The Committee recommended that the NAIRO membership at the annual meeting consider and adopt a comprehensive statement of concerns that included..."

Post-Conference Board Minutes (11-29-56) item 2, correction: The 1957 NAIRO Annual Conference will be held in the "Pickwick Hotel in Kansas City" and "arrangements have been completed for hotel space" for the 1958 NAIRO Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.

MOTION: Lou Radelet proposed "that the minutes be approved as amended." Seconded by Culberson. CARRIED

2. ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed "that the Board defer the election of three Board members to the Executive Committee and that in the interim the officers should function in the capacity of an Executive Committee." Seconded by Babbitt. CARRIED

3. APPOINTMENTS TO NAIRO STANDING COMMITTEES

John Feild recommended the following members as Chairman of NAIRO Standing Committees:

Herman Long	Nominating (By election at the Annual Business Session)
Sidney Lawrence	Conferences
Richard Marks	Resources and Planning
George Culberson	- Subcommittee on Financial Development
Harold Lett	- Subcommittee on Program Development
S. Andhil Fineberg	Professional Standards
Thelma Babbitt	Membership
Ben Sissel	Interprofessional Relations
Joseph C. Coles	Non-Professional Leadership
Arnold Aronson	Publications
George Culberson	Finance
Maurice Fagan	Resolutions
(no recommendation)	Educational and Professional Training

Discussion indicated considerable interest in the functions of each of these Committees. It was suggested that NAIRO draw together a comprehensive description of the original assignments of each of these committees as set forth by Board action and that this compendium of committee assignments and responsibilities be sent out for the next Board meeting. It was also suggested as a second step that NAIRO utilize membership experience in evaluating these committee functions and assignments.

MOTION: Chester Gray proposed "that John Feild's recommendations as Chairman of NAIRO's Stand Committee's be approved." Seconded by Bragdon. CARRIED

Discussion ensued regarding membership on Standing Committees. It was indicated that the general practice had been for Committee Chairmen to recommend a list of persons to serve. In the case of the Resources and Planning Committee, appointments were made with Board approval.

Membership Committee. It was suggested that Regional Chairmen and persons from the larger cities where clusters of NAIRO membership are found be asked to serve on the Membership Committee. It was also suggested that the Board give some leadership to the question of "chapter" formation.

MOTION: George Culberson proposed "that a small committee be formed to review this question of local experience with chapters and report to the Board during these sessions." Seconded by Bragdon. CARRIED

John Feild asked Burt Gordin, Thelma Babbitt, Marshall Bragdon, and Eleanor Dungan to serve on the special committee.

Professional Standards. Suggestion was made that this committee number about 15 members with 8 in the NYC area. It was suggested also that we circularize our membership for the names of people who would be willing to serve.

MOTION: Burton Gordin proposed "that the action on committee membership be deferred." Seconded by Bragdon. CARRIED

Publications Committee. The functions of the Publications Committee were discussed with particular emphasis on their responsibility for recommending a common format for Commission Reports. Membership and functions were left open.

Finance Committee. This committee is now a budget committee. Organizational interests should be represented in the membership of this committee in order to reflect changing NAIRO needs, etc. There is overlap in the function with that of the Resources and Planning Committee.

Resolutions Committee. The material for the "Statement of Concerns" is to be derived from the membership. The Committee is to assemble these membership interests, prepare the statement and circularize the membership with the statement prior to the annual conference.

4. APPOINTMENTS TO NAIRO DEPARTMENTS AND COMMISSIONS

John Feild recommended the following members as Chairman of NAIRO Departments and Commissions:

DEPARTMENTS	
State Service	Bill Leland
Municipal Services	Bill Gremley
Local and State Private Services	Mrs. J. C. Merrill
National Private	Lou Radelet
Federal Services	Jake Seidenberg
Research Services	Don Hager

COMMISSIONS	
Housing and Family Life	Frances Levenson
Manpower Utilization	Lou Mason
Education	Fred Routh
Civil Rights	Ted Leskes
Nature, Scope and Theory	Arthur Johnson

MOTION: Marshall Bragdon proposed "that John Feild's recommendations for Chairman of NAIRO Departments and Commissions be approved." Seconded by Babbitt. CARRIED

5. SECRETARY'S REPORT

Dick Marks presented the NAIRO membership roster, as of January 1,1957. He indicated that there had been a net increase in NAIRO membership of 50 persons over the roster listing of May 1, 1956. The comparative totals for the two periods were:

	May 1, 1956	January 1, 1957	Net Increase
Municipal Services	75	90	15
Local & State Private	123	123	---
State Public Services	32	48	16
National Private Services	52	64	12
Federal Services	14	16	2
Research Services	32	34	2
Unaffiliated	2	5	3
	330	380	50

Under standing NAIRO Board policy, members who are 2 years delinquent at the first of the year were dropped and are not included in this new roster.

Correspondence with reference to NAIRO dues was reported to the Board. The dues period, the calendar year from January 1 to December 31, was reaffirmed by the Board. In 1952, along with the reorganization of NAIRO into Departments and Commissions, the calendar dues period was substituted for the convention to convention period. The Board also reaffirmed the $10.00 membership fee for membership regardless of the month of application, except that persons who sign up as new members after October 1st receive the privileges of 14 months of active membership. The Secretary reported that standing practice on dues billing was to send out notices to the entire membership about February 1st, indicating to each member his status on our records. This could be PAID UP, CURRENT DUES OUTSTANDING, or

CURRENT DUES AND PREVIOUS YEAR DELINQUENT. About a month before the Annual Conference a second notice is sent to those members with current dues and delinquent dues still outstanding.

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed "that persons who are not paid up members for the current year at the time of the Annual Conference shall not be entitled to free Conference registration or receive free the Commission reports for the year, and shall be dropped from the NAIRO roster of membership." Seconded by Culberson. CARRIED

The Secretary reported that the Education and Manpower Commission Reports were being distributed from Pittsburgh, and that the Civil Rights would be mailed from Detroit. He reported that the Housing Commission Reports, with the exception of 100 copies distributed at the Annual Conference, were not assembled, although Ed Rutledge has given assurances that they will be available shortly.

6. TREASURER'S REPORT

George Culberson presented the Treasurer's report for January 1 to December 31, 1956.

SUMMARY

Cash transferred from Corneff Taylor	$ 539.08	
Receipts	11,207.72	
TOTAL CASH TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR		$11,746.80
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		9,597.16
BALANCE ON HAND, Dec. 31, 1956		2,149.64

George Culberson brought to the Board's attention correspondence relating to a hotel bill in connection with the Annual Conference. Questions were raised about the nature of NAIRO's obligation to program participants, other than the Main Speaker, and about the accuracy of the hotel's bill.

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed "that Burt Gordin undertake discussions with the hotel management to verify the exact amount of the bill and that this amount be paid." Seconded by Radelet. CARRIED

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed "that the Treasurer's report be accepted." Seconded by Gordin. CARRIED

The Board suggested that NAIRO continue the practice of having an Audit Report prepared by a CPA.

The Board deferred action on the preparation and approval of the 1957 Budget.

7. WASHINGTON STUDY PROPOSAL

John Feild reported that the date of February 8, 1957 had been set for NAIRO's five member committee (Aronson, Babbitt, Radelet, Long, Wilkins) to meet in Washington with Booker McGraw and other representatives of the local committee.

Discussion indicated particular unreadiness of new Board members to act on the Washington Study Proposal, originally submitted in May, 1956 and modified at the September and November Board meetings, because "as time goes by, the context of acting has gotten changed."

A recent letter from B. T. McGraw was read in which he requested committee designation and specific task assignment. Discussion from members of the NAIRO committee present indicated that they preferred meeting in Washington with "no committment in advance."

MOTION: Paul Klein proposed "that all action on this Washington Study Proposal be reconsidered." Seconded by Babbitt. CARRIED, 6 yes and 4 no votes.

It was felt that there should be communication with Mr. McGraw to tell him exactly what the NAIRO committee is to do.

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed "that the Board go on record as favoring a study of desegregation in the Nation's Capitol, and that it appoint a committee to explore whether and how NAIRO might be helpful, that this committee report back to the Board with recommendations for NAIRO action, and that the Board vote by mail on these proposals." Seconded by Gordin. CARRIED, 1 abstaining vote.

8. BOARD MEETING DATES

The Board tentatively approved meeting in New York City, May 3-4 in the offices of the NCCJ and in Detroit, September 6-7 in the offices of the Michigan FEPC.

9. RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

John Feild reported on discussions which he and Harold Lett, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Program Development, had held with Dave Freeman on the Fund for the Republic on January 18, 1957 with reference to the status of the RESIDENCY TRAINING PROPOSAL.

In substance: Freeman is hopeful that within the next week or so that at least four of the foundations contacted by his office will respond to the invitation to participate in the residency program. At least eight other foundations were contacted without immediately promising results. This experience suggests to Fund officials that NAIRO membership and agencies represented therein could be of considerable help by contacting foundations within their respective spheres of influence.

Feild reported that a definite committment has been made by the McGregor Foundation in Detroit for a grant of $5,00 per year for two years as a direct administrative grant to NAIRO upon the initiation of the Fund proposal.

The report of the Subcommittee on Program Development meeting in New York on January 18, 1957 was read to the Board. Considerable discussion took place on each of the points of the report.

Approach to Foundations. Question was raised about the time lag between the initiation of the NAIRO administrative grant and the starting of the residency program. Our obligations would actually cover about 2½ years including the time necessary to start the 2 year residency program.

Point was made regarding the effectiveness of NAIRO's own approach. We need to take time in the selection of an administrator. We have goals other than "speed" in initiating our participation. Point was made that our aims should be to carry out the program originally outlined, using the McGregor Fund grant to butress the initially projected budget.

MOTION: George Culberson proposed "that NAIRO contact its membership and seek their help in bringing this FFR proposal to the attention of foundations with whom they have contact, and if possible to enlist their support in making $5,000 grants for two years to agencies for residency training." Seconded by Gray. CARRIED

MOTION: Marshall Bragdon proposed "that NAIRO frame requests for grants to other foundations in the same terms as the FFR proposal." Seconded by Babbitt. CARRIED.

Location of Administrative Center. The report had indicated that contact was to be initiated with five universities that seemed likely to look with interest on the location of the NAIRO offices. This matter was referred back to the Subcommittee to clarify with each of these interested universities what mutual obligations and responsibilities would be involved in so locating the NAIRO offices at the university.

Question was raised about the inference relating to human relations training programs in operation at these schools, in the event that NAIRO was to locate there. The Subcommittee is to explore and get a report for the Board. Agency location was not regarded with favor.

MOTION: George Culberson proposed "that the location of the NAIRO offices be a matter of Board decision." Seconded by Bragdon. CARRIED

Name of the Program and Residencies. The Board gave general approval to the name of the Program and the naming of individual residencies.

Administration of Program. It was reported that there is clear understanding with the Fund officials that the NAIRO

administrator is related to NAIRO.

Administrator. The Board referred the matter of personnel selection backto the Subcommittee with a view to securing additional names and/ or firm information about the availability of persons who would be recommended for this position. There was agreement that the Board would make the selection, and that "rank order" in the list of recommendations was not requested.

George Culberson presented the report of the Subcommittee on Financial Development. This report which had been sent to all Board members contained a series of recommendations for Board action. The Board approved the first four items relating to immediate action on pledges and steps to raise NAIRO's financial obligations under the residency program.

MOTION: Arnold Aronson proposed for Item 5 "that an increase in the annual NAIRO dues to $15.00 per year be submitted to the membership for vote at the Annual Meeting in 1957." Seconded by Babbitt. CARRIED

Item 6 was referred back to the Subcommittee on Financial Development. Item 7, relating to promotion of sales of the Reporter, was approved and a special Committee is to be appointed by the President. Item 8 was approved, and the question of conference registration fee was referred to the Subcommittee.

MOTION: Beulah Whitby proposed "a motion of thanks to the Subcommittee Chairman for the excellence of their reports." Seconded by Klein. CARRIED BY ACCLAMATION.

10. Thelma Babbitt indicated the interest of the Greenfield Center in working in conjunction with NAIRO on a workshop. The Board asked that the proposal be made in writing, that it be referred to the Resources and Planning Committee and the Committee on Professional Standards, and reported upon at the next Board meeting.

11. REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL NAIRO GROUPS.

Thelma Babbitt presented an oral report for the Committee. The Board asked that the report be written, referred to the Secretary for distribution to the Board with the minutes, if possible.

12. BUDGET

The proposed budget is to contain expense money of $100 for Regional Chairmen to be spent in the promotion of NAIRO. It is understood that Culberson, as Treasurer will notify the regional chairmen and be responsible for authorization and accounting of expenditures, with the understanding that the regional chairmen will have discretion in their areas on these expenditures.

MOTION: Marshall Bragdon proposed "that the Board accept the budget as proposed." Seconded by Klein. CARRIED

13. MISCELLANEOUS

Housing study - referred to the Publications Committee regarding publication.

Directory to be published by NAIRO with ADL help -- tabled.

1956 Annual Conference Report -- Burt Gordin submitted a detailed budget and evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the highly successful 1956 NAIRO Conference. He indicated that a guide book of operating experience had been developed and would be passed along to the Kansas City Conference Committee.

Housing film - releases to the membership would be distributed through the Secretary's office.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard V. Marks
Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 28, 1957

TO: Executive Committee Members

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Dr. Wheeler and I have decided that since our annual meeting was held in Charlotte, the Workshop on February 9th should be held in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area. I have consulted Dr. Johnson and he has arranged for the Workshop to be held in Room 407, Alumni Building, Chapel Hill. The hours will be 10 AM to 4 PM.

Arrangements are being made for a light lunch to be brought in for us at noon. We will need to know how many to prepare for.

Also, John Hope would like to meet with as many Board Members as can come on Friday night at a 6 o'clock dinner in Durham. At this dinner meeting we will be able to acquaint our consultants with the peculiar problems of this state, and thus save some time on Saturday. The place of this dinner meeting will be announced later.

Will you kindly fill out the form below and return it not later than Feb. 4th?

- -

Workshop, Room 407, Alumni Building, Chapel Hill

☐ I plan to be present for lunch on Feb. 8th.

☐ I plan to attend the dinner meeting on Friday, Feb. 8, at 6:00 P.M.

Name _____

NC

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

February 4, 1957

TO: Executive Committee Members

FROM: Harry S. Jones

The dinner Friday night at 6:00 P.M. will be in a private room at the Chase Restaurant (formerly the Do-Nut Shoppe) at 336 E. Pettigrew Street, Durham.

To date, reservations for the dinner are made for the following:

S. E. Duncan	H. S. Jones
J. H. Wheeler	W. C. Chance
J. D. Clark	John Hope
Carl Dockery	C. H. Parrish
W. W. Finlator	Lewis Killian
A. E. Spears	Boneta Vallen

If anyone else decides to attend the dinner, please notify Mr. John H. Wheeler, Mechanics & Farmers Bank in Durham. (Telephone 3-1121).

The outlook is for good attendance at the Workshop on Saturday in Room 407 Alumni Building, Chapel Hill. Please try to get there before ten o'clock so we can get started promptly.

Memo from

NCCJ

Louis A. Radelet

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

Dear Fred:

Greetings and regards from your old story-telling buddy!

Lou.

National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

February 19, 1957

Dear George:

We cannot allow your retirement as executive director of the Southern Regional Council to pass without this word of most earnest commendation for superb achievements in the past and all the best wishes for your happiness in the future. It is Brotherhood Week as I write this, and I cannot help but feel that the George Mitchells of our society and our world - and there are not many - symbolize in their leadership what this matter of Brotherhood is all about.

God's choicest blessings always.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS A. RADELET
Director, Commission on
Community Organizations

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LAR/gm

bcc: Fred Routh

National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

February 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am not sure that we have ever actually met, but I feel that I know you well as a professional colleague. I have just noted the new Public Affairs pamphlet of which you are the co-author.

The point of this note, however, is to congratulate you warmly on your recent appointment as executive director of the Southern Regional Council and to wish you every success and gratification in the future. The Southern Regional Council has accepted the new challenge in the South today, and we feel you are dealing with it wisely and effectively. Under your leadership, we look for maintenance of the splendid pattern in this regard that has been set under George Mitchell's direction.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS A. RADELET
Director, Commission on
Community Organizations

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LAR/gm

✓bcc: Fred Routh

NCCJ

Fred Routh

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.
43 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

February 19, 1957

Dear Friend:

We are attaching a copy of the summary report of our January 28th meeting regarding Clergy Workshops. We at NCCJ feel that this meeting was particularly productive and are sincerely appreciative of the contributions which you made to the day's sessions.

From these initial explorations there would seem to be many unanswered questions regarding further cooperation and coordination of efforts; and we would like your thinking on the best ways by which all of us may continue to "share our thinking" and put this into effective action. Can our mutual purposes be best met through increased communication through correspondence; through future meetings of the same type as this one; through a meeting with the executives of the various religious denominational groups or with the Sub-Committee on Religious Organizations of CCD; or through other means?

We hope that as you have an opportunity to review the report and consider the implications for coordinated action which came out of this meeting you will share your reactions with us.

With all good wishes.

Cordially,

Roy McCorkel, Jr.

Roy McCorkel, Director
Commission on Religious
Organizations

encl.
RMcC:r

Report on Meeting Re Clergy Workshops

Held at the Fund for the Republic, Inc.
January 28, 1957.

Those present were:

Will D. Campbell, Dept. of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches
Lewis Deer, United Christian Missionary Society, Diciples of Christ
Dan Dodson, Center for Human Relations, New York University
Mary Howard, Commission on Religious Organizations, National Conference of Christians & Jews
Robert Johnson, Director of Research, National Conference of Christians & Jews
Dumont Kenny, National Program Director, National Conference of Christians & Jews
Frank Loescher, Fund for the Republic
Harold Lunger, Brite College of the Bible, Texas Christian University
Roy McCorkel, Commission on Religious Organizations, National Conference of Christians & Jews
Rev. A. C. Miller, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention
Rabbi David Panitz, Adas Israel Congregation, Washington, D. C.
Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council
Walter Sikes, School of Religion, Butler University

Frank Loescher welcomed the group on behalf of the Fund for the Republic which had called this meeting to discuss what is being done in the area of human relations workshops for clergymen.

Roy McCorkel presided at the morning session. He described the clergy workshop which had been held at the University of Chicago, in cooperation with NCCJ, and raised a number of questions concerning the broad moral imperatives affecting the role of clergymen in the field of human relations; Discussion was invited around: 1. The role of clergy in the field of human relations; II. How this role might be implemented, specifically in terms of the possibilities of workshops and conferences for clergymen.

I. Role of the Clergy

It was suggested that there is a growing awareness of the application of religion to specific issues which arise in daily life. Numerous studies have shown that clergymen are more and more involved in community activities for which they have not been adequately prepared; and many feel the need for guidance in fulfilling these community roles and acting as effective forces for molding community opinion. While some still do not recognize these community responsibilities, those who do, particularly in the South, often find themselves frustrated and lonely in their efforts to express their opinions and take action on issues that arise. (The studies of the ministry as a profession being carried on by Penn State sociologist, Dr. Samuel Blizzard, were discussed in relation to the role of the clergyman within his community.)

It was felt that workshops specifically geared to human relations could

be useful to clergymen in fulfilling their role of bringing the moral imperatives to bear upon specific community issues and in fostering the operation of the organized force of religion as a factor for good community relations.

II. Implementation of the Role

Questions were raised as to the purposes of proposed clergy workshops, i.e., whether these would be to arouse those in attendance to the problems at hand or to train them to do a job in handling these problems. It was pointed out that simple arousement was not enough. There would, of necessity, have to be motivation to a definite commitment. Another view was expressed that perhaps the first groups should be hand-picked from those persons who are already committed so that emphasis could be put upon training them to handle situations and give guidance in their own communities. These persons would then become Pastoral Community Counselors in the field of human relations. It was noted that Institutes for both lay and clergy sponsored by the Methodist church had included materials which would sensitize the participants to the situation, give them pertinent community information and help them to understand the uses of various resources and techniques.

It was agreed that the content of any clergy workshop would have to include materials relative to sensitizing participants to the need, information and techniques and strategies. The specific nature of this content would vary according to the local needs of the clergy involved, e.g., northern clergymen, facing the problems of transition communities, would need to learn techniques that would vary from those applicable to a southern community where there are other types of tensions present. However, regional differences should not affect the need for an understanding of how conflicts have arisen and the pertinence and relevance of local situations to the national and international scene. Clergy should also be given information relevant to how they may discover support within their own congregations as well as how to be "ahead" of their congregations and be able to help members of the congregation to follow.

It was pointed out that workshops might be more effective if they were designed for teams of clergy from given communities, so that there would be cooperative and reinforced efforts on return to the community. This could also lead to continuance of workshops within each community, involving a growing number of clergy in each area.

With this background, four specific types of programming were suggested by the group:

1. Full cooperation with the program proposed by the Consultative Conference on Desegregation. At its most recent meeting, CCD proposed to single out a number of cities for coordinated and concentrated effort where there is a live issue in the community coupled with awareness of the situation and desire for help. These cities are: Miami, Greensboro, Durham, Charlottesville, Nashville, Knoxville, Tuscaloosa. Within these cities, all institutions and organizations will be invited to participate in an intensive one-week institute, during which time there will be an effort to alert the constituency of each group as well as relate all groups into a developing community organizations. The Southern Regional Council will act as coordinating body for this program; and possibilities for inclusion of the major church bodies were discussed.

It was also suggested that since CCD is basically a national organization, similar programs could be carried out on a regional basis in the North, possibly in cooperation with NCCJ's Operation Metropolitan.

2. Pin-pointing of a number of Southern communities for short clergy institutes. These would be jointly sponsored by local groups and could initially focus on clergy who have indicated a willingness to take a stand. They would be designed to give specific techniques demanded by the local situation as well as help local clergy to reinforce each other through increased communication on basic issues.

   The value of holding a number of these institutes within a given state was discussed with the thought that a multiplication of efforts would give considerable moral support to all involved.

3. Summer workshops, of approximately 3 weeks, which would offer specialized training to clergymen. Such workshops would arouse clergy, explore kinds of techniques and reaffirm basic commitment to facing the moral imperatives at hand. Teams of clergymen from various communities would be encouraged to participate, both to open channels of communication and also to increase the possibilities for continued cooperative action on their return home.

   (This might lead into 2 above, or vice versa.)

4. Continuing the process of private explorations and conversations with clergy and religious leaders throughout the country, in order to establish confidence and increase the possibilities for carrying out the other program suggestions. In many instances, participation in either local institutes or longer summer workshops would come only after extensive prior conversations of this type.

   (Dr. Miller described a project of this type undertaken in Nashville, where a few persons started out meeting together, reinforcing each other and discussing possible program planning, with subsequent growth leading into an established organization.)

In discussing these proposed types of action, a number of questions were posed and suggestions made:

1. The availability of trained personnel to help with such programs?
   a. Southern Regional Council maintains a registery of consultants who are available for programs, including agency and institutional resources.
   b. National Council of Churches and various denominational groups have resource consultants available, plus being

able to help in actual planning of such programs. It was stressed that resources must be acceptable to the churches.

2. Advisability of an interfaith approach?
   a. It was suggested that a blueprint for programming cannot be hypothesized: in some instances, an interfaith approach would be best, while in others, the initial course of action might be to help coordinate already existing denominational programs, or to start these; then work towards interfaith cooperation.

3. The problems posed by bringing clergy and laity together in these meetings?
   a. It was suggested that perhaps it is better to get clergy commitment initially and then try to work with laity where possible or emphasize to clergymen their responsibility to work with their own people.
   b. Possibilities for working through influential lay movements should be explored.
   c. In some instances, this joint meeting could be carried on through broadening of the "team approach," e.g., bringing lay and clergy teams from various communities, with both separate and joint sessions set up for clergy and laity.

4. The central rallying point for groups was projected to be an initial emphasis on the basic support of law and order, as well as opposition to violence.

5. Scholarship aid for various institutes and workshops was suggested as possibly coming from NCCJ and other organizations, such as is done for educators, police, etc.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the proposed program of the "Institute on the Church in a Multi-Racial Society," a clergy workshop being sponsored by the Disciples of Christ at Butler University during the coming summer. Those present were asked to critically appraise the program which would include: (1) lecture discussion sessions each morning re (a) the moral imperatives implicit in the Christian faith; (b) the sociological, psychological, historical and legal aspects of human relations; (c) how human relations problems are expressing themselves in local, national and international situations; and, (2) afternoon discussion sessions concerning specific strategies and techniques pertinent to local community needs. It was pointed out that there would usually be more than one clergyman from a community in attendance at the workshop, which would help to foster community reinforcement following the workshop experience. Plans will also be made for follow-up in the local community by the Department of Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ.

It was suggested that the program content might be considered in terms of the following points: (a) what do we stand for? (b) what problems do we face? (c) how do we relate these two? and (d) what is being done about it as well as what needs to be done and how? Emphasis might be placed upon the latter, with more time than was originally projected devoted to techniques

case studies and field projects relative to specific situations. The use of case materials and resource persons to exemplify actual techniques, both successful and unsuccessful, was suggested, as well as the use of role playing to help the group identify with particularly difficult problems, such as how to deal with White Citizens Councils, their philosophy and method of approach.

This emphasis on techniques and strategies would not, however, deter the examination of moral imperatives, with the realization that it is necessary to begin with a definite commitment to the values involved. A suggestion was made that aspects of this commitment be thoroughly examined both with the group and through individual expression where possible; e.g., a 5 minute sermonette each morning by one of the participants elaborating his own commitment and its meaning to him.

Questions were raised about the inclusion of laymen as participants in the workshop; and it was pointed out that few laymen would attend because of the difficulties in recruiting and financing laymen, although there is merit in the idea of a clergy-lay team in attendance. To counteract this, clergy could be encouraged to learn the techniques of conducting workshops so that they could duplicate the workshop situation in their own communities; i.e., once a basic understanding and expression of their own commitment had been obtained, the clergy could more securely work with their own congregations either through repetition of the workshop setting in 1 or 2 day institutes with their laity or through local church committees which are already working in the field.

Representatives of the Disciples of Christ asked whether the Butler workshop and a similar program at Texas Christian University would be helpful to other groups, although these are designed primarily for Disciples clergymen. The rest of the group responded with the thinking that there would be opportunities for national publicity, possible future cooperation on summer workshops and fostering the use of scholarship funds to promote attendance at such workshops.

In the final summary sessions of the day, it was pointed out that the approach through clergy is particularly pertinent as we recognize that one of the most profound and disturbing aspects of our present situation is the sense of guilt, fear and despair growing from the obvious discrepancy between the religious precepts and actual practices of many religiously motivated persons. One participant suggested that we are at a point where we have the greatest opportunity ever to find a solution for this "schism of soul" for we are now forced to translate our ideals into actual practice in situations of tension.

Realizing the need which exists, it was suggested that consultation at the level of the day's discussions is extremely important, with the hope that ideas and suggestions could then be channeled out to the individual groups represented to consider and take action upon. One proposed way of doing this is through the Sub-Committee on Religious Organizations of CCD; and it was recommended that this be explored with the group in terms of

both the southern and national situation. Minutes of this meeting will be sent to Arnold Aronson, Chairman of CCD, as well as members of that subcommittee.

Other recommendations for cooperative effort included: 1) discussion with Dr. Galen Weaver about the possibilities of expanding the Clinic on Church and Race, which is a part of the annual Fisk Race Relations Institute, into a fuller program of workshop experience for clergy; 2) distribution of information about clergy workshops to all social action departments of the various denominations, through the National Council of Churches; 3) all cooperation possible with CCD and the Southern Regional Council in their southern programming; 4) continued exploration with all denominational groups re the possibilities of increasing human relations programing with youth and other lay groups; 5) work with seminaries to encourage the offering of human relations courses designed to help clergymen assume their responsibilities for Pastoral Community Counseling 6) that NCCJ keep those interested informed about plans to work in various Southern communities and spell out the kinds of cooperation which will be helpful from the groups represented in this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Howard
Commission on Religious
Organizations - NCCJ

MH:r

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, Inc.

— for the advancement of agricultural labor —

112 EAST 19th STREET • ALgonquin 4-4955 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

20 February 1957

Dear Friend,

I am pleased to send you enclosed a copy of the Fund's annual report which I believe will be of interest and concern to you.

May I call your attention particularly to the sections dealing with economic pressures against Negroes in some of the states, the increase in numbers of imported contract farm workers, and the serious problems confronting our nation's farm families.

Please feel free to use this material in any way which will help to spread knowledge about these problems.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham

Frank P. Graham

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C O P Y

February 26, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Thanks for your letter of the 21st with all the interesting information contained therein. Regarding your request to reproduce our chronology on Koinonia, feel free, but we raise this question with you - would it be better to use SRC or the National Council as the source, considering it is to go to ministers and ministerial associations? We would be perfectly happy if you used SRC as a source, but just raised the previous question. Enclosed is a corrected and added to version which is more up-to-date and accurate than the previous one.

Will, all of your suggested changes except one are good. We would hesitate to put the quotation from the paragraph dated April, 1956 ("Governon Griffin had called the sheriff of Sumter Co. asking who Jordan was.") in italics. Otherwise, fine.

As to reproducing the Henderson Pastors' Diary from New South, feel free. You do not have to get clearance from the Christian Century.

I look forward to seeing you in Charlottesville.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Enclosure

The Human Aspects of the Integration Struggle

you and your family are invited to attend

THE HIGHLANDER SEMINAR ON THE SOUTH THINKING AHEAD

and

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

to be held at

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

August 30 - September 2, 1957

when all friends, past students, and present active participants will gather to review achievements and problems in moving from segregation to integration in the South.

What is happening to the people, to the development of children, to the growth of parents and adults, during this trying transition period?

How is Highlander helping these people to understand their experience and to grow through it?

How is Highlander's ability to teach people the vision and practice of democracy being adapted to helping the developing leaders and the quiet people of good will living through the South's newest struggle?

Next Labor Day weekend
Join a workshop with these people of Montgomery, Clinton, Johns Island, Louisville, and feel the South thinking ahead!

RESERVE THE DATES NOW!

You will be receiving further information and registration blanks in the near future. This will be a family affair, with accomodations, program and recreation for all ages. There will be camp programs and supervised nursery school facilities for the children while you attend the seminar.

NCCJ

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

43 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
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JAMES F. TWOHY
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EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

SECRETARY
OSCAR M. LAZRUS

February 28, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I appreciate your note of February 25th. We do want to hear more extensively from you with regard to some of the questions we raise. We need your counsel. I agree heartily that we are fortunate in having Mary Howard's help.

Friendliest personal greetings to you.

Your friend,

Roy

Roy McCorkel, Director
Commission on Religious
Organizations

RMcC:r

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

28 Feb 57

HCF ✓

JC ✓

JPA ✓

~~EPV~~

MET

return to

FBR

Mr. Fleming has a copy.

NCC?

7BR

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

February 26, 1957

Dear Friend:

The following data is for your information.

You will recall the Southern Negro Leader's Conference (now a permanent organization known as the Southern Leaders Conference) held in Atlanta on January 10-11. Included in their "Statement to The South and Nation" was a report of a telegram to President Eisenhower asking him "to come south immediately, to make a major speech in a major city," and to "use the weight of his great office to point out to the south the moral nature of the problems posed at home and abroad by the unsolved civil rights issue."

Following this request by the Negro leaders an invitation was extended to the president by an interracial group of Southern Churchmen to address the conference announced in the enclosed "Call." The president did not find it possible to accept either the request or the specific invitation.

The enclosed telegrams are the answer to President Eisenhower's stated inability to accept the request of the Southern Negroes. They represent the basic action of the second conference held in New Orleans on February 14. The meeting was attended by 97 leaders from 35 communities in 10 southern states. I call your attention especially to the last two paragraphs of the telegram to the president.

Cordially yours,
Will D. Campbell
Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

A Call

to

A Conference

on

Christian Faith and Human Relations

Because the Christian faith testifies that God has entrusted to His people a ministry of reconciliation;
And because this ministry has peculiar urgency in these days when divisions and hostilities threaten our country and our churches --
We call this Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations, to convene in Nashville, Tennessee, April 23-25, 1957.

This invitation goes to churchmen who are united in both a commitment and a search.

Our commitment is to Christ, who asks our loyalty and discipleship in all the walks of life. Through twenty centuries of human life His love has won men from their prejudices and resentments, their lesser loyalties and idolatries. Again today He asks that men worship not only with their lips but also with their lives.

Our search is for the specific meaning of Christian loyalty in our common life. Like all our countrymen, we are puzzled by many problems. We need to study, to pray, and to consult with each other about the meaning of our theological beliefs for our Christian living. Although we know that Christian faith impels us, not to withdraw from life but to serve God in the midst of His world, we need illumination on our present confusions as to how we can best serve God.

We call this Conference as a common testimony of churchmen to God's Lordship over life and as a common search for greater wisdom and strength in faithful living.

The Sponsors

SOUTHERN LEADERS CONFERENCE
Meeting, February 14, 1957
New Zion Baptist Church
2319 Third Street
Now Orleans, Louisiana

Telegram sent at 3:00 P.M.
February 14, 1957
Thomasville, Georgia

Dear Mr. President:

Permit us to acknowledge receipt of the White House communication of January 18, 1957, stating your inability to schedule an address in the south to encourage the maintainence of law and order as requested by the Southern Negro Leaders Conference on January 11, 1957.

We pointed out in our letter to you that lawlessness was becoming a deeply disturbing feature of the daily life of our communities. Violence has continued to erupt by night and by day. It has grown to alarming proportions. Some of the acts of violence would be unbelievable were the grim ruins not mute testimony. Under the cover of darkness, dynamite bombs have been exploded in our churches and the homes of our ministers and citizens. We have been compelled to post unarmed guards nightly to protect our church property. We are no longer faced with sporatic violence, but with what appears to be an organized campaign of violence and terror.

Against this shocking background, we have met in New Orleans to consider your response to our request.

While we are sensitive to the burden of your responsible office, we are aware that human life and orderly, decent conduct of our communities are at stake. These imperative considerations make it difficult for us to accept as final your message that you cannot make a speech in the South at this time. It is our sincere belief that action on your part at this moment can avert tragic situations by cooling passions fostering reasonableness, and encouraging respect for law. In saying this, we are not unmindful of the immense responsibility of your office in the conduct of our national and international affairs. However, morality like charity, begins at home. Here at home, as we write, we are confronted with a breakdown of law, order, and morality. This condition is a sinister challenge and a threat to government by law. It calls for drastic and remedial action.

The flouting of the Supreme Court decisions serves not only to deprive a part of our citizenry of its rightful privileges but even more, it weakens the fabric of our democratic society for all citizens, Negro and White. The unleashing of violence against individuals who peacefully pursue justice, against Christian clergymen, and against the House of God are unspeakable crimes. They arouse the conscience of all honorable Americans to compel an end to those outrages as proof of their devotion to democratic and spiritual ideals.

To this end,

1. We implore you to re-examine your decision not to

speak out to the south on the question of law and order.

2. We further urge you to call a White House Conference on the maintainence of law and order similar to those held earlier on Education and Juvenile Delinquency. We believe such a conference can help develop in the South and in the nation an orderly growth toward Civil Rights.

We ask you to do these things because our people, though resolute and courageous, cannot be expected forever to be targets for rifles, shot-guns, and for bombs, particularly when our women and children are brought within range of those deadly weapons. We know that if a halt is not put to these terroristic practices, our appeals for non-violent Christian behavior will come into serious question by those whose frustration it has already been difficult to contain.

We believe your inability to come south is a profound disappointment to the millions of Americans of goodwill both north and south, who earnestly are looking to you for leadership and guidance in this period of inevitable social change.

Mr. President, we urge you to give democratic leadership to the confused citizens of the south and the nation in this critical hour. We implore you to enunciate whether in the North or South and Eisenhower Doctrine for Democracy at Home.

In the absence of some early and effective remedial action, we shall have no moral choice but to lead a Pilgrimage of Prayer to Washington. If you, our president cannot come south to relieve our harrassed people, we shall have to lead our people to you in the capital in order to call the nations attention to the violence and organized terror directed toward men, women and children who merely seek freedom and first class citizenship. People of goodwill from across the nation will undoubtly join in such a pilgrimage for freedom and human dignity.

Mr. President, we prayerfully urge you to give early and serious consideration to the two requests we have made in this letter, for the violence our people face by day and in the dark of each night, makes it imperative that we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours;

Rev. Martin L. King, Montgomery, Ala.
Rev. C.K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.
Rev. A.L. Davis, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. T.J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.
For: The Southern Leaders Conference

SOUTHERN LEADERS CONFERENCE

February 14, 1957
New Zion Baptist Church
2319 Third Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Telegram sent at 3:P.M.
February 14, 1957

Vice-President Richard Nixon
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

One month has passed since we urged you to make a trip into the South sinilar to the one you made in Europe on behalf of the Hungarian refugees. At that time we urged you to examine the violence directed toward Negroes in the South who merely ask for justice and freedom under law and to report your findings to the President and to the Nation.

We are sorry that you have not seen fit to answer out telegram.

Meantime, we note that you have been chosen to represent the United States government at the gold coast Independence Celebration March 6th, when that first Negro country in Africa receives its freedom from colonial domination.

We are convinced that you will better be able to represent America's defense of justice and freedom at the celebration, if prior to your leaving for Africa on March 6th, you arrange for the fact-finding trip we have proposed into the South.

In any event, we urge you to make such a trip at your earliest convenience.

May we hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Rev. M. L. King, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., New Orleans, La.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.

Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.

For: Southern Leaders Conference

SOUTHERN LEADERS CONFERENCE

February 14, 1957
New Zion Baptist Church
2319 Third Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Telegram sent at 3:P.M.
February 14, 1957

Attorney General Herbert Brownell
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Brownell:

We have received your reply to our telegram of January 11, 1957, in which you state you cannot receive Southern Negro Leaders in a conference on our responsibility under law for peaceful social change. We regret your reply. The continued violence in the South over the last month leads us to feel a conference with you is now imperative.

In this connection, we were elated with your statement in Washington a few days ago to the effect that 165 years is far too long a period for Negroes to have sought justice. We were further impressed with your public support of the Civil Rights legislation now pending before Congress.

There appears to be a wide discrepancy between your public statements, and the manner in which some of the District Attorney's are inclined to act in the matter of prompt enforcement of Court decrees. (Of particular instance is your promouncement that bus segregation laws are dead letter and unenforceable in view of the Supreme Court Decision, and the lack of federal initiative and leadership in this area in the south.)

We therefore, feel that it is urgent not only to meet with you, but also to ask you to invite all Southern District Attorneys to join in this meeting. In this manner existing discrepancies can be cleared up, and a positive approach can be gained toward enforcement decrees.

Since there is every reason to believe that Federal District Courts in the South will extend integration into several areas, we believe that such a Conference should be had without further delay.

Sincerely,

Rev. M.L. King, Mongtomery, Ala.
Rev. J.T. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.
Rev. A.L. Davis Jr., New Orleans, La.
Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. C.K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.
For: Southern Leaders Conference

SOUTHERN LERDERS CONFERENCE

February 14, 1957

New Zion Baptist Church
2319 Third Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Telegrams sent to the following:
February 14, 1957, 3:00 P.M.

1. Senator Thomas C. Hennings
Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

2. Congressman Emmanuel Cellers
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

In connection with the Hearing on Civil Rights legislation, we sincerely urge that your committee immediately conduct some sessions in the South, in those communities where violence has been directed toward Negro citizens who merely seek their rights under the American Constitution.

We address this appeal to you because we believe your subcommittee can get facts in this first hand manner that will clearly indicate to congress the urgent need to enact a vigorous Civil Rights program if order is to be maintained and justice upheld for all men, regardless of color in the South.

We are certain that such hearings would be of very real importance to congress in support of legislation designed to establish constitutional rights for man in the South of both races.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Rev. M.L. King, Montgomery, Ala.
Rev. T.J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.
Rev. A.L. Davis, New Orleans, La.
Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. C.K. Steele, Tallahasse, Fla.

For: Southern Leaders Conference

NC

North Carolina Council on Human Relations February 1957

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES REPORT

A Workshop for board members of the Council was held in Chapel Hill on Saturday, February 9. Fourteen people attended a dinner in Durham the night before. Altogether 14 out of 26 board members and officers attended one or both sessions. Two staff members, four consultants and seven visitors made a total of 27.

The Consultants for the Workshop were: Dr. John Hope II and Mrs. Bonita Valien from Fisk University, Dr. Lewis M. Killian from Florida State College, and Dr. C. H. Parrish from the University of Louisville.

The discussion at both the dinner and the Workshop centered on various aspects of our school situation in North Carolina and what can be done to improve the situation. The analysis of the problem, and the comments of the consultants were helpful but I felt that we needed another day to discuss programs and projects. I have asked Dr. Hope to return sometime within the next thirty days to discuss this matter with me and members of the board who are within reach.

I attended all five sessions of a class on race relations which was a part of the Methodist Training Institute held in Charlotte on February 10 - 14. The class was very ably taught by Dr. Cecil Robbins who is president of Louisburg College. About 40 people were enrolled. I was given an opportunity to speak about the work of the Council, and to participate in the discussions.

I attended a meeting in Greensboro on February 12 in which the Friends Service Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the N. C. Council of Churches were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on programs and projects in the field of race relations, and to coordinate

efforts wherever possible.

I also a attended a full day's session of the North Carolina Committee for Adult Education which was held in Charlotte on February 22. The delegates decided to organize an Adult Education Association to take over the work of the committee which has been functioning for the past three or four years.

During the month 363 letters were mailed to prospects, in addition to 20 renewal notices. In response, we received 22 new members and 18 renewals. The income from membership and contributions was $248.

The February issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and is in the process of being mailed to over two thousand people including members, school officials, key leaders, members of local interracial councils and prospective members. One thousand reprints of the N. Y. Times Magazine article on desegregation in Louisville were mailed along with as many bulletins. These were obtained free of charge from the Fund for the Republic, Inc.

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Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes told a group of Negro lawyers in Durham that none of the school suits now pending in North Carolina squarely face the segregation issue. He said that he would like to see a case in which "all the issues are involved" not just "technical ties". Such a test case would come, the Judge said, if an individual Negro applied for and was denied reassignment to a particular white school.

Attorney General George B. Patton, in a brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in behalf of the McDowell County Board of Education and the State, urged the Supreme Court not to review lower Federal Court rulings in the Old Fort Case. Judge Warlick's ruling, later upheld by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, was that the parents of the Negro children involved had not exhausted their remedy under the states' school assignment law. This case may be the first in which the school assignment law is before the Supreme Court.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

Dr. Fred Routh

N.B.

N.C.

February, 1957

CONSULTANT'S BRIEFING STATEMENT

NORTH CAROLINA

Total population	4,061,929
White population	2,983,121
Negro population	1,047,353
Nonwhite, other than Negro	31,455

Number of Counties - 100

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS OVER 14

	NORTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
Total population	$1,293	$1,917
White population	1,567	2,053
Negro population	714	952
Nonwhite, other than Negro	601	1,263

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS OVER 25 FOR 1950

	NORTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
Total, white	8.6	9.7
Total, nonwhite	5.9	6.9

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1953-54

	WHITE	NEGRO
Average number of pupils per teacher	30.4	31.5
Average school term in days	180.0	179.9
Average number of days attended by pupils	169.9	165.6
Per pupil value of school property	$490.28	$316.03
Average annual salary of teachers (from all funds)	$3,078.80	$3,177.47
Number of teachers	20,565	8,011

Governor of North Carolina - Luther Hodges
Senators - Sam J. Ervin
W. Kerr Scott

North Carolina's long term reputation as a liberal progressive state has become somewhat tarnished since May 1954 because of its inaction and its resistance to the education decision of the United States Supreme Court. The good reputation in education was almost as old as the century since Governor C. B. Aycock (1901 - 1905) initiated the first major efforts to improve the level of education. For many years the educational provisions for white and Negro students were superior to those in many Southern states. Per pupil expenditures for the two groups continue to be unequal, but the average salary of the Negro teacher is slightly higher than that of white teachers since there are more graduate degrees among Negroes. Uniform salaries are paid to teachers by the state with some local units supplementing these salaries.

There are five state supported colleges for Negroes and six from which Negroes were formerly excluded (this includes Pembroke, which is attended mainly by Indians). Three of these, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Woman's College at Greensboro, and North Carolina State College at Raleigh comprise the Greater University of North Carolina. Following court action, Negroes were enrolled in the School of Law at Chapel Hill in 1951. They have also enrolled in the School of Medicine, the School of Social Work, and other branches of the University.

In September 1955 the first undergraduates were admitted to the University of North Carolina. It was in the case regarding their admission (Board of Trustees of U. N. C. et al. v. Frasier) that the United States Supreme Court stated that the ban on segregated schools applied to tax supported colleges as well as to elementary and secondary schools (March, 1956). Negroes enrolled as undergraduates at North Carolina State College in Raleigh in the summer of 1956 (Incidentally, more people were attracted to the Fall parades

of the college band, because a Negro youth was playing in the band). Woman's College admitted Negro undergraduates in September 1956 and Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia, a trade school under N. C. State's extension service also enrolled a Negro in September. Negro graduate students had entered N. C. State College in 1953. One of these, a Greensboro resident, took one of his courses at Woman's College, but I do not know whether his registration was there.

Private colleges enrolling Negroes include Black Mountain College; Belmont Abbey College, and Sacred Heart Junior College (the last two, both in Belmont, are Roman Catholic and admitted Negroes in 1954); and Warren Wilson Junior College, a Presbyterian college in Swannanoa which admitted Negroes in 1952. None of the larger private colleges has admitted Negroes, though the Duke University Hospital has medical social workers whose cases are not restricted to Negroes.

No public schools have desegregated and substantial resistance has come from public officials and an organization called the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc. Reportedly, it has 20,000 members; some of the most influential are professional people and persons from upper income groups. When it was incorporated in 1955, it stated that one of its objectives is "to maintain the purity and culture of the white race and of Anglo-Saxon institutions." It is ironical that the community of Chapel Hill, in which liberal minded persons such as Frank Graham, Howard Odum, Guy Johnson, Paul Green, and Rev. Charles Jones resided, also contributed the former president of the Patriots, W. C. George, University of North Carolina professor of anatomy, who is outspoken about the racial inferiority of the Negro. The newly elected president of the Patriots is S. Horace McCall, Jr., a Troy attorney.

There have been some attempts to revive the Klan, but its efforts have been discredited and results are negligible. In May 1956, Klan members were arrested in Charlotte on charges of distributing hate literature. The men were fined and given suspended sentences. Several Klan rallies have been reported in North Carolina since the Fall of 1956, but most persons seem to attend out of curiosity.

Official opposition to the Supreme Court ruling has been evidenced by legislation, support of the Southern Manifesto by members of Congress and by the Governor's proposals for "voluntary segregation". In August 1955, Governor Hodges suggested that the races voluntarily retain segregation. Though the Governor claims his proposal is supported by many Negroes, a number of groups, including Negro teachers, have recorded their opposition to his suggestion. Rejection of the Governor's plan was also evidenced by the poor turnout of Negroes in the 1956 Democratic Primary since they felt there was little opportunity for selection.

The Southern Manifesto was signed by both Senators and all but three Congressmen. The three who did not sign were Representatives Harold Cooley, C. B. Deane, and Thurman Chatham. Segregationists have emphasized the fact that Chatham and Deane were not re-elected. The other non-signer, Cooley, was re-elected, but he announced his support of segregation in the campaign.

The passage of segregation legislation was preceeded by the study and recommendations of two committees. The first was established by Governor Umstead in August 1954 and had three Negroes among its nineteen members. It ceased to exist after filing its report in the spring of 1955. Subsequently, Governor Hodges appointed a seven member all-white group to continue the study on segregation. Thomas Pearsall was chairman of both committees and each has been called the Pearsall Committee.

The legislation passed in N. C. has been somewhat milder than that in other states. For example, the constitutional provision for public schools was not repealed. Also, the local option plan which provides for the abandonment of the public schools in a community permits segregated or integrated schools. Reportedly, several communities in N. C. may attempt integration in view of this option. A brief summary of the legislation follows. The General Assembly meets again in Fegruary 1957.

The 1955 session of the General Assembly approved a resolution saying "mixing of the races in the public schools throughout the state cannot be accomplished". A pupil assignment law conferring the complete authority in the enrollment and assignment of pupils on local city and county school boards was passed. The school laws were reworded so that all reference to race was removed. School bus titles were transferred to the counties though buses still operated with state funds. Teachers contracts, formerly on a continuing basis unless the teachers were notified otherwise, were placed on a one year basis.

A special session of the Legislature was held in July 1956. The main action was the proposal of a constitutional amendment and passage of implementing legislation. The amendment was approved in a special election in September 1956. Provisions were made for a "local option unit" (a community or subdivision) to vote to close the public schools if there were integration of these schools. Tuition grants are to be provided for children to attend private schools if the public schools are closed. Any parent in a community where schools are integrated may also secure a tuition grant for his child to attend private school if the child cannot be reassigned to a segregated public school and if the parent objects to attendance at the integrated school. Compulsory school attendance is no longer required for a child whose parent objects to his attending an integrated school and for whom no segregated public school or private school is available.

A resolution of "protest" against the Supreme Court's decision on education was passed. This is milder than the interposition resolutions passed in other states.

The pupil assignment law was attacked by Negro residents in Old Fort (Carson v. Board of Education of McDowell County) in 1955. Negro children were required to attend a school fifteen miles from Old Fort, and their parents sought admission to the local schools. In a December, 1955 ruling, the United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, upheld the pupil assignment law and said the plaintiffs must exhaust the administrative remedies provided by the law before appealing to the Federal Courts. State officials hailed this decision and said the state might gain a couple of years between the application of a Negro to a white school and a Federal Court decision.

The latest ruling of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals (December, 1956) upset the above interpretation. Judge Parker ruled that administrative remedies may be exhausted before school authorities and, thereafter, direct appeal can be made to Federal Courts. North Carolina courts can be bypassed completely. However, Judge Parker denied the appeal of the Old Fort Negroes for a writ of mandamus because they failed to file their application as individuals. This decision is being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and attorneys for the Negro students have already sent their brief to press.

The assignment law and all of the constitutional amendments passed in the 1956 special session of the legislature are also under attack. A suit on behalf of Negro children in Caswell County was filed in the U. S. District Court in Greensboro in December 1956.

Anti-NAACP action has not been as stringent as in other states. The Secretary of State asked the organization to register in accordance with two state laws, and the NAACP sought a declaratory judgement that it was not

subject to these laws. In January, 1957 the State Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision that the organization was subject to these statutes which require (1) registration of groups seeking to influence public opinion and (2) registration of foreign corporations doing business in the state, with the payment of a minimum fee of $40.00 for non-stock corporations.

A positive force working for school desegregation in the state is the American Friends Service Committee. In the summer of 1956 the Friends established a program to assist communities in preparing for desegregation. It is similar to the one headed by Irene Osborne in Washington, D. C. prior to the D. C. integration. John Alexander is director of the North Carolina School Program. A bi-racial committee was recently appointed to work with Mr. Alexander.

Integration North and South should be checked for instances of integration between May, 1954 and May 1956. There were, of course, other cases of integration occurring before and after that period. For example, several golf courses, public libraries, and city transportation systems are desegregated. Some units of the League of Women Voters and professional associations were integrated before 1954. Several city Boards of Education and the State Board of Education have Negro members. A few cities have or have had Negro councilmen. These include Chapel Hill, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Gastonia, Wilson, and Winston-Salem.

return to F.B.R.

NCCJ

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PA ✓
JC

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 W. 57th St. -- New York 19, N.Y.

Commission on Religious Organizations

March 4, 1957

TO: Mr. Fred Routh

FROM: Roy J. McCorkel, Director

We call your attention to the attached materials which exemplify some recent steps taken by the NCCJ to help make our nation's citizens more aware of the dangers attendant to the recent growth of hate groups in our society.

1. "Spiritual Acts of Treason" -- This folder incorporates material which was originally published in the December issue of NCCJ's Newsletter. At the request of our Regional Offices, it has been reprinted in this form for greater use and wider distribution. (While we realize this pamphlet is "NCCJ oriented," if you feel you could use additional copies, we will be happy to supply these to you.)

2. Memo Re "Expansion of NCCJ's Campaign Against the Klan" -- This memorandum, and accompany materials, directed to Regional Directors from the NCCJ Public Relations Department is self-explanatory. A number of our Offices have followed through on this suggestion; and we are pleased to note an increasing number of editorials paying attention to the dangers inherent in the Klan movement. We hope that through the efforts of NCCJ and other organizations, we will soon find Southern papers also willing to carry on the fight against the White Citizens Councils and their affiliates.

We realize, of course, that these are small steps in comparison with the job to be done; and we look forward to sharing other ideas and activities with you in the future as we all face the great and challenging tasks ahead of us.

With all good wishes.

Attachments

/m

January 30, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Regional Directors

FROM: Dave Hyatt

SUBJECT: EXPANSION OF NCCJ'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE KLAN

The Ku Klux Klan is an historic enemy of NCCJ. As you know, Charles Evans Hughes and others were moved to organize NCCJ because of the vicious anti-Catholicism of the KKK during Al Smith's campaign for the Presidency.

Only a few years later, a young red-headed YMCA Secretary in Beaumont, Texas, made a name for himself for his outspoken and eloquent opposition to the Klan. That man was Hastings Harrison.

"When I saw the finest people in the world torn asunder in Beaumont by the Ku Klux Klan," he said, "I determined that in the future my major effort, regardless of my vocation, would be to promote brotherhood among all men." Thus the YMCA's loss was NCCJ's gain.

When Bill Stewart prepared the attached letter and accompanying editorials and sent them to every editor in Alabama, Hastings was among the first to applaud this effort. The response Bill received from Alabama editors has been uniformly enthusiastic, and many have since been stimulated to speak out against the Klan in their editorial columns.

At a meeting of the Southeastern Division, Dr. Gordon Lovejoy stressed the point that the Klan's membership was rapidly increasing -- running into the thousands -- and both he and Bill Tipton advocated that other offices adapt Bill Stewart's editorial campaign to their region. There have been public Klan activities in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Mississippi. There have been crosses burned in Louisiana, Virginia and Texas as well.

The National Public Relations Advisory Committee, at its January 9 meeting, also immediately saw the merit of Bill's fine work and asked that much more be done along these lines.

The National Public Relations Advisory Committee strongly recommended that this sort of campaign be extended to other states where the Klan is now mobilizing.

The Committee unanimously requested that every director in Klan infested areas, adapt Mr. Stewart's letter for local use and send it with accompanying editorials to all editors in the region.

You can adapt Bill Stewart's letter with very little change for use in your area. You will want to reproduce it on your own letterhead, naturally, and it would be more effective if your three co-chairmen signed the letter rather than yourself. If you prefer a shorter letter I also enclose a sample (see attachment Y.)

As for the packet of 6 editorials, your Public Relations Department will furnish you these without charge. Just let me know how many editors in your state or region you plan to send it to -- if possible cover all of them as Bill Stewart did in Alabama -- and we'll mail you whatever you need.

If you pick up the ball on this anti-Klan campaign, you should also send copies of the letter and the accompanying editorials to your board members and friends. As Bill Stewart can testify, they will be much impressed by this editorial program to alert men of good will against this resurgence of un-Americanism.

Please let me know how many editorial packets you can use within the next two weeks so we can print them all in one run.

(exact copy)

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.
1109 First National Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

September 20, 1956

Dear Editor:

Watching the newspapers of our state we are impressed and have become increasingly apprehensive of the re-birth of the Ku Klux Klan, or as they now prefer to be called, the U. S. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

In 1945, Col. Harry Ayers said in the Anniston Star: "Klanism is but a short distance from the flaming torch to the concentration camp and human incinerators which Hitler devised. But this could never happen in America, we say. Yet, we seem to forget that it has been but a few years since we in this country were driving men out of business, ruining others in the practice of their professions, poisoning the entire political, juridical and economic systems, then dragging men and women from their homes to be flogged merely because they would not conform, or because they belonged to a different race or creed, or because they allegedly had done something that did not square with our point of view as exponents of the Klan."

Also, in 1945, Ralph McGill wrote in the Atlanta Constitution: "The K.K.K. is Hitler stuff...they followed the Hitler SS storm trooper tactics. You can put it down that no real Christian can be a member of the K.K.K. It just isn't possible. The Klan stands not for Americanism but for the Hitler technique of secret organization which can carry on violence against individuals. That promotoers, to make money for themselves, should inspire men to violence in the name of Christians, is revolting."

This warning was sounded eleven years ago. Today we find the K.K.K embarking on a great recruiting drive for new members, "to protect our traditional Southern customs and white womanhood," their leaflets say, while their speakers condemn "the Catholics, Jews and Communists who are bound by secret ties."

Editors in Alabama have already recognized the danger signs. Enclosed are reprints of several of these editorials.

Another editorial, enclosed for your information, is from the Birmingham News. It speaks of the responsibility and necessity for human relations in our times; it concisely tells of the aims of our group of religiously motivated Protestants, Catholics and Jews, which is the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty. All men of good will should want to have a part in this vigilance. It must not be blocked by spiteful men with false ideas of human relations."

Wm. A. Stewart
Regional Director

ATTACHMENT X

(On NCCJ Letterhead)

Dear Editor:

The Ku Klux Klan is an historic enemy of men of good will everywhere. Yet, it is on the upsurge, hoodwinking the innocent and spreading fires of hatred and bigotry wherever it marches.

As the attached editorials indicate, a number of editors have spoken out against this menace. You may feel moved to reprint what they have written - or you may wish to editorially denounce these hate mongers in an editorial yourself.

In any case, I know you will want to alert your community to this vicious brand of un-Americanism which is once again -- as in the twenties -- endangering our freedom and our democratic way of life.

Sincerely yours,

_____

Regional Director

Attachment

DAILY NEWS
Opelika, Ala.
Issue dated 9-11-56

Klan's Day Passed

We had hoped, along with other law-abiding persons, that the Ku Klux Klan would not gain any kind of foothold among the citizens of the South.

But the threat of Klan members made to an Oneonta businessman who refused to sign a petition in a city park Saturday, convinces us that this organization is up to its old tricks again.

All of us should be well acquainted with the fact by now that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation is, whether it be right or wrong, the law of the land until it is repealed.

It will not be repealed by mob-spirit. Violence is met by violence and nothing worthwhile can come of threats and coercion.

The kind of activity associated with the Ku Klux Klan can accomplish no good purpose. The only thing which can come from it is to drive away those in other sections of the nation who have some understanding and sympathy with the South's cause.

The hood of the Klan is now outlawed. But its threat to law and order in too many instances goes unchecked. It is too bold to be taken lightly.

There are members within its ranks, we feel sure, who are misled by the "Christian" banner which is unfurled over its operations. They should remember that deeds committed in the name of religion cannot be considered righteous if maltreatment of human beings is condoned.

Perhaps the Ku Klux Klan served its purpose in the past, but that day has passed. — The Gadsden Times

GADSDEN TIMES
Gadsden, Ala.
Issue dated 7-27-56

No Place In U. S. For The Klan

Evidence that the Ku Klux Klan is on the "march" again is mounting daily. White-hooded figures are pictured in newspaper photographs and their activities are reported in news stories.

Dormant in most sections in the South for years, the Klan has found in the integration issue an excuse to adorn again their cloaks of secrecy and set aflame their crosses in the night.

During the days of the carpetbagger, the Ku Klux Klan presented a noble cause. Its history in those days was that of courage and its deeds were prompted by a Southland endangered — the tragic victim of a victorious North.

The Civil War and the Reconstruction Period are of the past. Since then thousands of Americans from north, south, east and west have fought side by side in three wars. Their blood has been spilled; mixing upon the battle fields of many foreign lands.

The cause behind such great sacrifice is but one — to keep America free for all its people.

This country strives to maintain democracy and freedom. It spurns any action by any group of its citizens which sets itself up as a "law," meeting in the darkness of hidden identity — boldly speaking, flexing its muscles behind a mask.

There is no place in law and order for the Ku Klux Klan. This is America—it is not the back street of a gestapo state.

Mistakes will occur in a democracy, but on the whole they will be honest mistakes.

The Klan has neither the right nor the authority to take upon itself the role of a crusader, if indeed that is the purpose of its being.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
11-28-56

Kluxism Is Still Subversive

Editor Robert Brown In The Columbus Ledger

THERE must be no misunderstanding—and there should not be, on the record—about the nature of Kluxism, under whatever name. When several KKK organizations were placed on the attorney general's list of subversive organizations and also after several states passed anti-masking and anti-crossburning laws, Kluxism faded away for a while. In the last year or so—trading on resentment of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision — several groups have tried to revive Kluxism under different but similar KKK names. But if the names are changed, the motives evidently are not.

The Kluxers are not interested only in expressing dissent with the Supreme Court decision. This is the appeal they have for some who do not understand the movement. They have shown over and over that they are hate groups and that the hatred is not limited to the school decision or Negroes. A bunch of Kluxists drew a crowd of about 300, including children and curious spectators, in Warner Robins a week ago Saturday night (although they had boasted that 15,000 would attend). Here is how *The Macon Telegraph* described it:

"At the maximum the spectacle drew 300 curious observers and as the rantings and ravings against Catholics, Jews and Negroes proceeded in typical KKK style, the meager audience dwindled more and more."

Heading up the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, which is one of the new names, is a man in Atlanta with a police record. He told an audience in Conway, S.C., last fall that he was building a "strong and vicious organization." He said progress was being made in Texas and shortly thereafter Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd sent a notice to all Texas prosecutors to notify his office if any of the Atlanta group showed up in their areas. He quoted Texas laws against masked or hooded groups, and attached a Fulton County police "mug" shot of the alleged "Imperial Wizard."

This same character told a cross-burning gathering at Stone Mountain that the Klan would, in effect, observe only "laws that are just."

Klansmen appeared at a meeting addressed by the notorious hate-peddler John Kasper in Birmingham last September, and Kasper said he was "deeply honored" and "We need all the rabble-rousers we can get . . . We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it." Kasper has a long record of peddling hate booklets, directed mostly against Jews, in New York and Washington. He is a darling of the Kluxists and evidently from what he said in Birmingham returns the affection.

That is Kluxism—a proposition dedicated to hate of all but white protestants; of observing laws with which it agrees and otherwise being the law. Kluxism remains subversive under any name.

LEE COUNTY BULLETIN
11-22-56

It is incongruous that people could so misunderstand the meaning and significance of The Cross as to adopt it as a symbol of an organization such as the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan's leadership hopes to ride back into power and prominence as the result of the tension growing out of the anti-segregation decisions.

This new KKK'ism is every bit as intemperate and radical as that of the 20's. A United Press correspondent in Birmingham recently viewed an initiation ceremony of the Klan there as an "invited" guest. He heard masked men take oaths to die if necessary to preserve the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Part of the ceremony involved the cutting of wrists and signing of initiate's names in blood on a piece of paper.

The Tuscaloosa News

Published every afternoon and Sunday morning by Tuscaloosa Newspapers, Inc.

BUFORD BOONE, Publisher

Eugene Hamilton, Business Manager
James Ward, Advertising Manager

Norman Bassett, Editor
John Hamner, Managing Editor

The Ku Klux Klan In Tuscaloosa

Tuscaloosa had a recent parade of Ku Klux Klansmen.

We believe the members of this organization locally are essentially good citizens who want to do the right thing. We believe, also, that they are afraid or that they want to fight something they haven't been able to pinpoint in the form of a target that is readily available.

Under such circumstances, we have a force in the form of an organization that is looking for a target. That's about like a fellow walking around with a loaded gun and wanting to shoot at something. Sooner or later he will aim and fire away — even if the target is nothing more than a sparrow. Sooner or later the Klan will find some action to take against something or somebody; or it will wither and die, for such groups cannot live on inaction.

We know, of course, why the Klan resurgence has taken place here, and so does every one else. It is a part of the reaction to developments since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in May, 1954, on segregation. And, more particularly, it is a part of the reaction following developments on the campus of the University of Alabama during the month of February.

It seems to us that those who are inclined to join, and who do join, Klan Klaverns should consider well the course of action they are taking.

Some of the local members, for example, may not know that the Ku Klux Klan has been on the list of subversive organizations, as set up by the Attorney General of the United States, since that list was first made up. That puts it in the same company with the Communist party, insofar as being branded officially as an organization that does not support our government and does not work along democratic lines to accomplish its ends.

We knew that the mass hysteria that has developed in our state over the segregation problem would result in resurgence of the Klan. We understand, for our viewpoint is deeply - Southern too.

But does it make good sense for grown men to roam around at night dressed like children at Halloween? If these men, who want to accomplish constructive things according to their own lights, are not afraid to move in the open, to act in the open within the law, why take to gum-shoeing?

It could be, of course, that the Klan will stoop to acts that are without the law. That would be the sort of thing that would have to be met with investigation, detection and prosecution. For nothing less must be the reward for any person who violates the law.

We do not see how a conscientious citizen can expect to help solve a deeply complicated problem by becoming a member of an organization that is generally considered to be and is officially classified as "subversive." And, even if the local group is not alliliated with a specific branch of the Klan that has been so definitely labeled, all branches of the Klan have much in common and all are significantly similar.

The Attorney General is the top legal authority in the United States, We have a duty as Americans. Part of it could be to ponder the meaning, as given by the dictionary, of the word "subversive." Here are its words: "Having a tendency to overthrow or ruin."

The Birmingham News

Our Human Relations Remain As Our Great Basic Problem

What wonderful things would be possible in this age of rapidly increasing human power if only men could get their human and international relations in all-around good shape.

Getting along well with each other—man to man, group and group, nation and nation—is still the fundamental problem. It seems to be intensified and in a sense widened in this time of increased interdependence.

What one family did, in early frontier America, might have had little bearing on more than a few others.

Even what one nation did once might have had little effect on another nation far away across the world.

But now how one man conducts himself in a relatively obscure place may turn out to have important repercussions across the nation—and even in other nations.

Men now generally are dependent on other men for so much of what they consider their necessities.

The peace of the world may depend on the actions of one nation.

Constructive human relationships continue the great goal.

Suppose human abilities and machines became such as to banish hunger and all physical want from the earth.

Suppose material abundance were such that the economic factors making for war were greatly lessened.

Suppose world travel increased to the extent where great numbers of the people in every land had firsthand knowledge of other peoples in other countries.

Still there would be great problems in the relationships between individuals, groups and nations. And there would be some other problems, many of them comparatively new.

If making a living were not a great problem and if men generally could do so and still have a tremendous amount of leisure, there would obviously be the problem of what to do with such leisure.

In a broader sense, it might be suggested that if there were no serious and dangerous problems, we would have a problem in giving zest and significance to our work. For do men really want ease and security most of all? Or do they want their activities to mean something? Do they not want something to be at stake—something important—in the use they make of their capacities?

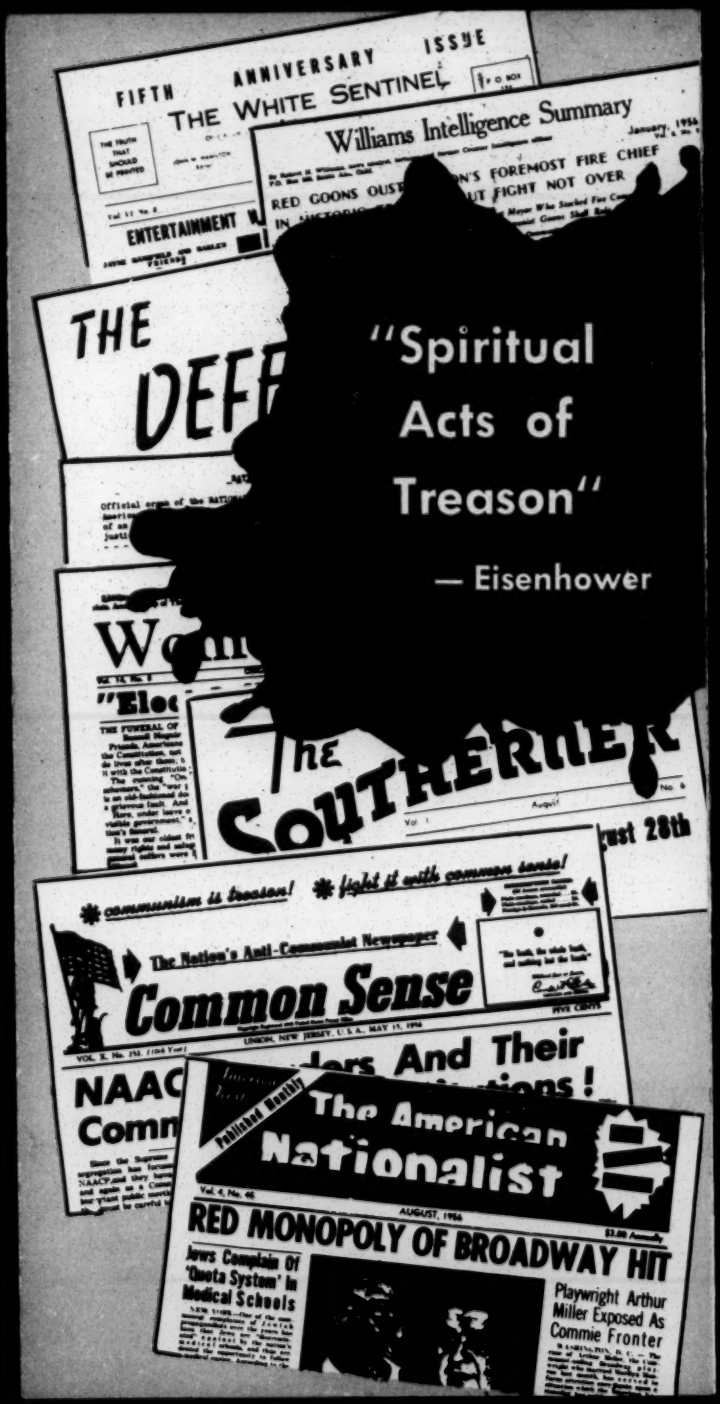
Such reflections, in this period of grave concern about such matters as the danger of war, the threats of communism, the tensions in racial relations, underscore two thoughts.

One is that our fundamental problem has been and will continue to be in our human relationships.

Another is that impatience about slow progress in dealing with our problems should be tempered by the realization that we are beings who want to face problems of some kind, who want to have significant work to do, and who can be pretty confident that this desire is going to be satisfied full measure in the years ahead, even though we make good progress.

But realizing as much, we *can* work and hope for a raising of the level of our problems and challenges.

Still The Basic Problem—Getting Along With One Another


FIFTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE
THE WHITE SENTINEL
THE TRUTH THAT SHOULD BE PRINTED
ENTERTAINMENT
Williams Intelligence Summary
January, 1956
RED GOONS OUST
FIGHT NOT OVER
THE DEFF
Official organ of the NATIO
"Spiritual Acts of Treason"
— Eisenhower
THE SOUTHERNER
August
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communism is treason!
fight it with common sense!
The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper
Common Sense
UNION, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A., MAY 15, 1956
NAAC
Comm
ders And Their
The American Nationalist
Published Monthly
Vol. 4, No. 46
AUGUST, 1956
RED MONOPOLY OF BROADWAY HIT
Jews Complain Of 'Quota System' In Medical Schools
Playwright Arthur Miller Exposed As Commie Fronter

The New

A dangerous, uncontrolled stream of intolerance in the form of tabloid news sheets, pamphlets and leaflets is flooding all sections of the country. Reminiscent of the KKK era during the 20's this new tide of hate literature is reaching millions with messages alien to the American spirit of fair play, justice and democracy.

The target for the new intolerance is not merely Negroes, Jews and Catholics but also "the press, radio and television." It proves again the old dictum that there is no such thing as a little prejudice, or a little hate.

It will be recalled that the National Conference of Christians and Jews was organized in 1928 when the Klu Klux Klan and similar groups were peddling a native brand of intolerance that matched the poison pills merchandised as "truth" by the Hitler and Stalin specialists in lies.

Realizing the need for a spiritual force to combat the hate campaign, the founders of the NCCJ proclaimed the idea of Brotherhood.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking at the recent annual meeting of the NCCJ, warned that "freedom can be endangered" in the United States today if we permit a repetition of the intolerance of the 1920's. He called on Americans to learn a lesson from history and focus their attention "on intolerance and cruelty wherever they rear their ugly heads."

The enemies of democracy, as they let loose their new barrage of hate literature, might do well to ponder also the words of President Eisenhower: "The fight for freedom today is, in a real sense, a fight for the idea of Brotherhood. Bigotry and intolerance, racial or religious hate and discrimination are spiritual acts of treason."

1956 Tide of Hate Literature

JEWS AND YOU

JEWS RULE THE WORLD IN SECRET. THIS IS THEIR YEAR 5716. BERNARD BARUCH IS THE PRESENT JEW KING. THEY REFER TO ALL NON-JEWS AS CATTLE (GOYIM). FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM THE "TALMUD," JEW HOLY BOOK EQUIVALENT TO OUR BIBLE, TAUGHT FROM BY THE RABBIS IN THE SYNAGOGUE

"YOU ARE HUMAN BEINGS, BUT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE NOT HUMAN BEINGS BUT BEASTS." —Baba Mecia 114, 6

"ON THE HOUSE OF THE GOY (NON JEW) ONE LOOKS AS ON THE FOLD OF CATTLE."—Tosefta Erubin VII, 1

Gems From The Talmud

"Marriages taking place among Gentiles have no binding strength, i. e., their cohabitation is just as the coupling of horses, therefore their children do not stand as humanly related to their parents." (Law 58)

"MEDINA IVRIT" (The Jewish State). Prague, No. 38, Sept. 27, 1895

"In our hearts reigns but one sentiment. We command our hearts to banish all other emotions and to let themselves be led by that unique sentiment that of revenge. Our people have now but one desire TO DESTROY, RANSACK, BOYCOTT!"

KILL. In a 1931 booklet by Abraham L. Benkind of New York, entitled "My Conception of God," the Jewish author admits: "There is a passage in the Talmud which is exceedingly better against the Gentiles, namely 'The BEST of the Gentiles—KILL!'"

"A thing lost by a goy may not only be kept by the man who found it, but it is even forbidden to give it back to him."—Shulchan Aruch, Choseen Hamishpat, 266, 1

"The robbing of a Gentile is allowed as they are not our brothers" (Baba mezia 61).

"Should a Jew inform the goyish authorities that another Jew has much money, and the other will suffer a loss through it, he must give him compensation."—Sh. Ar. Ch. Ha. 388

"If there is no doubt that someone has threw betrayed the Jews or ground their money to pass to the goys, a means and wise council must be found to do away with him."—The same.

"Although it is not a direct obligation for a Jew to kill a Gentile with whom he lives in peace, yet, in no case is he allowed to save a Gentile's life." (Law 58).

Klatzkin, [illegible] leader in Der Judin, 1918 "Only the Jewish Co[illegible] Whenever other laws are forced upon us, [illegible] oppression and constantly [illegible] radical and business cor[illegible] us from the pow[illegible] wall is [illegible]

"A Jewish mid wife is not [illegible] permitted, but she is [illegible] called to help a Jewish mother [illegible] Jewish Sabb[illegible] and when so doing to do so [illegible] desecrate the Saturday. But [illegible] woman even if it should [illegible] desecrating the Saturday, b[illegible] as an animal."—Schul. Ar

"A Jew may misuse [illegible] belief." Maimonides, Jad

A Jew may violate be[illegible] Shas. 2 2

"A Gentile girl who [illegible] Ab-de Shara 37b

"A Jew may do to [illegible] treat her as he tree[illegible] Schulchan Aruch, C[illegible]

Who and what [illegible] force? And than [illegible] masonry, blindly [illegible] but the plan of [illegible] place, remains [illegible] (Protocol No. 4

To complet[illegible] shall bring to [illegible] we have dev[illegible] MAND FOR [illegible] We shall ra[illegible] bring any [illegible] shall produ[illegible] alleging [illegible] cattle-breeding [illegible] ly sources of production [illegible] archy and to drunkenness and [illegible] all measure to extirpate from the face [illegible] educated forces of the GOYIM.—(Protocol 8).

We will not give them peace until they openly acknowl[illegible] our international Super-Government, and with submission [illegible] (Protocol No. 9) (i.e., U.N.)

We have fooled, bemused and corrupted the youth of the goyim by rearing them in principles and theories which are known to us to be false, although it is by us that they have been inoculated.—(Protocol No. 9).

In countries known as progressive and enlightened we have [illegible] a senseless, filthy, [illegible] theories.—(Protl. 15)

Reborn Klan At Old Shrine

E. L. Edwards, Atlanta auto-assembly plant worker and Im[illegible] Wizard of the KKK, called [illegible]ating, the largest [illegible]

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Form K-113

U. S. KLANS K. K. K. K.

APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP IN THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

I, the undersigned, a native born, true and loyal citizen of the United States of America, being a white male Gentile person of temperate habits, sound in mind and a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion, the maintenance of White Supremacy and the principles of a "pure Americanism," do most respectfully apply for membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (through Klan No. [illegible]).

I pledge on my honor to continue strictly to be all true and loyal citizen of the United States of America and to uphold the constitution of our country regarding my "naturalization" and the continuance of my membership in the order and to conform to your constitutional authority and the constitution and laws of the United States of America and the state thereof the fraternity, and in regard to all things a strict and loyal obedience to the laws of the United States of America and the state thereof. If I prove false as a Klansman I will willingly accept as my portion whatever penalty your authority may impose.

The required "initiation" accompanies this application.

Signed _____

Residence Address _____

Business Address _____

Date _____ Applicant

Endorsed by

Kl. _____

Kl. _____

The person securing this application must sign on top line above. NOTICE—Check the address to which mail may be sent _____ 19

COMMUNITY CHESTS SUPPORT RACE-MIXING

GIVES URBAN LEAGUE OVER $2,000,000.00 A YEAR

DO YOU KNOW that 63 Community Chests gave more than $2,000,000.00 to the Urban League in 1955? The Chests used money collected for "charity" to support the anti-white, race-mixing activities of the Urban League. Every Urban League branch is financed by the Community Chest and the majority are almost totally supported by the Chests.

The Community Chests or United Funds in the following cities support the anti White conspiracies of the Urban League.

Akron, Ohio
Baltimore, Md.
Canton, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Englewood, N. J.
Fort Worth, Texas
Jacksonville, Fla.
Little Rock, Ark.
Marion, Ind.
Miami, Fla.
Morristown, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Calif.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Portland, Ore.
Roanoke, Va.
San Francisco, Calif.
Springfield, Ill.
Tulsa, Okla.
White Plains, [illegible]

Anderson, Ind.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio
Detroit, Mich.
Flint, Mich.
Gary, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Marietta, Ohio
Milwaukee, Wisc.
New York, N. Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
St. Louis, Mo.
San Diego, [illegible]

Atlanta, Ga.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio
Elizabeth, N. J.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Lincoln, Nebr.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Newark, N. J.
Omaha, Nebr.
[illegible]

WHITE CHRISTIANS AWAKEN

YOU ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO THE MOST INSIDIOUS AND PROBABLY MOST EFFECTIVE ONSLAUGHT OF MIND-WASHING KNOWN IN THE ANNALS OF MAN.

Already the City Council of the Queen City of the South, Charlotte, N. C. has been subverted and is now under virtual control of a clique of the JEWISH GESTAPO organization known as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the WHITE-HATING N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for the AGITATION of Colored People).

The chief potentates of the above mentioned Hitler-type gangs are respectively . . . E. Goldsmith (alias Smith) of M. B. Smith, Jewelers, and Kelly Alexander, operator of Alexander Funeral Home, both of Charlotte.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews Steps up Its Brotherhood Program

Reproduced on these pages is a small sampling of outpourings from bigoted minds. While they emanate from all sections of the United States, they do not represent, fortunately, the opinions nor the attitudes of the great majority of Americans.

Thus we find all through the nation solid support for the NCCJ efforts to promote understanding and cooperation among our religious and racial groups.

1) NCCJ summer workshops for teachers and community leaders were attended by 1350 at 43 universities.

2) Human Relations Institutes on "Building Brotherhood in Our Community," held in many Southern cities, were sponsored by local leaders to rally support from religiously motivated people in a program to ameliorate civic problems.

3) Almost every Alabama newspaper used NCCJ materials in features and editorials repudiating the KKK.

4) NCCJ's annual Police Institute at Michigan State University provided our law enforcement officials from 47 cities in 26 states a platform to exchange views about human relations trouble spots in American communities.

5) In all of NCCJ 62 regional offices, day to day programs enlisted dedicated leadership among men, women and youth who influenced local opinion in a vast mobilization for the common good.

6) The press, radio and television gave substantial assistance to the brotherhood cause. For example, in the Carolinas, a number of television stations participated in a series of 13 programs called "New Horizons In Human Relations" to help overcome group tensions in community life.

7) NCCJ institutes on "Rearing Children of Good Will" were popular all through the country, involving organizations, parents, educators and religious leaders in the work of rearing a generation free of bias.

WITH YOUR HELP

and your contributions the National Conference of Christians and Jews will continue to build Brotherhood for a stronger democracy . . . and a better world.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO:

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
JOHN G. FEILD
Fair Employment Practices Commission
902 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

PRESIDENT-ELECT
ARNOLD ARONSON
N. C. R. A. C.
New York, New York

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Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

March 6, 1957

TO NAIRO: BOARD MEMBERS,
COMMISSION, COMMITTEE, AND DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN
MEMBERS RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Enclosed are minutes of the January NAIRO Board meeting as well as the report on "Setting up local NAIRO groups." We hope you will give both of these your close attention.

This notice will also serve as a reminder to you of the next NAIRO Board meeting in New York on Friday and Saturday, May 3-4, 1957. We will meet at the NCCJ offices located at 43 West 57th Street.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard V. Marks
Secretary

RVM:lj

Enclosures (2)

New folder for NCCC

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

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Associate General Secretary

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Executive Director

ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

March 18, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Dr. Lanier Hunt, Director of Religion and Public Education, National Council of Churches has agreed to go through Charlottesville en route to New York from a southern trip next month. I think he will do a good job of "happening to be in the neighborhood" and discussing some issues with members of the school board. He is a professional public school man, a native of the South (has worked in Tennessee and Mississippi as public school superintendent) and has wide contacts among both school men and clergymen. He will need all the information we can give him on the Charlottesville community. I should appreciate your sending me whatever you might have in the way of an analysis of the situation there. The information you gave me at the briefing session will be excellent for his purposes. Since we have no one with us who felt free to contact the school board, it seemed to me that he could be of some service in this regard. He is a tactful and easy going sort of fellow who will upset no one's apple cart.

I had a most enjoyable week in Miami, but am not sure that I made any real contribution. I did call on a number of ministers, got involved with one Reverend Ashton Jones, and had a couple of sessions with the family on the beach.

I agreed to do two things for the group in Miami. One, I will contact the denominational social action secretaries and request that they write their own people there with some sort of subtle plug concerning the Dade County Council on Community Relations. I will furnish them with all of the information that I have on hand.

Two, I am preparing a small sheet suitable to be used as a bulletin insert which will include brief statements of all the Protestant denominations on the matter of integration. Sample copies will be sent to a number of Miami ministers asking if they would be able to use them in quantities to go out with their weekly bulletin. I will then take orders from the individual ministers and furnish them free of charge any amount they request.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary

CHARLES E. WILSON
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Administrative Assistant

I enjoyed meeting some of the people you had on your list, but the city was not too kind to me otherwise. My daughter had a light case of measles, my wife had a glandular infection and required tourist rates for a night call from a Miami Beach M.D. and my little dog had to have all sorts of treatments from the Vet who was supposed to be boarding him only. Unfortunately, my family and my dog are not on an expense account. We did enjoy the week however, and appreciate the contacts you gave us. The Doggetts were most helpful, and I got much pleasure from your friend Mike Ross.

Let me hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Will D. Campbell
jf

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC/jf

Dictated but not read by Mr. Campbell

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
105 City Hall
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Race Relations Department, A.M.A.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

D'ARCY McNICKLE
American Indian Development
Boulder, Colorado

WILL MASLOW
American Jewish Congress
New York, New York

FRITZ POLLARD
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS A. RADELET
National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

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County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles, California

North
ELEANOR T. DUNGAN
Commission on Human Relations
Chicago, Illinois

South
FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

March 18, 1957

Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear NAIRO Member:

I am writing to ask whether you are willing to serve on the Membership Committee of NAIRO. Some of the functions of this Committee would be to work with the Regional Chairmen to:

1. Develop local groups of NAIRO in an effort to bring the present membership into closer touch with one another and with National NAIRO.
2. Seek out other intergroup relations workers who are carrying on programs in the same geographical area and invite them to attend meetings of the local group with the hope they may be encouraged to join.
3. To act as an advisory committee on membership as we begin to try to define the field of intergroup relations, and to explore the development of standards for NAIRO membership.

These days the field of intergroup relations is growing rapidly and as an organization, NAIRO is at a stage when considerable thought needs to be given to ways of expanding the membership. Since it is the only national organization of professional intergroup relations workers, it seems vitally important that NAIRO membership be as representative as possible by making sure that those who are working in all phases of intergroup relations know about the organization and be encouraged to join.

Due to the distance involved, probably the only time the Membership Committee would meet as a body would be at the Annual Conference, but we would hope to be in communication by letter from time to time in order to get your thinking on matters that may come up. We would hope also that regional meetings of the Membership Committee might be held from time to time.

You are in the **Southern** Region and the Chairman this year is **Dean George Epley, University of Miami, Coral Gables 46, Florida.**

We hope to have some very preliminary material to send to you before it is presented to the meeting of NAIRO Board in New York on May 3 and 4. Will you please let me know immediately whether you are willing to be a member of this Committee? Best wishes.

Most sincerely,

Thelma W. Babbitt

Thelma W. Babbitt, Chairman
NAIRO Membership Committee

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

19 March '57

Mr. G.A.Harrison, Editor
THE NEW REPUBLIC
1244 19th Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harrison,

I have long been a fan of your fine magazine. The reason I dont subscribe to it is simple: we have a subscription which comes to the office and I read it.

Indeed, as you say in your letter, THE NEW REPUBLIC is a breath of fresh air. And we gulp it down when it arrives.

Thanks, though, for sending me the invitation to subscribe at a special rate. However, since I now get it "free" I must decline.

Cordially,

Fred Routh

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional
Council

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

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Fair Employment Practices Commission
902 Cadillac Square Building
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Los Angeles, California

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SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

March 29, 1957

MEMORANDUM TO: Board Members and
Committee, Department and Commission Chairman

Within the next few days, I expect a report from our Sub-committee on Program Development indicating that we are ready to go ahead with our National Intergroup Professional Development Program. Apparently there will be approximately 12 residencies or internships established this year. Our Board has a number of basic decisions which must be made at the earliest possible moment. These relate to the selection of an Executive Director for NAIRO, as well as a number of other matters related to this training program and to our internal affairs.

Accordingly, I am proposing that the Board meeting dates be advanced to April 12 and 13. Will you let me know at once whether or not you can make this meeting. Although only seven members are required for a quorum of the Board, I will not schedule this meeting unless I receive at least twelve firm commitments from the 23 members of the Board.

I am also asking all chairmen of our various committees, departments, and commissions if they could attend this meeting prepared to present concrete suggestions regarding the format and content of this year's annual conference. To implement the Board's thinking regarding a program committee, I hope each such chairman will designate some one to represent him at this Board meeting if he cannot attend. An evening session, Friday, will definitely be scheduled and will be devoted primarily to a discussion of this year's conference program.

I urge each of you to respond immediately by telephone, telegram, or special delivery letter.

Cordially,

John G. Feild

John G. Feild, President

JGF:sig
afscme52

P.S. This meeting will be held in New York.

Koinonia

April 4, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have just written A. C. Miller. The situation in Americus and Sumter County worsens week by week. Rather than write you a long, complicated epistle, which would strain my mind and my secretary's patience, I send you a copy of a communication issued this morning to the good "A. C."

My serious request to you is that you read it, that you call him, and that you prepare to come to Americus at the earliest possible date.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

NAIRO

April 9, 1957

Mr. John G. Feild
President
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear John:

I have received your letter of April 4th, informing Board Members and Chairmen of Commissions, Departments, and Committees of NAIRO that the Board meeting has been moved to April 12 and 13. I very much regret I will be unable to attend this meeting for I have been scheduled for a special conference in Memphis during those two days.

I had made special arrangements to get to New York for the meeting which was scheduled for May 3 and 4, including the opportunity to have my way paid by another organization, but as we say down here, life is sometimes like that.

Some time ago I wrote you agreeing to serve as Chairman of the Commission on Education, and I ended the letter by asking if you knew of any industrialists or other people in the Detroit area who might be interested in donating to the Southern Regional Council. These are, as you know, extremely critical times in the South and it is more difficult than ever to raise funds. This is especially true for those organizations which do not accept the segregation orthodoxy. Therefore, any leads you might be able to give us would be very deeply appreciated.

I will be in Michigan in mid-June, for I am speaking to the UAW-CIO at its FDR camp on June 20th. I will certainly take time to look you up then and we can get together, bend an elbow, and talk over our respective work.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

April 4, 1957

TO: BOARD MEMBERS, CHAIRMEN OF
COMMISSIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND
COMMITTEES

This is to inform you that the Board will meet on April 12 and 13. Indications are that some 15 Board members and 8-10 others who are chairmen of committees, departments or commissions will be in attendance.

Through the courtesy of Lou Radelet, we will meet at the National Conference of Christians and Jews headquarters, 43 West 57th Street, New York City, in the Charles Evans Hughes Hall on the street floor. We will schedule the first session to begin at 9:30 a.m. We will adjourn on Saturday at 3:00 p.m. sharp. We are scheduling the Friday evening session from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Saturday morning session will begin at 9:30 a.m. sharp.

Within the next few days you will receive various materials relating to this meeting.

Cordially,

John G. Feild

John G. Feild
President

JGF:sig
afscme52

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Executive Committee met at the Yadkin Hotel in Salisbury on April 9th. Ten members were present. The chief item of business was the financial problem for the year beginning in October. It was decided that a campaign would be launched to raise $3000 by July 1. Each member of the executive committee will be asked to make at least ten personal calls to ask for contributions of $25 or more.

I have continued to work with a group in Asheville interested in setting up a Council on Human Relations. About thirty were present at a meeting held on April 1. Subsequently two smaller committee meetings have been held and several civic leaders interviewed. An effort is being made to get the Greater Asheville Council to take the initiative in setting up the Human Relations Council. If this fails, the group will go ahead on their own and set up the Council.

The Charlotte Council will hold a public meeting on May 23 at which Mr. Irving Carlyle, a prominent attorney from Winston-Salem, will speak. He will tell why citizens should be concerned about the race problem, and why he thinks North Carolina should comply with the law in good faith. The executive committee of the Council will make an effort to get prominent civic and religious leaders to the meeting, and later try to get them to take an active interest in the Charlotte Council.

I attended the Conference on the Christian Faith and Human Relations in Nashville on April 23-25. Over three hundred people from the Southern States were present. The leadership of the Conference — drawn entirely from the South — was excellent.

The Conference was informational and educational. No resolutions were passed. Valuable information and inspiration was gained from the proceedings and

the personal contacts made. Some of the material coming out of the conference will be used in later bulletins.

The April issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to 1565 people including our members and our general mailing list of civic, educational and religious leaders.

During the month we mailed out 563 solicitation letters and 75 renewal letters or notices. We received 23 new members and 20 renewals. The total income for the month was $306.

- -

This has been a relatively quiet month in North Carolina as far as the racial situation is concerned. There were only three significant items that came to my attention. At the opening Carolina League baseball game in Durham on the 17th some 150 Negroes were turned away because they would not accept segregated seating. The ball park is owned by the city and leased to Durham Sports Enterprises, Inc. In Greensboro, Negroes began organizing a boycott of theatres in protest against segregated seating. This action was prompted by the attempt of a theatre manager to segregate one Negro in a small party of ministers who had been invited to preview "The Ten Commandments."

The third item was the shift in the location of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society from Pinehurst to Asheville because Pinehurst hotels would not accomodate Negroes. The meeting is scheduled to open on May 5. Two years ago the Society voted to accept Negro doctors on a "scientific basis." The Mecklenburg unit of the society voted Negroes the right of full membership.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

FBR:

Duplicate carbon copies

Found during course of sorting up - do you want them?

JHL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO:

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902 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

May 31, 1957

To: YOU - one of 94 Pledgors
From: George W. Culberson, Treasurer
Subject: Call for pledged amount

The NAIRO INTERNSHIP PROGRAM is now a reality with the deposit of $20,000 in the bank account on May 16. John Feild will report to you in more detail about the various foundations and agencies that will be participating in the first year's operation and the election of an Executive Secretary.

You will recall from the proposal submitted at the 1956 Conference that NAIRO committed itself to the raising of $5,000 per annum in support of the program and that the Fund for the Republic was to make a grant of $20,000 each year for two years.

You were one of ninety-four individuals or organizations to make a pledge at the time of the Conference. The total amount in pledges at that time was $1,880. We are now ready to extend this opportunity to all the other members and friends of NAIRO and a letter is going to them on this date.

Enclosed you will find a pledge card and remittance envelope. The pledge you made did not specify a date for payment and we would like for you to either (a) pay at once, or (b) establish a date in 1957 for billing. Will you fill out the blank so that we know what to count on in 1957 and 1958. And of course, any upward change in the amount would be appreciated. Please return the card and envelope at once even though it does not contain the remittance at this time.

We all feel that NAIRO has taken a giant step forward in instituting this INTERNSHIP PROGRAM and in securing an Executive Secretary. This would not have been possible without your interest and support.

Your initial pledge 25.00.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS (NAIRO)
152 WEST 42 STREET, ROOM 1508
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, 1957 CONFERENCE

MINUTES OF MEETING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1957.
Detroit, Michigan

PRESENT: William Gremley, Sidney Lawrence, Mrs. J. C. Merrill, Louis Radelet, Frederick Routh, John Feild and Arnold Aronson, ex officio, Marshall Bragdon, Richard Marks, John Lassoe.

Following the directive of the Board meeting that afternoon, the Committee revised the program for the 1957 Conference as follows:

WEDNESDAY, November 20

10 - 12 a.m., OPENING SESSION
Sidney Lawrence, presiding

(1) WORDS OF WELCOME

(2) PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS
-John G. Feild

(3) EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT
-John V.P. Lassoe, Jr.

(4) REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
-Herman Long, Chairman

(5) REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
-Charles Livermore, Chairman

(6) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
-S. Andhil Fineberg, Chairman

(7) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
-Richard Marks

12:00 Noon, LUNCHEON SESSION
William Gremley, presiding

"THE IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION MOVEMENT"
-Speakers: P. Hauser, Rossi, Freedman

*Richard Marks responsible for arrangements

./.

2 - 4 p.m., CONCURRENT MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSIONS

Subject: The Luncheon Topic

-COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
-Theodore Leskes, Chairman

-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
-Dr. Frederick Routh, Chairman

-COMMISSION ON HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE
-Miss Frances Levenson, Chairman

-COMMISSION ON MANPOWER
-Louis Mason, Chairman

-COMMISSION ON NATURE, SCOPE & THEORY
-Arthur Johnson, Chairman

*Arnold Aronson will notify Leskes and Levenson
John Feild will write Mason
Richard Marks will notify Johnson and also contact all chairmen when speaker accepts.

4 - 6 p.m., CONCURRENT MEETINGS OF NAIRO DEPARTMENTS

Subject: Departmental function, services, materials and interrelations; also

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
-Local Private (Mrs. J.C. Merrill, Chairman)
-Local Public (William Gremley, Chairman)
-State Public (Wilfred C. Leland, Jr., Chairman)
-National Private (Louis Radelet, Chairman)
-Federal Services (Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, Chairman)
-Research Services (Dr. Don Hager, Chairman)

*John Feild or John Lassoe will notify

8 p.m., GENERAL SESSION

Arthur Johnson, presiding

"PRODUCTIVE USE OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT IN A DEMOCRACY"
-Speaker: Dr. Dan Dodson
-Panel: Dr. Mannheim (or other local person)
Francis McPeek
Harold Fleming
John Morsell

*Arthur Johnson will arrange (Richard Marks will notify him)

./.

THURSDAY, November 21

10 - 12 a.m., GENERAL SESSION (Truman Library)
GREETINGS - Harry S. Truman
Arnold Aronson, presiding

"EQUALITY, CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE LAW"
-Speaker: from U.S. Department of Justice, to explain implementation of 1957 Civil Rights law.

*Arnold Aronson will arrange

12 noon - 2 p.m., (FREE FOR LUNCH)

2 - 4 p.m., GENERAL SESSION
Louis Radelet, presiding

"RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN THE U.S."
-Speaker: Dr. Roy McCorkel
-Panel: Leo Pfeffer, John Sullivan, Stanley Stuber

N.B. Speaker will be asked to provide overview of issues involved; panel will be asked to evaluate intergroup relations strategies involved.

*Louis Radelet will arrange

4 - 6 p.m., CONCURRENT SESSIONS
To discuss topic of preceding General Session

-Local Level (Mrs. J.C. Merrill & William Gremley, co-chairmen)
-State and National Levels (Wilfred Leland, Jr., and Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, co-chairmen)
-Research Services (Dr. Don Hager, Chairman)

*John Feild or John Lassoe will notify

7 - 9 p.m., ANNUAL BANQUET
Henry Hazlitt, presiding

GREETINGS: The MAYOR of Kansas City

SPEAKER (in order of preference): Chester Bowles, Dr. Frank Graham, Dean Acheson, Ralph Bunche

TOPIC - INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE U.S.

*John Feild will handle invitations

9 p.m., GRIDIRON
Beau Brummel Club, Kansas City
*Sidney Lawrence will arrange

./.

FRIDAY, November 22

10 - 12 a.m., NAIRO BUSINESS MEETING
John Feild, presiding

-Election of new officers, directors, and nominating committee.
-Consideration of Report of the Committee on Professional Standards
-Report of the Treasurer
-George Culberson

12:30 - 2:30 p.m., CLOSING SESSION
Local person, presiding

"THE SOCIAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DESEGREGATION"
-Speaker (in order of preference): Dr. Gardner Murphy, Dr. Robin Williams, Mel Touman, Dr. Everett Hughes

*John Feild will invite speaker

* * *

The Board of Directors will meet immediately preceding and following the Conference. Mr. Lawrence agreed to send the preliminary Conference mailing this month, followed later by a more complete program.

fib

NAIRO 152 West 42 Street, Room 1508 New York 36, New York

September 19, 1957

TO: NAIRO Board of Directors

FROM: John V.P. Lassoe, Jr., Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, August 16 - September 15

1. INTERNSHIP PROGRAM. All but five of the agencies have now selected interns, and four of these are almost ready to make their choice. The fifth - Community Studies, Inc. - has been unable to secure the person that it wanted and may defer participation until next year when that person (sic) will be available. I have tried by letter to encourage them to find an alternate and have offered to come to Kansas City at once to help in this process.

In Detroit, I was able to talk with two more internship agency executives and to chat with two of the interns. (I was pleased that people at the Urban League Conference were so interested in the interns and seemed so genuinely excited to see them in the flesh.)

The Committee on Educational and Professional Training will meet on September 30, and we should act on the drafts of statements defining objectives and role of NAIRO in relationship to the agencies. Armed with this guidance (and discussions in Detroit and New York), I plan to set out on the major internship jaunt - - Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City, and points in-between - - shortly after October 1. I will visit Philadelphia before then - and Atlanta by November 1.

2. NATIONAL OFFICE. It is now fully established at 152 West 42 Street (Telephone: LOngacre 3-6757). We are furnished, equipped - and overwhelmed with the files from Dick Mark's office.

3. TOLEDO TRIP. At Frank Fager's invitation, I visited Toledo en route from Detroit. I met with both his Executive Committee and Board, which was most interesting. I was also able to work (in an advisory capacity) with Frank in connection with an incident that occurred while I was there. Involving teenagers, it happened to fit into my recent youth work experience on New York's Lower Eastside.

4. BOARD MEETING. As many of you know, it was a highly productive meeting. Minutes will be mailed to you this week (and I apologize for the delay).

5. NAIRO Conference. The program has been worked out - by the Program Committee - in its final form. A copy is being sent to you shortly.

fib

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DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 152 West 42 Street - Room 1508
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25 November 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

This will acknowledge receipt of your NAIRO dues covering the year 1958. Your membership card is enclosed.

You should be receiving the NAIRO Reporter (ten issues per year) and the NAIRO Newsletter (just reinstituted this fall). I know that you will let us know if these fail to come to you. You will also, of course, receive NAIRO Commission reports as they are issued during the year.

On behalf of the Association, let me take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your support and interest. If we can be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Cordially,

SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Secretary

JOHN V.P. LASSOE, JR.
Executive Secretary

fib
Enclosure

P.S. You might want these dates for your 1958 calendar: Twelfth Annual NAIRO Conference - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - November 19, 20, 21.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

GENERAL OFFICES: 1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

REPLY TO: 152 West 42 Street - Room 1508
New York 36, New York

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Jewish Community Relations Bureau
Kansas City, Missouri

South
DEAN GEORGE EPLEY
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

27 November 1957

Dear Member:

It was good seeing so many friends in Kansas City, and I only regret that the schedule kept me from spending more time with each. I wish, for example, that I could have gotten your reactions to the Conference in person.

In lieu of that, and while the Conference is still fresh in your mind, could I have your frank and constructive comments on the enclosed sheet.

All replies will be compiled for the guidance of the Board and the 1958 Conference Program Committee. They could mean a great deal in shaping our Conference in Pittsburgh next year.

May I have your ideas at your earliest convenience? I hope too that you will want to write me from time to time during the year whenever you have any suggestions or comments on NAIRO program.

Cordially,

Arnie Aronson
ARNOLD ARONSON
President

fib
Enclosure

P.S. As promised, the NAIRO Newsletter (Conference Report) is in process and should be in your hands shortly.

December 1, 1957

Mr. Victor Norton
The Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Norton:

In the absence of Mr. Routh your letter of the 29th has been called to my attention. Therefore, enclosed you will find the SRC prepared map which you requested.

If we can be of any further help to you, either during the remainder of your visit in this country or after you return to South Africa, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:fcl

care of the Governmental affairs
institute
1726 Massachussetts ave,
Washington, D. C.

Lake Charles, November 29

Dear Mr. Routh,

Many thanks for all your kindness to me in Atlanta. I found my visit most instructive and am most grateful to you for your friendliness and help.

I wonder if I could ask you for one additional favour. To save carrying documents from one end of the country to the other, I have mailed back to South Africa the various pamphlets and reports which you gave me. I included the excellent map showing the population distribution. As this is most useful in interpreting the situation generally, I wonder if you could mail me another copy?

I shall be at the Grady Manning Hotel in Little Rock until December 4 and at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in Los Angeles until December 9. If it is not too much trouble, could you mail me a copy of the map to either of the addresses which fits in with the time available.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Victor Norton

Victor Norton

Mr. Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

1106 WATER BOARD BUILDING

DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

To: Frederick B. Routh, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

For

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Subscription(s) to *NAIRO Reporter*
(Expiration date:) ..... $

Total Amount Due: $ PAID

Make checks payable to:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

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1957
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New Orleans 15, Louisiana
Tw-5-2845

Publicity:

NAIRO

The NAIRO Commission on Education Session was held Wednesday November 20 at the Kansas City NAIRO Conference.

Present were:

Frederick Routh, Chairman - Atlanta
Galen Martin - Knoxville
Cornelius Tarplee - Lynchburg, Va.
Lewis Deer - Indianapolis
Nat R. Griswald - Little Rock
Martin Bickham - Wilmette, Ill.
Harry M. Arth - Philadelphia
Louise Blackham - Seattle
Rosella Switzer - Providence
Helen Robinson - Hinsdale, Ill.
Janet Karlson - Cincinnati
Arnold Aaronson - Rye, N.Y.
Sheldon Steinhouser - Denver
John Light - Chicago
Anett Cook - Greenville, Mich.
Annabell Prescott - Chicago
William Shannon - New York
John D. Barrett - Erie
Esther Brown - Kansas City
Philip Winkfield - Toledo
Michel Isnander - Pittsburg
Chester Stovall - St. Louis
Willard Johnson - Philadelphia
Eleanor Dungan - Chicago

Chairman Routh opened the session by stating that the Commissions this year are to consider the impact of population movements with reference to the schools. He reviewed the statistical information given by Clarence Senior of the great movements of people within the United States; spoke of areas suffering from both in-migration and out-migration; of the inability or ability of rural area to maintain themselves; also of urban areas where this is most keenly felt; of mass movement out of the south and midwest both Negro and White; off forms into the urban centers.

The Commission decided to take a Problem Census, to bring out what the real problems are.

Problem Census

School

1. De Facto Segregation created by residential patterns.
   How to achieve integrated schools in such a situation.
2. How to assist in promoting education in out-migration areas.
3. Identification of in-comers so that services can be provided.
4. Self segregation (one group) schools.
5. Ethnic groups.
6. Democratic Education - how do we keep children together?
7. Intercultural Education - the problem of diverse cultural background.
8. The role of Voluntary organizations.
9. The problem of school financing for special services.

Decision was made to discuss De Facto Segregation - how to achieve integrated schools.

Highlights of the Discussion

Seattle is faced with the problem of light elementary schools 70-90% Negro, all in the central part of the city. Last year the ratio was 25% - this year 90% Negro. White families are moving out rapidly. The high school in this area is almost all non White including orientals.

The question as to whether it is desirable to make integration a function of the school by re-zoning and redistricting since segregated schools are largly due to discrimination in housing.

Philadelphia reported on a survey showing all senior high schools mixed, and close to three fourth of the elementary schools. Faculties composed of Negro and White teachers and inter school visitations were cited.

Denver reported a small Negro Community semi-skilled 18,000 out of 600,000. The Negro population is moving out, the Spanish, (Mexicans) moving in.

Indianapolis Negro population is not widely distributed, fitting the pattern of other cities of pockets of Negroes, rather than diffusion.

Chairman Routh asked for clarification of the New York situation, which appears to be in general confusion on all sides.

New York answered

- integration is not moving along because of the controversial aspects; although accepted as a desirable objective.
- when redistricting and teacher placement came up, there were sharp differences.
- the serious question, which is a basic principle for the whole field is that of <u>immediate needs</u> vs <u>quotas</u> in order to secure integration.
- what was proposed in New York was the redistricting of zones which would not require transportation of children by drawing the lines horizontically instead of vertically.
- another serious problem is teacher placement - moving experienced teachers in order to insure racially mixed faculties. There was little response from the teachers for voluntary movements. Some incentives were proposed, but equal treatment based on incentives is not good.

St. Louis reported its former district boundaries were not set up on natural barriers but on race. Natural geographic districts must be maintained if we are going to solve this problem. ℙ After furthur discussion, the Commission agreed that it would be good for all school systems to re-examine their types of districting and the reasons for such, and that special emphasis be placed on natural barriers such as highways, railroads, rivers, industrial plants, distance, all the safety factors, plus great consideration of the density of school population. <u>Race</u> should not be a factor in redistricting.

As far as discriminatory housing patterns are involved, this should be the concern of the Commission on Housing and Family Life.

In discussing the techniques of breaking down the De Facto one group school, the following were suggested.

Inter school visitation.
Inter faculty meetings.
City wide programs.
Integration of faculties - the idea being to expose children to an enter status situation.

Policy statements by Board of Education. Day by day practice of good inter group relations.

A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL
FOR STUDY OF DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

This preliminary statement undertakes to outline proposal for systematic survey and analysis of desegregation activity and progress across the board in Washington, D. C.

Purpose and Need

The central purpose of the proposed study is two-fold: (a) to provide a competent and objective inventory and assessment of the facts and factors involving desegregation approaches and results in the total Washington, D. C. experience to date; (b) to derive constructive implications for improvement both in the immediate locality and as they may relate to desegregation efforts in other cities throughout the Nation.

The increasing need is self-evident for systematic examination of desegregation experience in American cities, particularly in the wake of the historic U. S. Supreme Court decisions outlawing racial segregation in public schools. The current dearth of tested desegregation experience and know-how received august recognition in the unprecedented action of the Court in holding a second hearing and rendering a supplementary decision addressed specifically to the problem of implementation of its basic ruling declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. It need hardly be added that sound and effective methods and techniques in the area of inter-group relations must be largely derived and tested empirically, through competent observation, definition, analysis, and assessment of experience in concrete situations involving varying factors, approaches and results.

There are, of course, several cities in addition to Washington in which desegregation in the public schools as well as in other areas of community

life is advancing well and thus could be profitably subjected to study such as proposed for Washington. But it is strongly believed that there is a vast and rather unique potential of socially strategic value on a Nationwide basis in surveying and assessing desegregation in Washington, D. C.

It must be recognized that Washington is in fact a national city, evoking possessive and responsible attitudes on the part of American citizens wherever they may reside. Thus, a committee of nationally important citizens surveyed the prevalence of "Segregation in Washington" during the preceding national administration and reported its findings in 1948. Thus, also, the head of the current national administration has stated his belief that "we should eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia" and expressed his hope that public school desegregation activity in Washington would serve as a "model" for the Nation.

Indeed, there is doubtless a widespread tendency on the part of the public generally to look upon Washington as a model for desegregation. This tendency is evidenced by the frequency and eagerness with which newspaper and magazine writers have described, and virtually all news media report, the evolving changes in intergroup relations not only in the schools but also in many other respects that reportedly have occurred in the District of Columbia over the last several years. The view that desegregation in Washington is proceeding rapidly and successfully seems to represent a quite general opinion which has remained substantially unchallenged until very recently. Currently, opponents of desegregation appear to be marshalling a concerted attack upon this view.

The desegregation advance in Washington presents certain characteristics, quite aside from qualitative considerations, of challenging interest to both the theorist and the practitioner in intergroup relations. The President's public pronouncement of the objective that Washington, D. C. become the

model city in living up to our democratic ideals and in setting the example for the rest of the Nation and the world is of the utmost significance. Desegregation progress towards this objective seems to be taking place rapidly, extensively, and peacefully to unprecedented degrees. Such desegregation activity is proceeding not only in the public schools but also in public housing, recreation, employment, places of public accommodation, etc. It is even reaching areas of Negro-white relations not directly subject to dictates of public policy, such as the professional and other voluntary associations. Within this uniquely remarkable and expanding context, theorists and practitioners equally need to sift the component elements for perceptive insights as to what may be in the nature of "cases apart" and what may be "transferable" and adaptable elsewhere as emulative potentials, currently being so widely sensed, in the desegregation experience of the Nation's capital.

Moreover, the continued lack of systematic knowledge based upon objective documentation and interpretation of the facts concerning the status of desegregation and intergroup relations in Washington leaves a factual vacuum subject to unfortunate exploitation. It has become clearly evident, meanwhile, that those elements overtly resistant to desegregation are filling the present factual vacuum with dangerous propaganda rooted in distortion and misinterpretation. Reports to national minority interest organizations and news stories in the daily press and other news media reveal a rising volume of misinformation, half-truths and even complete falsehoods respecting the state of intergroup relations in Washington. Unless the relevant facts are assembled and assessed objectively, the Washington situation will continue to be used as the source of propaganda by all sides of a highly emotional controversy. This observation paraphrases the central theme of the lead editorial of the Washington Evening Star of August 29, 1956.

Responsible public and minority interest leadership are, of course, concerned that distortion and confusion of the Washington experience do not serve to frustrate desegregation activity and trends nationally. At the same time, responsible Washington leaders sense the need for a careful survey and objective assessment of desegregation experience in Washington to provide facts (a) for guiding continued and improved local planning and action in Washington; (b) for confronting perversely propagandistic interpretations by anti-desegregationists of what is taking place in the wake of desegregation; and (c) for emulative guidance applicable to other communities throughout the Nation.

Also, as the political center of the free world and the showplace of democracy, the constructiveness of the proposed undertaking should well serve the international interests of our Nation. The proposed study activity should, therefore, receive the acclaim and support of that vast majority of Americans who accept the desegregation objective, North and South, passively or actively, and within and without Government.

These, then, are the larger reasons and justification - rooted in both logic and urgency - for the proposed study and making Washington the ideal subject.

General Scope

The assumptions are generally held that desegregation in Washington (a) is proceeding rapidly, peacefully, and extensively; (b) tends to be looked upon as a "model"; and (c) is laden with high emulative potentials for other localities. These assumptions suggest that the inquiry should focus around basic questions perhaps such as the following:

What factors contribute to orderly desegregation process and progress in Washington?

What factors make for lags in and provide obstacles to the desegregation process and progress?

What implications are there in the Washington desegregation experience for improving continued leadership action on the part of public and private agencies and institutional groups?

What lessons and insights respecting methods, techniques, problems, and results involved in the Washington desegregation progress and experience are derivable for utilization by public officials, civic leaders, and intergroup relations practitioners and theorists?

It should be emphasized that the typical general or self-survey of the status of intergroup relations in a community is not the primary objective here, although the status of such relations as they affect and are affected by the desegregation process and progress would necessarily emerge.

Emphasis, of course, should be on those functional areas in intergroup relations which are subject to public policy and social control and in which desegregation activity is under way in Washington. Thus, the scope of inquiry would embrace such areas as the elementary and high schools, colleges, universities and professional and technical schools; parks, playgrounds and other public recreational facilities; hospitals and other welfare institutions and facilities; hotels, restaurants, theaters, movie houses and other places of public accommodation; housing and home finance; and employment in public agencies, public utilities and on work under public contract.

Sponsorship

There are several possible types of official sponsorship for the proposed study: (1) A national committee of representatives of selected minority and public interest organizations might sponsor the study. (2) The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (or some other single organization) could sponsor the study, either alone or jointly with other interested organizations. (3) Or, a national committee of citizen leaders might be organized (perhaps by one or a

group of existing national organizations) for the particular purpose.

While each of the stated alternatives has its advantages and disadvantages, it would seem that the third approach suggested can be more readily effected, offers more flexibility, and perhaps provides a better aegis for effecting an objective study and public acceptance of its findings. These may well have been the reasons for such sponsorship of the study on "Segregation in Washington" in 1948.

Whatever the precise form of sponsorship settled upon, at least two kinds of advisory committees should be associated with the sponsor. A committee of technicians, made up of theorists and practitioners in the intergroup relations field would be needed, and also a local committee of carefully selected Washington residents could be most useful in winning sufficient understanding and acceptance of the study objectives and in facilitating the collection and assembly of factual data and information.

Direction and Presentation

The study should be directed by a competent social scientist-researcher or "social scientist-practitioner" of recognized professional and national standing and repute, and conducted through an ample task force or team of qualified social science researchers and analysts among whom are included persons experienced in the practice of intergroup relations.

Presentation of findings should include the publication and widespread distribution of such insights on desegregation methods and techniques as would appear useful elsewhere throughout the country, in addition to evaluations of the Washington desegregation progress and indicated further steps for improvement. This should be a kind of popular, over-all report in clear, simple and readable language, and might be followed by a series of extended reports treating desegregation, functional area by functional area. Also, careful consideration should be

given to the possible value and feasibility of a national conference in Washington to discuss and dramatize the study report on the date of its public release.

Foundation Support

While this preliminary statement of proposal for study of desegregation in Washington, D. C. is subject to revision for its improvement and strengthening, the outline of basic need and objective, nature and scope, character of sponsorship, caliber of director and staff, and the constructive lessons and implications derivable as delineated herein would appear to be such as to merit and elicit foundation interest and support in underwriting a study of this sort. In sum, the basic and far-reaching constructive implications of such a study both at home and abroad, and the positive need to keep the record straight with objective factual documentation and assessment of the Washington desegregation experience in the face of a rising crescendo of distortions and misinterpretations evidence persuasive justification and appeal for foundation support. It is believed that this outline of proposed study should be promptly brought to the attention of several foundations in soliciting financial support to underwrite its conduct and publication. It is understood, of course, that the final proposal and conduct of the study would have to be revised in full conformity with foundation policy and requirements.

Conduct and Budget Requirements

As presently planned, emphasis would be placed on the collection and analysis of data already available in documentary or statistical form. However, much of the available data would need further processing and analysis. In addition, there are several areas in which original data would need to be collected. The following outline, organized around some typical sub-areas of the study, suggests the sort of research procedures which are contemplated:

1. The recent history of D. C. desegregation - a brief historical account

based on newspapers, published research reports, etc., covering all aspects of desegregation to the present.

2. Employment. The present situation in respect to employment of Negro and white workers at various levels in government agencies would be analyzed through the use of available government statistics and the collection of new data where these are inadequate or out-of-date. Non-government employment data would need to be collected through a sampling of business establishments and through records of the United States Employment Service.

3. Housing. Interracial use of both public and private housing would be examined through any data available in census or other official sources and through interviews with real estate agents, housing officials, and others knowledgeable in this area. Such aspects of private housing as differentials in mortgage requirements, protective covenants, subdivision requirements, etc. would be looked into.

4. Places of Public Accommodation - hotels, restaurants, theaters, movie houses, etc. In addition to an examination of prescribed practices, some exploration of actual use by both whites and nonwhites would be made through interviews with managers and operators of such establishments.

5. Education. The extent of desegregation in colleges, universities, technical and trade schools, etc. can be studied through examination of records where these are kept by race. In other cases it will be necessary to interview school officials and faculties. On the progress of public school desegregation some of the data necessary may be obtained from school records, but a considerable portion of the required information on the extent of desegregation of various school activities will need to be collected through personal interviews.

In addition to the above, investigation through similar techniques will be needed in several other sub-areas such as the following:

Recreation Facilities, Publicly-Supported Institutions, Non-Profit Institutions, Youth Organizations, Voluntary Associations, Churches and Religious Institutions, Population Movement and Distribution.

In total, about 12 sub-areas of study can be designated.

It is estimated that the entire study would require approximately 15 months to complete; a central staff and its costs are based on this time estimate. The central staff will be responsible for planning the study, coordinating the work in the sub-areas, final analysis, and producing the final reports. Costs for each of the 12 sub-areas are based on the average of three man-months of the time of professional experts dealing with these sub-areas, plus supporting personnel. The estimated average cost rounds out roughly to $5,500 per sub-area. Obviously, some of the sub-areas will require considerably more intensive investigation than others.

The Estimated Budget Requirements are:

a. Central Staff Costs		$ 49,500
Project Director	$ 15,000	
Assistant Director	9,000	
Secretarial	8,000	
Consultants	1,000	
Editorial	500	
Supplies	1,000	
Travel - transportation and per diem (Reserach)	2,000	
Travel - transportation and per diem (Committees)	3,000	
Reproducing and printing	5,000	
Space and facilities	4,000	
Rental of equipment	500	
Telephone and telegraph	500	
b. Cost for 12 sub-areas (@ $5,500)		66,000
TOTAL		$115,500 1/

1/ Does not include estimated cost for possible national conference in Washington to discuss and dramatize the study report on the date of its public release.

Negro Unhappiness

Only Natural--Carr

Orlandoans Ask Equal Facilities

76 Pct. Urge Mix Rule End

By PAT PINKERTON
Staff Writer

A large number of Orlando Negroes may be dissatisfied with their "present segregated situation," as shown yesterday in a survey, but Mayor Robert S. Carr said last night it is an American feeling to be dissatisfied with the status quo.

"If all were satisfied—white and colored—there would be no incentive to improve a situation," Carr said. "It is an American feeling to be dissatisfied and want to do better—whether it's wanting a new house, car or hat."

THE REPORT, made public yesterday in Daytona Beach by the Florida Council on Human Relations, was a survey of 754 Negro families in the Greater Orlando area conducted by the Orange County Interfaith Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Florida Council, a non-denominational, Biracial group.

"It [the report] was not a waste of time exactly," the mayor said. "It probably shows more dissatisfaction than we thought existed. But I don't think the basic things in it are too surprising."

ABOUT 150 copies of the survey were distributed to city and county officials about two weeks ago. However, nothing was said about it until the state council story was released yesterday.

It showed that nearly 76 pct. of the Negroes surveyed favored the end of segregation in public schools; more than 71 pct. were "dissatisfied or "very dissatisfied" with job opportunities in Orange County; more than 80 pct. favored the end of segregation practices in businesses, factories and labor unions.

NEARLY 80 PCT. said park facilities for Negroes were "poor" or "very poor" and 77 pct. said recreation facilities were inadequate.

About 89 pct. said they felt "people should be allowed to buy or rent any home they can afford regardless of race."

EIGHTY-THREE pct. thought movie theaters should be open on a nonsegregated basis. Fifty-nine pct. expressed dissatisfaction with housing available to Negroes, compared to 25 pct. who said they were satisfied with available housing.

"I think Negro schools are good and there has been a sincere attempt to improve them," commented Carr. "But both white and Negro schools are not satisfactory because of the rapid increase in enrollment."

HE SAID there were also employment deficiencies for whites.

"You find dissatisfaction anywhere," he added. "High places and low places."

HOWEVER, Carr said he had been considering for some time setting up an inter-racial committee to study Negro problems. It would be similar, he pointed out, to a committee organized in the 30s by the late Dean Melville Johnson of the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Episcopal.

He asserted he intended to look into possibilities of such a committee.

THE REV. John C. Fuller, chairman of the Orange County council, said the survey,

Mayor Carr

conducted over a year's time, was not intended to show only whether or not Negroes were dissatisfied about segregation—but to what degree.

Questions, asked by a professional consultant, were set up to allow respondents to check "very satisfied," "satisfied," "dissatisfied," "very dissatisfied," or "undecided."

"I DON'T know to what the survey will lead," the Unitarian minister said, "but it's purpose was to let the Negro state how he feels. He doesn't usually have the opportunity—other people speak for him.

"Human relations improve when they are on a factual level rather than on a rumor basis," he added.

THE REV. J. Fred Dickman, chairman of the council's clergymen's committee which has been meeting in inter-racial luncheons, said he was certain most Negroes were dissatisfied.

"Most people believe only what their domestics tell them," he pointed out, "and domestics are going to tell them what they want to hear."

HE FEELS the survey "might lead to more serious thought" and is "worth it when you deal in facts — the truth hurts sometimes."

"We deal too much in emotion and we need to get the facts on it," he added. The minister is the white pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church which serves a Negro congregation.

HOPES THE survey might lead to improving the Negro's status were expressed by the Rev. S. A. Cousin, Mt. Olive AME Church.

"We seek nothing revolutionary or radical," he said. "But conferences together to enlighten all of us."

WILLIAM K. WILLIAMS, executive director of the Florida Council, said the survey was based on "sound sampling procedure," utilizing especially-trained Negro interviewers to question one adult in each of 754 Negro families selected from the Orlando city directory.

He said the 1950 U. S. census showed 5,935 non-white families in "urbanized Orlando," which includes Winter Park, Conway and Azalea Park.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBR

MEMORANDUM

To: John Hope II January 9, 1956

From: C. H. Parrish

Subject: Agenda for meeting of consultants, January 14, 1956.

Over the week-end, I have been mulling over our Friday conversations. Specifically the work of the consultants would seem to be related to the following situations:

1-Meeting with a state board for the purpose of evaluating its program.
2-Subregional strategy conference, e.g., "The Hard-Core States."
3-The staff institute or workshop involving the staff members from all twelve SRC-affiliated states.
4-Servicing conferences, institutes or workshops held under other than SRC auspices, as for example, a church group or the school board of a community wishing to effect a smooth desegregation of its schools.
5-Occasional "trouble-shooting" when full-time state or Atlanta staff persons are otherwise engaged.

Perhaps it would be desirable to devote most of the time to a discussion of these situations. When would the consultant likely work as a member of a team? When would he be completely on his own? What are the objectives of a board institute as contrasted with a staff institute? When consultants work as a team, what is a desirable division of labor? To put this another way, what are the areas in which we would be prepared to offer professional service?

Offhand it would appear that the work with the state boards promises most in the way of immediate tangible results. An effort should be made to define more clearly what the responsibilities of board members are. Much of the burden is theirs for finding and involving new people, assessing the readiness of a community for constructive action, getting the story out and for inducing other organizations to which they belong to move in the right direction. Particular stress should be placed on techniques for counteracting the propaganda of the WCC and other pro-segregation outfits. Here it should be recognized that state board members themselves may be puzzled and confused about the nature of race; about whether or not desegregation will lower the standards of the schools; about the dangers of miscegenation; about the role of the NAACP; about whether or not Negroes really want to "go to their own schools." Consultants must be prepared to discuss all of these matters dispassionately from the point of view of recent scientific research. In such discussions the professional manner of presentation has equal importance with the materials presented.

I agree with GSM on the importance of reaching that large segment of the South's people who want to do something but who are not sure what. They would like to do the right thing but cannot bring themselves to enter upon the immediate drastic changes which are being proposed. My notion is to get them into a situation in which the process of attitudinal change can be initiated. Start with the area of agreement, however small, then expand it. If anybody can do this job, our professional consultants can do it.

Note: I am arranging to come to Atlanta Wednesday P.M. Jan. 18 —

Routh

Please return to: S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET • COLUMBIA, S. C.

MATTHEW J. PERRY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
371½ SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONE 2-4023

January 28, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
Associate Director
S. C. Council on Human Relations
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

I had intended getting this letter off to you some time ago but for some reason am just getting around to it. I hope the delay has not unduly inconvenienced you.

As I related to you when you were here about two weeks ago, Duke Power Company, operating in this City, no longer requires separation of races on its buses. Signs which once indicated the portion of the bus persons were to sit according to race have been removed. I am informed that this was done immediately after the decision in Fleming vs. South Carolina Gas & Electric Co. held that the state policy requiring the segregation of races is unconstitutional. This decision, you will recall, was made in the summer of 1955.

There has been no concerted action by local Negroes to ride these buses on an integrated basis, however. Many colored high school students are reputed to ride daily in sections of the bus previously reserved for whites, and this practice tends to incourage some adults to do likewise. The process is slow however, and the majority of these bus riders continue to ride on a segregated basis.

We have not made an organized survey of this situation and the matters which I have stated herein have come to me from varied sources, including many bus riders, together with my own observations.

Trusting that these observations will be helpful to you, I am

Very truly yours,

Matthew J. Perry

Matthew J. Perry

HUMAN RELATIONS REVIEW

Events and Trends in Pittsburgh Intergroup Relations

Volume 2, Number 1 518 City County Building January 31, 1957

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DIRECTOR SPEAKS TO CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED HOUSING AT THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING IN JANUARY

Intergroup Relations in 1956

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Commission on Human Relations can report real progress and improvement in intergroup relations in Pittsburgh during the year 1956. For one thing, many more people were working at the problem--some for the first time--and what is more important, working together to make a "good place to live" a "better place to live." Evidence will be reviewed in this issue.

MASS MEDIA

The editorial, feature and news columns of the Pittsburgh daily and weekly newspapers have carried more stories and pictures of positive human relations events than ever before. Recognition of the newsworthiness of such events is in itself an achievement for the city. It helps to determine the climate of opinion in which even more progress can be made. Representatives of the newspapers have participated in many of the community projects.

Television and radio stations have likewise given time on the air to many community agencies working in the intergroup relations field. WQED, especially, has devoted many, many hours to programs sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the ASI and CHR. The NAACP has had regular radio programs on many stations throughout the year.

EDUCATION

In August 1956, the first Human Relations Workshop for Teachers was held on the campus of Chatham College, co-sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Council on Intercultural Education. The Council, in conjunction with the Parent Teacher Association Council, also held a series of workshop sessions for parents, representing some thirty schools.

The Board of Public Education increased the number of schools with interracial teaching and clerical personnel and continued its policy of placing the best qualified person regardless of race, creed or nationality.

Education Departments of all five local universities and colleges have been engaged in examining and enriching curriculum content for teachers in training. This is important since sixty percent of Pittsburgh teachers come from these institutions.

(cont. on page 2)

CHR Brings Miss Levenson to Pittsburgh

"Housing is the most important problem in the whole area of civil rights today." Thus, did Miss Frances Levenson challenge the Citizens Committee for Integrated Housing in its organization meeting on January 10.

Miss Levenson, Director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, reviewed experiences of other cities working for racially integrated neighborhoods. She cited New York State's law against discrimination in housing as a valuable aid, but emphasized the necessity for voluntary efforts with or without legislative support.

More than 70 persons met to begin working on Pittsburgh's problem of housing discrimination. In addition to Miss Levenson they also heard Mrs. Marguerite Hofer, Mrs. Louis J. Reizenstein and Wilmer A. Pracht. (See attached reprints). In the discussion period several projects were suggested by the committee. Subcommittees are being organized to follow through on these recommendations.

EDUCATION

(cont. from page 1)

During the year, six public and two Catholic high schools exhibited the four "We Humans" cases of the Commission. The teacher's guide prepared, under the joint auspice of CHR, Carnegie Museum, the Public Schools and the United Steelworkers of America, was used by teachers in these schools in discussions with pupils of the high schools.

BUSINESS MEN SUPPORT

Three of Pittsburgh's outstanding men of industry made important statements this year. Gwilym Price, President of Westinghouse declared for employment on merit, regardless of race, creed or nationality, in an appearance before the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Fred Foy, President of the Koppers Co., was the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Urban League and took a forthright stand. Leland Hazard, Vice-president and general Counsel of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., made the "speech of the year" at the Pittsburgh Assembly of The Aaronsburg Story. At the close of this stirring address, he said, "Why do I raise these questions in Pittsburgh? Because what we do here bears importantly upon what the world does. Ours is a leadership community. Men of power rule our affairs. What they do, especially what they do not do, makes a model for a much larger community, the world if you please."

PUBLIC SAFETY

Both the Police and Fire Bureaus of the Department of Public Safety took steps in 1956 to improve conditions within the department and to become more aware of human relations factors in their work.

In cooperation with CHR the police have been reviewing their actions in regard to treatment of minority group individuals. This led to joint CHR-Police consideration of some fifteen individual cases. Three policemen attended the human relations workshop at Chatham College during the summer. CHR is pleased with the cooperation received from all the top officials and the individual police with whom they have had contact. A good start has been made toward 1957.

The Bureau of Fire further extended its program of desegregation during the year, has reviewed its practices regarding transfers and reaffirmed its policy of non-discrimination.

Public Accommodations

The downtown area has been rather free of any charge of discrimination in places of public accommodation. Not so in some of the fringe and outlying districts. Complaints have been registered against bowling allies, bars and eating establishments, hospitals and trade training schools. While the situation can be described as generally good, the trouble spots are really troublesome.

EMPLOYMENT

During the last year the community witnessed the employment of the first Negro sales representative of a local distributor for a national tobacco company. Likewise, a large financing corporation employed a Negro graduate of a school of business administration in a junior executive position. A major five and ten cent store chain set out to increase the utilization of Negro employees into areas other than the Golden Triangle. A major candy manufacturer employed a Negro college student as a sales person for the first time in a practically all white community. A large labor union for the first time accepted Negro craftsmen into full membership to be utilized within all areas of the union contractual obligations without regard to race or color. A banking institution is now seeking Negro clerical workers for one of its many branches. Space does not permit a detailed report on all of the positives that have accrued but the above examples indicate that merit employment is becoming a community theme.

Not only has there been increased utilization but there has also been a keener analysis of qualifications of the individual and successful attempts to utilize those qualifications at the highest level of employment. This can be attributed to the activity of officials who have become aware of the need for positive enunciation of merit employment policies and

(cont. on page 3)

HUMAN RELATIONS REVIEW
Official publication of the Commission on Human Relations Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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HUNGARIAN REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS POINTED OUT BY AMERICAN SERVICE INSTITUTE

In Pittsburgh, as in all parts of the world, Hungarian refugees are being welcomed as new neighbors. We Americans, outraged by their enslavement and eager to offer them a new life, tend to give them a wrong impression of economic and social standards here. The newcomer does not realize, therefore, that the conveniences of our high standard of living can be bought only with long hours of work, sacrivice, and saving. He must learn that jobs for one with his skills may not be available and that, like other Americans, he may have to start at the bottom of the wage scale and strive to rise toward his goal. Thus, while we should view the immigrant with understanding, we must also help him to face the realities of life in the U. S. A.

Professional and highly skilled people have a special problem, for they may be ineligible to practice until they are citizens or have filed a declaration of intention. In addition, many professional societies require that other standards be met.

The American Service Institute recommends that the immigrant speed his adjustment by learning English, by using the opportunities provided by public schools and community agencies, and by participating in community activities. As an agency specializing in the integration of the foreign-born, ASI offers help with citizenship plus other information and service to assist the newcomer in his adjustment to the American way of life.

EMPLOYMENT

(cont. from page 2)

have put such policies into effect within respective organizations.

During the period of administering the local fair employment practices legislation certain trends have been noted. An example is the Wholesale and Retail Trade which remains as the most critical and sensitive area with approximately one out of every four complaints falling in this category. Likewise, the office and white collar occupations comprise the greatest number of complaints. 63.8% of all complaints emanated from this source.

These clear and definite trends point to problem areas that need the intensified work of the Commission. A degree of rigidity or inflexibility in either policy, practice or both, appears to be reflected in the reasons for the complaint and the respondent against whom the complaint is made.

The Commission will continue its activities of processing complaints as well as interpretation and education with individuals and with groups throughout the community.

At the same time CHR will work cooperatively with the State Fair Employment Practices Commission through a system of communication and referral.

HOUSING

As slum clearance progresses, Pittsburghers recognize that inability of people to find housing because of race, creed, or origin is a deterrent to redevelopment. With CHR help, citizens have organized to promote integrated housing, a committee from the housing industry is planning an integrated project, intergroup agencies are coordinating their housing activities. Public housing continues to move forward with integration.

Sun-Telegraph

Segregation In Housing Up

Racial segregation in housing, instead of integration, is on the increase in big U. S. cities like Pittsburgh, Frances Levenson warned persons interested in fighting this community problem here.

She is director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

As principal speaker at the first meeting of Pittsburgh's new Citizens Committee for Integrated Housing in the City-County Bldg. yesterday, the New York woman said:

"Housing today is the most important part of the area of civil rights. Unless we make progress in housing we will not have integration in the schools."

Whites Moving Out

"The central city is becoming non-white and the middle class white is moving out to the suburbs. The existing Negro neighborhoods are becoming more densely populated."

One of the big problems in many cities, she pointed out, is to relocate the non-white families for urban redevelopment.

She also pointed out that the number of non-white families in public housing projects in this country is increasing very rapidly.

123 on Committee

One bright spot is that there is actually more integrated housing in this country "than the public would believe." She said:

"We only hear about the riots. But when nothing happens we don't hear about it."

Dr. Ernest V. May of the city's Commission on Human Relations was chairman of the meeting. He said the new citizens committee has 123 members, all of them prominent Pittsburghers from every walk of life.

Editorial

Brotherhood In Action

SOMETHING IS GOING to be done to correct the shameful segregation of colored people in Pittsburgh's residential districts.

The brotherhood of man, an ideal which so seldom is put into practice, at last is to be demonstrated.

The mayor's commission on human relations has created a citizens' committee on integrated housing . . .

". . . as a demonstration that Negro and white families can live together as good neighbors."

A housing development is planned to which people will be welcome regardless of their color or racial background.

●

LELAND HAZARD CALLED attention to housing segregation here in his recent *Aaronsburg Story* speech.

The Rev. Irving R. Murray, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, followed that up with an eloquent appeal to the people of Pittsburgh to stop forcing Negroes to live in "ghettos."

People of good will will rejoice in the news that these appeals are bearing fruit.

THE PITTSBURGH Courier

Housing Group Plans Integrated Development

The Citizens Committee for Integrated Housing holds its first meeting at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10 in the Allegheny County Bar Association Conference Room, 920 City-County Building.

This committee, composed of 100 religious, business and civic leaders, will explore plans for developed private housing to be sold on a controlled interracial basis.

These plans were submitted by a committee of home builders, mortgage bankers and realtors in conjunction with the city's Human Relations Commission.

■

AN INITIAL site has been located which will accommodate 33 homes to be sold from $16,000 to $18,000—one-third to non-white and two-thirds to white buyers.

The Committee for Integrated Housing is to aid a "favorable community atmosphere through use of its prestige and influence to rally community support for the integrated housing development."

This project has grown out of increasing concern in Pittsburgh about the housing for minorities, aggravated by the city's redevelopment program which will displace large numbers of Negro families.

■

A YEAR ago the Presbytery of Pittsburgh and the Human Relations Commission invited Morris Milgram, Philadelphia builder of integrated housing developments, to meet top representatives of the local housing industry at a luncheon given by Pittsburgh's Mayor.

Today the Commission reports that "powerful and influential segments of the community" are now advocating "removal of all racial barriers to rental or purchase of housing." Recent editorials in the three leading newspapers and speeches by leaders of the city's major industries bear this out.

A few builders are now discussing possibilities of building open-occupancy housing in suburban areas.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Integrated Housing

HOW GREAT is the social gain in providing better educational and employment opportunities for Negroes if, after they have taken advantage of them, they are still herded into ghetto-like slum housing areas? Does not that aggravate the nation's racial problem and put the stamp of hypocrisy upon America's vaunted boast of equality for all?

A solution to the problems inherent in those questions will be sought in an interesting and important experiment in integrated housing soon to be undertaken here by private builders and the city's unique new Citizens Committee for Integrated Housing.

This is not just another attempt to encourage integration of races in public-subsidized housing for the lowest income groups. This is an attempt to prove that private builders can make a profit of integrated housing in the $16.000-$20,000 price range. It will start with a development embracing from 35 to 38 homes.

Many Negroes are in a position to afford better homes than they can find presently in most of the congested and run-down areas into which they are shunted through segregation. It has been shown that where given the opportunity, they make good home buyers and carry their purchases through to completion.

There has been an increase of more than 30,000 Negroes in this city in the last 15 years but nothing like a comparable increase in decent housing to accommodate them. Of perhaps 10,000 new homes built in the suburbs between 1950 and 1955, only 400 were for Negroes.

Builders and volunteer citizens are to be commended for their joint efforts to remedy this situation. Upon the success of their efforts hinges in some measure the future of race relations in this area. This important effort deserves the support of individual citizens and of public and private agencies throughout the district.

Integrated Housing Development in Philly Example to Pittsburgh

By MEL SEIDENBERG
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

THE PRIME OBJECTIVE of a 35-to-38-family integrated housing development planned for an undesignated site now under negotiation within the city limits of Pittsburgh is two-fold:

(1) To offer concrete proof that people of all races and creeds can live together in complete harmony if given the proper opportunity to do so.

WEEK-END P-G FEATURE

(2) To demonstrate, on an entirely practical basis, that a market exists for mixed housing of minority groups and that private developer can profit from it.

As far as is known, this is the first major effort of its type in the country undertaken as a community project. Plans are being worked out by a committee of builders, realtors and mortgage bankers in co-operation with the City Commission on Human Relations and the Interracial Relations Council of the Pittsburgh Presbytery.

But over in Philadelphia, one young enterprising private builder already is far advanced in his individual effort to show his industry that money can be made from this untapped market.

★ ★ ★

IN FACT, what Morris Milgram has done and is doing in two new housing developments not only is winning nation-wide attention from desegregation forces but is stimulating great interest among builders of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Mr. Milgram's first development is Concord Park, a $2,000,000 development on a 50-acre tract of farmland in suburban Bucks County, just west of Philadelphia.

Thus far, out of a total of 139 homes scheduled for completion this year, 101 have been sold and occupied, with sales based on a controlled ratio of 55 per cent for white families and 45 per cent for non-white ownership.

Despite rising construction and other costs, Mr. Milgram has kept prices within the range of $12,690 to $14,350, the latter containing four bedrooms, one and one-half bathrooms, playroom and storage space.

All are ranch-type, one-level homes with no basement.

EVEN AT those low prices, Mr. Milgram has been able to declare a nine per cent yearly dividend to 65 stockholders, among whom are 35 Quakers, six Negroes and four Jews.

Encouraged by this result, Mr. Milgram is now developing Grenbelt Knoll within the city of Philadelphia.

Nineteen $19,950 to $23,950 homes are being erected there for sale on a 63-35 racial ratio.

★ ★ ★

A RECENT study financed by the Fund for the Republic showed that families in Concord Park are more than satisfied with their lives there.

They have joined hands in a civic association which promotes all types of joint activities in recreation, crafts, hobbies and which sponsors such conveniences as a baby-sitting "co-op."

The lesson is there for Pittsburgh and other cities. But it should be pointed out that the key to Concord Park's success is a lower-cost house that is better than the average in its price range.

Therein lies Pittsburgh's major obstacle. Pittsburgh has higher construction costs and more land development problems than does Philadelphia.

★ ★ ★

SO THE $12,000 to $14,000 home is comparable to the Milgram model remains economically out of reach here.

For that reason, it has been decided to attempt to provide a better-than-standard home in the $16,000 to $18,000 class, with a few up to $20,000, in the Pittsburgh pilot project.

It also is felt that, since this is a pioneering move, an appeal should be made to families in the middle income bracket, with mutual intellectual interests and accustomed to similar living conditions.

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COMMITTEE FOR AN EFFECTIVE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

February 24, 1956

Dear Committee Member:

Our citizens group concerned with American aid, about which Morris L. Cooke and I wrote you previously, has now been launched. You may have seen the notice in the newspapers of February 20. To keep you fully informed, I enclose the text of our press release. We have taken the name of Committee for an Effective Foreign Aid Program.

A few members of the Committee in Washington have discussed a program for the group. One question that had to be settled first was whether, in addition to being an "idea group" for the Executive Branch of the government and the public, we should lobby on specific legislation before the Congress. We decided the good we could accomplish by lobbying was outweighed by the disadvantages. Our reasoning is expressed in an enclosed staff paper.

But let no Committee member fear that an "idea group" cannot make itself felt. We shall perform a watchdog function for the effective use of the $1.7 billion in economic aid funds which Mr. John B. Hollister is now administering and shall see that our views are known both at the State Department and the White House. We intend also to stimulate public statements, speeches, and magazine articles by prominent people in support of effective foreign aid, and shall help to prepare such statements. We are less concerned whether our Committee receives publicity for these activities than that foreign aid itself receive the attention it deserves to be a major force for peace.

The Committee has enough money from some of its sponsors to ensure limited consultant services and stenographic help for the next few months. In order to minimize costs we shall use the headquarters and facilities of the Public Affairs Institute in this period. But of course Committee members alone will determine the program, and the Committee will establish its own office as soon as the activities justify the step.

I wrote you earlier that the Committee would not require a great amount of your time. That still stands. But I would appreciate it, if the two enclosures to this letter bring to your mind any concrete proposals for Committee activity, or any criticism of the work done so far, that you let me have your thoughts.

I shall report to you about once a month. Morris Cooke is out of the country but joins me in welcoming this Committee start.

Cordially yours,

Dewey Anderson

Dewey Anderson
Co-chairman

Enclosures (2)

Past Sp Eng

March 27, 1957

Mr. Everett L. Perry, Secretary
Office for Field Survey
Board of National Missions of the
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Perry:

It was a pleasure to be with that stimulating group in Charleston on Monday afternoon. You can usually judge the capabilities of an audience by the questions they ask and those men asked the right questions.

I hope that you and the participating clergymen thought that our discussions were worth the cost of bringing me down. Enclosed is my expense account totaling $57.66. Please make this check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Board of National Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America
156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

March 7, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you very much for your letter dated February 21 offering to come to Charleston to discuss with the survey workshop population trends in the southern states, with particular reference to Negro population.

Plans are now being more definitely formulated with reference to this workshop. It is to be held in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, 93 Beaufain Street in Charleston. The Rev. Francis Perry Metz is the pastor. According to the way the program now shapes up, we would like to have you make the presentation and lead the discussion on the afternoon of Monday, March 25th, beginning at about 2:30 or 2:45 P.M. I would anticipate that you might make a presentation which would run for half an hour to forty-five minutes, and would leave an equal amount of time, or more, for discussion. Your responsibilities in the workshop could be terminated that afternoon. If it works out all right in your schedule, we would be glad to have you at lunch at noon on the 25th at the church, and stay with us throughout the afternoon.

We will certainly take care of the stipend for the Council.

I look forward to seeing you in Charleston.

Very sincerely yours,

Everett L. Perry, Secretary
Office for Field Survey

ELP:mm

25 mch - Delta # 470 < 7am / 9 11

26 mch - Delta # 471 < 9 45 / 11 57

Olivet Presbyterian Church

93 Beaufain St-

Pact Spkr
Eng.

April 4, 1957

Mr. Everett L. Perry, Secretary
Office for Field Survey
Board of National Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Perry:

Many thanks for your letter of April 2 and the kind words contained therein about my participation in the Charleston meeting of March 25th.

I will be happy to help out at future meetings as you need me and my calendar permits.

Thanks once more for your consideration in taking care of my expenses.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y. ALGONQUIN 5-5000

April 2, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I just returned to the office today and found your expense account on my desk. This is being put through today and the check should be received in the near future. If it does not arrive in a week or so, please let me know.

It was certainly a great pleasure to have had you at the Charleston meeting last Monday. You certainly made a great contribution to the program and to my own understanding of problems in the South as well. In talking with some of the men, they were quite enthusiastic and suggested the possibility that you might be invited to other meetings at some future date.

Thank you very much for your participation and we are only too glad to care for your expense account.

Very sincerely yours,

Everett L. Perry, Secretary
Office for Field Survey

ELP:eal

C H Parrish

April 9, 1957

Dr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

I am sending you under separate cover "The Case of the Lively Ghost," put out by the American Foundation for Political Education. Emory Via got a copy for each of our state orgs and senior staff members.

Best personal regards. See you in Memphis.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:mm

Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh.
Signed in his absence.

Duplicate
University of Georgia

April 16, 1957

Dr. Paul Pfeutze
Head, Department of Philosophy
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks a lot for your letter in answer to mine about George Iggers. Your letter is even more discouraging than was mine to George. I agree that self-censorship, like self-segregation, is hardly conducive to the development of the human personality or the growth of academic freedom.

Thanks for your good wishes; my best to you and Rubin Gotesky.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

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June
5th
1957

Dear Mr. Routh:

Gifts are always most welcome, for without them, we could not carry on our program. But when they come from friends who live out-of-town, they are particularly encouraging and we are most grateful for them.

May I therefore send you our very real appreciation for your contribution which will help us extend the Play Schools' program for the benefit of hundreds of children of school age.

Sincerely yours,

Stella A. Koenig
Co-ordinator of Community Contacts

Mr. F. B. Routh
c/o S.R.C.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

SAK:yw
enc.

PLAY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

41 West 57 Street, New York 19, N. Y.

May 31, 1957

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Play Schools Association, we wish to express to you

Mr. F. B. Routh
c/o S.R.C.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

our appreciative thanks for your contribution of $ 5.00 *which is hereby acknowledged.*

W. Barton [illegible]

Treasurer

23042

MEMORANDUM

FROM

JOHN HOPE II

TO: Fleming — Routh

RE:

DATE: 6/5/57.

Thought I'd better say "yes" first and the negotiate.

I was impressed with Mrs. Phelp in Jacksonville workshop and we may use this opportunity well.

By the way, please send me some letterheads of Fleming vintage. Thanks!

John

P.S. Talked with Jack Merion re Charlottesville and he'll meet with them this week.

Pat is handling

Copy

H.F.
F.R.
C.H.P.

June 5, 1957

Mrs. Norwood Phelps
President
United Church Women of Florida
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Phelps:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th. I remember well our conversation in Jacksonville about your forthcoming Institute on Christian Social Relations and I shall be happy to participate.

I shall be in a better position to make further suggestions if you can give me more specific information about your plans for this institute, e.g., the number of participants expected, the problems and issues which you feel most important for treatment by the United Church Women in Florida at this time, and the general program plan you have in mind however tentative it may be at present. We felt that the general workshop format used in our Jacksonville Workshop was effective and have since that time used it with minor adaptations to the local situation in a workshop in Memphis.

There is also a prospect that we may be able to make available an additional consultant and that Mr. Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches can be of assistance. His office is in Nashville and we have worked together rather close in such matters.

Please be assured that the Southern Regional Council is appreciative of the important contributions which the United Church Women are making in Florida and over the South as a whole and that we will cooperate with you as far as our resources will allow. I shall look forward to hearing more specifically about the plans for your September 19th and 20th Institute. I will be in a better position to indicate how and to what extent we can assist you with these facts before me. If it is convenient for you

Mrs. Norwood Phelps

to reply by June 21st, it will speed my reply. The 14th Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University will keep me fully occupied during the first two weeks in July.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope II,
Chief Consultant

JH/DM

cc: Fleming and Routh

FBR
for your Info
(please return to HCF)

November 27, 1957

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Secretary for Campus Work
National Council - YMCA
Southern Area Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

The idea of a list of conference sites has never been followed up. But we agree with you that it should be done, and Fred Routh is taking on the job.

Of course, we know, as you do, of several places that accommodate interracial conferences. We don't have the full details on all of them, however, and I think our listing should reflect information from the places themselves as to facilities, rates, and governing policies.

If you know of places that we may not be aware of, Fred would appreciate word from you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Pass on to FBR

RECEIVED NOV 22 1957

National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICERS
SOUTHERN AREA COUNCIL
J. OVIATT BOWERS
PRESIDENT
J. FRAN BABBITT
VICE-PRESIDENT
SHELBY R. ROGERS
VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. J. L. BASS
VICE-PRESIDENT
KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER
HUGH HURST
RECORDING SECRETARY
W. R. MILTON
ASST. RECORDING SEC'Y.

THE SOUTHERN AREA COUNCIL
(ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA)
706 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JACKSON 1-0352

OFFICERS
SOUTHERN AREA BOARD
CHARLES R. YOUNTS
CHAIRMAN
LEONARD F. HURLEY
VICE-CHAIRMAN
KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER
JOHN S. KENNEDY
SECRETARY

November 19, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As I travel around the South planning conferences, I am ever aware of the need of something which I believe we discussed in Tuskegee quite a while ago. Maybe there are efforts in the works to meet this need.

This concerns an up-to-date list of places in the South where small groups can hold inclusive meetings. If such a list is available or even in process of compilation, I wish that you would let me know.

Meanwhile, if this is something which should get in the works before long, I would suggest that it include such items as prices, availability of meals, whether the group can meet overnight, whether the camp is winterized, if it is a camp, and, of course, whom to contact.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you concerning the availability of such a list.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

al

Alfred C. Payne
Secretary for Campus Work

ACP/P

Consultant FBR

Memo to Harold Fleming
From: C. H. Parrish
Re.: SRC Consultant Program

Our conversation some days a go concerning the SRC consultant program prompts me to comment briefly on what I conceive to be its rationale.

At the risk of underlining the obvious, mention should be made of the superordinate-subordinate character of the relations between whites and Negroes in the United States. In the South this relationship has been crystallized by law. However, in other parts of the country where there are few discriminatory laws, the prescribed behavior patterns are generally recognized and observed. Segregation by statute (as pointed out in The Strange Career of Jim Crow) is of relatively recent origin but the status relationship itself goes back to the early Colonial period. It is small wonder that people brought up to accept the traditional pattern should find it difficult to reorder their relations in terms of equality.

The old committees on interracial cooperation never succeeded in making the shift in approach that would challenge directly a relationship that had for so long been taken for granted. SRC has struggled manfully with this problem and some progress has been made but among many of the state groups the old attitudes persist.

Because of its heritage and its essential nature SRC has relied heavily upon the "appeal to conscience" and the morale-building effect of the high class reporting of the "happy story" through the pages of New South. There has been no real opportunity to provide people on the field with the specialized "know-how" so urgently demanded for dealing with concrete problems at the local level. And not always has the distinction between advocacy and professional service been sufficiently clear.

Another facet of SRC's problem is the difficulty of securing the services of qualified Negroes for top level, full-time staff positions. Whatever the reasons for it may be, the lack of Negro personnel in responsible regional jobs has hampered the Council's efforts to operate as an integrated agency. It is easier to teach by example than by precept.

The consultant program is a partial answer to all of these problems. With deliberate intent the consultant group has been overbalanced a little in favor of Negroes. Thus the status relationship is attacked by indirection by presenting the Negro expert in a unique relationship of equality with his white colleagues.

In their contacts with state boards and staffs the consultants act on the assumption that the people attending such an institute do not need conviction on the basic matter of desegregation but rather want advice on the best social science techniques for achieving their goal. This has the wholesome effect of diverting attention from unproductive disputations at the ideological level to concrete problems of implementation.

As is true of most operations of this sort there is no adequate statistical measurement available of the results of the consultant service. However, those of us who have been intimately associated with it are convinced of its crucial importance. The initial involvement and continued interest of the consultants themselves constitutes an increasingly valuable asset to SRC and the whole South. Because of the consultants there has been more attention paid to the "soft spots" thus through concentrated efforts making more efficient use of limited resources. There is a clearer understanding of what needs to be done and more willing acceptance of responsibility for doing it. There have been several instances reported of individual consultants being called back to communities for specific jobs. This perhaps is the real test of worth.

February 19, 1957

Reverend J. W. Reynolds, Jr., Minister
Cave Spring Methodist Church
3322 Mount Vernon Drive, S.W.
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Reverend Reynolds:

A real quick note to acknowledge your letter of February 12. We think the Roanoke Ministers' Conference is truly witnessing its deep faith by its actions over the past few months and its proposed institute or series of seminars on desegregation.

We are pulling together a sort of prospectus which might be helpful to your plans.

I recently attended a conference which sought to plan for a series of workshops on desegregation for ministers. Three men there whom you might contact:

Rev. Will D. Campbell
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Lewis H. Deer
Director, Intercultural Relations
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Dr. Harold L. Lunger
Department of Christian Ethics
Brite College of the Bible
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Lunger is planning to hold such a workshop for ministers at Texas Christian University this summer. I would also suggest that you write Miss Mary Howard, Administrative Assistant, Commission on Religious Organizations, N.C.C.J., 43 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York, for

a copy of "A Summary Report on the Workshop on Intergroup Tensions," presented by the Federated Theological Faculty of the University of Chicago.

You will be hearing from me shortly.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. I am sure you are aware of "Race Relations, It's Our Responsibility - Let's Discuss It," prepared by The Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Virginia Annual Conference, the Methodist Church.

Cave Spring Methodist Church
McVITTY ROAD AT MOUNT VERNON DRIVE, S. W.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

J. W. REYNOLDS, JR., MINISTER
3322 MOUNT VERNON DRIVE, S. W.

RECEIVED FEB 13 1957

February 12, 1957

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Our ROANOKE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE led out in resolutions condemning the Gray Commission Report sixteen months ago. We feel that probably we have done enough in passing resolutions for the time being and need to begin doing some positive educating.

Therefore, my committee is exploring the possibilities of setting up an institute or a series of seminars on desegregation. We would appreciate such guidance as you can give us in attempting such.

Please let me have your suggestions as to overall planning and discussion subjects.

Sincerely yours,

J.W. Reynolds, Jr.

J.W. Reynolds, Jr., Chm.
Committee on Race and
Cultural Relations
The Roanoke Ministers'
Conference

"Building for a second century of greater service"

February 26, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Thanks for your letter of the 21st with all the interesting information contained therein. Regarding your request to reproduce our chronology on Koinonia, feel free, but we raise this question with you - would it be better to use SRC or the National Council as the source, considering it is to go to ministers and ministerial associations? We would be perfectly happy if you used SRC as a source, but just raised the previous question. Enclosed is a corrected and added to version which is more up-to-date and accurate than the previous one.

Will, all of your suggested changes except one are good. We would hesitate to put the quotation from the paragraph dated April, 1956 ("Governor Griffin had called the sheriff of Sumter Co. asking who Jordan was.") in italics. Otherwise, fine.

As to reproducing the Henderson Pastors' Diary from New South, feel free. You do not have to get clearance from the Christian Century.

I look forward to seeing you in Charlottesville.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Enclosure

FBP
Personal

EAST COAST AIRMOTIVE, Inc.

BOX 203 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, MIAMI 48, FLORIDA PHONE 65-4561
BUILDING 451-2-4

AT-6 AIRCRAFT & PARTS F-47

3/18/57

Dear Ted —

Thanks enclosed re all metal came Sat 16th too late to take action but thought it might be well to send it in for future action — Brethen was very successful as manager with him advising the committee it may be salvaged & put back on its feet.

The enclosed re Jonathan Routh was sent to me by a friend in England thought you would get a kick out of it — never a dull moment in the Routh family.

Dondon got the virus & then June had it bad but is some better today poor Mother has had her hands full this last week or so — while I feel sorry for June & family — this has

Got to stop or both Mother & I will be in our graves!

Received your Orlando paper with article about you — very interesting but Mother worries continually about you becoming involved in this work. While Kasper has left Miami others are trying to stir up trouble here.

We had our Lloyd gang up here all last week and as usual, all was confusion — very frustrating — wonder if it is worth it — it takes too much out of me.

Always something!

As ever Dad

Affiliates - General

March 19, 1957

MEMO TO: Frederick B. Routh

FROM: Emory F. Via

Do state affiliates get the names and addresses of persons requesting information and other services from SRC? Couldn't such leads be checked against state lists for possible new contacts? Perhaps all replies from SRC should mention the appropriate state affiliate.

KOHLER'S SCHLOSS (Lodge) Sunday Nov. 17th. 1957

My Dear Aunts:

We have risen late again this morning- it is now 9 A.M.- because last night Jessie and Pearl had visitors to whom we showed some of our pictures, had a snack and gossiped until 11 P.M. believe that or not. I prepared for the evening by taking a couple of naps during the day. And at dinner drinking strong black coffee.

Mrs Faber, who is a member of the Hillcrest Women's Club which held their meeting this last Thursday at the home of Mrs Anderson, had stated to the women that she wanted to see oun pictures with her husband, her daughter and her husband some evening. So Saturday was set for this showing. They arrived around 8 P.M. and we went right to work.

After the showing they daughter enquired about my Hi-Fi system so I put on one of my favorite records but her husband volunteered that he and his wife were Jazz fans and would like to hear one of my best jazz platters. So I got my file out and had him choose a record "Giants of Jazz" which I obtained from the Amelican Recording Society and which I always enjoyed very much. Much to my surprise he protested that these compositions were NOT real jazz. He wanted to hear the old raw low down New Orleans jazz a record of which I have but it was then too late to put that record on. They proved to me that they knew more about jazz than I ever expect to know especially the kind of jazz that I do not particularly care to know.

Well the women had the house decorated as usualin the hight of style. A bouquet of red roses on the side board, a great bouquet of mixed colored roses on the the dining table AND a gorgeous bouquet of yellow chrysantheums in a beautiful grey vase on top of the piano. Then of course there was an interesting and unusual plant on a small tabouret and another on the red end table at the Hide-A-Bed (davenport) in the south end of the alcove.

Our friends like evey body are more or less under the doctors care. The daughters husband has a job on some ship and also has a kidney trouble which in my opinion is serious and is on a diet/ So the grub that the women placed in front of him was left untouched.

Friday evening we went to another Cavalcade event where we listened to Karl Robinson narrate his color film "A Story of Portugal" a program on which I enclose so that you can get some idea of how interesting the story and film were. However so many of his pictures were blurred and were run thru so fast that I was completely exhausted when I left the theater and believe it or not was so tired out that I slept until nearly 11 A.M. Saturday morning. This same man has been on the series before and his pictures were excellent. I was surprised that he, himself was so uncritical. However I would not have missed seeing the film for anything. It was very informational and gave one an insight the way the people live which I have never got before.

Our last gardener came over last Sunday afternoon to show us a lot of merchandise that had been sent him from relatives in Denmark for Christmass decorations also a blanket and other small items which were very interesting. He then showed us a lot of photographs of his home there bf before he came to this cpuntry. The buildings in the town were mostly built in 1101 A.D. No great changes since he left many years ago. All stone buildings.

The women took in their Bridge Club again I think it was Monday afternoon.

When Pearl arrived home she was called by her friend Mrs Anderson to tell her that her Grandson a youngster of 14 years had tried to commit suicide. You will remember that his mother is an alcoholic and we think crazy too who tried one time to run over the kid with her auto. He swallowed a lot of high powered pain killer pills then walked from his home to the home of Mrs Anderson at least 2 or 3 miles where he collapsed on arrived. The father of course was pitched out by the mother and believe it or not awarded a divorce because the father is too pacifist to even defend himself However he hustled the youngster to the nearest hospital from where he

was taken to the County Hospital because the father is out of a job, sick with heart trouble due to domestic trouble and now fresh out of money. When the mother was asked over the telephone to talk with her son Dale she refused to do so after which she wrote Dale a note telling him that shedid notwant him to show up ever again at home. In spite of which Dale says he is going back home. We all are sick thinking about the case. The mother should be placed in an institution.

Both Pearl and I had another check up by the Doctor this last week. As I hadx ONLY 4 attacks of Angina in the two weeks between checkups and my blood pressure was down to normal he gave me two more influenza shots and anther shot for my circulation and made another appointment for check up two weeks after that again. Pearl got 4 shots all at once for 4 different kinds of influenza. Her bbood pressure was normal. However he told her she MUST lie down for at least 15 minutes every day and relax to which order she pays no attention. Then moans in her sleep "I am so tired" as xusual.

We were the recipients last week of another carton of special pears sent to us by Lucretia Nevin. And as I am todied to by the women as KING of the household I have been getting these pears every morning since and the women have been going without. However they have finally weakened because of my praise of their wonderful tasteand sampled them. You see Pearl even skinsthe xixxxx wieners for me and would zipper my shoes when I rise in the morning to save my heart IF I would let her. However I am not alone in being todied to. The Living Room is the dog's special retreat as "she is so "beautiful" against the blue of our rug." And Pearl shed s tears every night because we can't leave her in the Living Room any more over night when we can not watch her.

Jessie went to another and the next to the last class in the series in photography- Larry Mc Kinnis teacher. This as I have stated before is the 2nd time she has taken his course in color photography.

The wome went to their Hillcrest Women's Club this last Thursdaay at Mrs Andersons. There were 14 women present. This is the meeting which I wrote you Margeret Voigt proposed that her husband be allowed to show his film and disc the narration on the product ABUNDAVITA- the food (?) supplement he is selling- a vitamin tablet of which you take one a day etc. Well at the end of the meeting he came on and took only enough time to go thru the film and accompanying narration and LEFT wihtout talking vereybody to sleep afterward.

Mrs Farnell came over quite happy to tell us that her son James has been released from the Army quite ahead of the Christmas holidays as originally scheduled and is back in Chicago living with his motherinlaw and in the University preparing to go back to London in the spring to continue his research for his Doctors Degree. They tell us that the winters in England are BAD. Cold and very damp worse than Seattle altho often compared with Seattle. In London there is little heat in the houses.

Mrs Farnell also reports that her sisters husband died of a heart attack yesterday too in a Tacoma hospital. He has been sick for years and unsable to work so his wife had to earn the living.

Jean Crane, Wendell'Crane's wife was operated on as I have written losing about 2 feet of intestine about two weeks ago. She left the hospital to recuperate at the home of her parents. Jessie went out to visit her there but found no one at home. We conclude that they were taking her back to her own home so Jessie had to leave a note stating that she had been there.

On the way to the Hummer residence she had to travel over an area where a terrible cave in had occured a week ago. A MAIN TRUNK sewer 145 feet below ground had got clogged up and the sewage had backed up tearing a great portion of the street up, flooding basements of nearby houses and threatening others nearby. The City now has over x 200 workers working around the clock to handle this terrible catastrophe. I can't figure out how they're going to lick the problem.

Jnesson

November 26, 1957

Miss Evelyn H. Roberts
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
4644 Lee Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Miss Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of the 24th asking me to participate in the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of Alpha Kappa Alpha. I will be glad to be your speaker. The first week in February is open and I will be glad to come on the day most convenient to you. I would appreciate it if you would write me shortly and let me know which day.

Our travel budget is unfortunately rather limited and it would be necessary for Alpha Kappa Alpha to take care of my expenses, and we usually ask that a small honorarium be given to the Council.

Thank you for the kind words about my speech to Alpha Kappa Alpha in Detroit back in May 1956. I am glad that the topic you have chosen is more broad in concept than what I did in Detroit.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Gurion to receive American Ambassador Edward Lawson, who had asked an immediate audience.

Later the question of Israeli

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

FBR-Personal

Proud of His 'Unrest Cure'

Briton Advertises His Talents As 'Master Practical Joker'

By the United Press

LONDON, Feb. 15.—An exuberant 29-year old Englishman, who once left a grand piano on the subway to see what would happen, today advertised his talents as a master practical joker and perpetrator of "large-scale hoaxes."

His advertisement appeared in the "Times":

"Practical joker with wide experience of British public's sad gullibility, organizes, leads and guarantees success of large-scale hoaxes—Routh, 26 Chepstow Villas.'

It turned out to be Jonathan Routh, who modestly describes himself as a "master practical joker."

"I have become absolutely' enamored of this way of life," he said. "There is no joke about the advertisement. I feel that there are lots of people who think 'Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could do such and such a thing?' This advertisement may jog their mind.'"

Mr. Routh proudly claims authorship of the "case of the grand piano" which was found in the subway, and the equally baffling "mystery of the library shoe thefts."

"Both mine," he exulted.

The grand piano was brought into the Camden Town subway station by three unidentified youths last year—by way of the passenger elevator.

Subway guards were even solicitous nough to help haul the piano onto a train.

It got as far as Belsize Park station a few stops on before a subway inspector questioned its presence. The youths hauled it onto the pltaform and fled.

"Biggest item we've ever had in the lost and found department," an official said. The piano is still there, unclaimed.

"Another little joke of mine was the mystery theft of shoes from Kensington Public Library," Mr. Routh said.

"While reading a book, my shoes were taken by an accomplice. Subsequently there was an outbreak of thefts by 'the silent shoe thief.' People became afraid to go to the library for fear of losing their shoes. Greated quite a stir."

Mr. Routh said he saw himself "rather a character from Saki, giving an 'unrest cure' to those who think that some little jolt brightens life."

Return to. FBR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Chairmen and all State Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A considerable number of questions regarding what constitutes political activity have come to the central office from the State Organizations. The best information on this topic was summarized in Memorandum No. 1 sent out April 10, 1954. This will be found on pages 5 and 6 under the heading "No Political Activity." If you have faced this question please refer to this section of Memorandum No. 1. You should also consult local legal counsel for an opinion on applicable State Laws.

March 2, 1956

Exhibit-A

SPECIAL EVALUATION
OF
STATE ORGANIZATIONS

STATE	BD.RESPB.	BD.REP.	STAFF	FND.RSNG	STATE	STAB	GRADE
Ala.	8	3	8	~~8~~ 4	8	4	~~75~~ 77
Ark.	10	4	10	1	5	5	77
Fla.	8	4	10	~~3~~ 2	6	3	~~75~~ 73
Ga.	6	4	7	5	8	4	75
Ky.	7	4	9	1	2	3	70
La.	3	3	6	~~3~~ 4	8	3	~~65~~ 67
Miss.	2	1	3	2	10	1	52
N.C.	2	3	4	4	6	3	55
S.C.	7	4	8	4	8	4	77
Tenn.	6	3	6	1	5	2	56
Texas	6	3	6	3	4	3	58
Va.	8	4	8	5	6	4	77

Inked-in figures indicate more recent information.

Report based on evaluation done by John Hope II, Irene Osborne, C.H.Parrish and Fred Routh, July, 1956.

Offical Procedure 7

8-15-56
mef

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FILES

7BR

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Citizens Councils, Correspondence regarding

Dope File

Dabbs, James M.

Evans, J. Claude, Chairman

Foster, Richard J., Ex-Chairman

General Correspondence - 1956

General Correspondence - 1955, 1954, 1953

Lists

McCain, James T. - Reports and Correspondence

Meetings and Reports (Does not include Monthly Reports)

Monthly Reports

Reid, Rebecca

Spearman, Mrs. E. H. (Alice), Executive Director - 1956

Spearman, Mrs. E. H. (Alice), Executive Director - 1955, 1954

Tax Exemption

TENNESSEE

Beckman, F. Woods, Ex-Chairman

By-laws

Consultants - Correspondence (List of TCHR and SRC consultants attached to folder)

Consultants - Reports

Dope File

General Correspondence - 1956

General Correspondence - 1955, 1954, 1953

Hughes, Clarence, Ex-Office Manager

Integration Service, Inc. (McCulloch, Margaret C., Executive Secretary)

Lists

McDaniel, J. A., Vice-Chairman

Meetings and Reports

Miller, Haskell, Ex-Vice-Chairman

Monthly Reports

Mynders, Alfred (Ex Vice-President, SRC) (Editor, Chattanooga Times)

Tax Exemption

Todd, Mrs. James M. (Mollie), Chairman

TEXAS

Agreement of Application

By-laws

Crate, Mrs. James S., Chairman - 1956

Crate, Mrs. James S., Chairman - 1955, 1954

Dope File

Hogue, Mrs. William H. (Olive)

Kloppe, Rev. Edwin G., Executive Director

Lists

Meetings and Reports (Does not include Monthly Reports)

Monthly Reports

Ross, Joseph, Vice-President - Neiman-Marcus

Sutherland, Thomas S., Ex-Executive Director

Tax Exemption

VIRGINIA

Boyle, Sarah Patton, Vice-Chairman

Brooks, Rev. W. Carroll, Chairman

Brown, Wilson

By-laws

Cooper, William, Associate State Director

Ellison, John M., First Vice-Chairman

General Correspondence - 1956

General Correspondence - 1955, 1954

Jaffe, Mrs. Louis I.

Lists

Marion, Rev. John B., Executive Director

Meetings and Reports (Does not include Monthly Reports)

Monthly Reports

Roberts, Harry W.

Scull, David

Smith, Emerson C.

Tax Exemption

Virginia Teachers Association (J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary)

Williams, Paul B.

SC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sept. 4, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Please send us a duplicate of the "Broad Sheet" which was issued by the Citizen's Council and which I sent to you several days ago. If you wish to keep the original for your file, please send a copy to this office at once.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTMcC/ig

J.C. Dal 80 FBR

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Please return promptly to

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady St.
Columbia, S. C.

To: Members and Friends

From: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman and
Mr. James T. McCain,
Directors

We are getting ready to conduct a membership campaign and we need prospect lists from different sections of the State. You can help us by sending lists of civic and educational groups in your community. Without mentioning your name, we will send these people information about the Council, and invite them to become members.

Please send us the names and addresses on the space below. Also, send us any lists you have which would contain likely prospects. Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

NAME	ADDRESS

Signature

INTERESTS SURVEY

Name _____

Residence Address _____ Phone _____

Business Address _____ Phone _____

What is your Profession? _____

List groups that you have worked with, any part of whose program is similar to ours _____

_____

_____

_____

Would you be willing to work in the development of program in any of the following areas?

Check:

Education _____

Mental Health _____

Law Enforcement _____

Religion-Human Values _____

Suffrage _____

Health _____

Cultural Relations _____

Housing _____

Job Opportunities _____

Others _____

Suggestions _____

_____

_____

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

February 27, 1957

Dear Board Member:

We are all indebted to Mrs. Morris Young for her full coverage of the last regular Board meeting; the minutes are enclosed.

If you were present, you got a copy of the "Interests Survey" and of the requests for names and addresses of prospective members. Won't you complete these forms and return them to us promptly?

We are eager to know of specific qualifications and interests of each Board member both for enriching our own program and for extending our effectiveness through you to other opinion-forming organizations.

Also your assistance in providing names and addresses of prospective members should help us to widen our circle of contacts and thereby increase our usefulness. Doubtless some of the names you may suggest will be prospective contributors also. As we should like to send appropriate materials by way of cultivating these prospects we hope you will add notes to guide us.

We're counting upon your sending us your suggestions and keeping us informed of developments in your community. Do not hesitate to call upon us for any service we may render.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

ANS/sw

MAR 27 1958 annual meeting

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sept. 5, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

At Fisk University this summer, John Hope told me that memos prepared by Dr. Robert Johnson were available from your office. I am eager to see them. In talking with Dr. Johnson about his contribution to a panel the last day, he stated that he was ready to supplement memos which he had prepared earlier for the Council. Do you know whether or not he has been requested to do such a supplementary memo? If he has done so, I certainly want to see it right away. If he has not been asked to do so, do you think that there is a chance such a request might go to him? I hope so.

Our next board meeting is scheduled for October 7. We should be delighted to have you join us. Have you suggestions for things that we should do or learn about at that time?

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

October 9, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Av., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for sending us the announcement of American Traditions Project. We hope to give this wide publicity through our local units, through strategic individuals, and through organizations which may have a constructive interest. Because of this, it will be most helpful if you can provide us with not less than twenty-five copies of your announcement--preferably thirty-five to fifty copies. Thank you so much.

The Board authorized my to ask you two questions. They are as follows:

(1) Some time back you advised that we go slow in applying for a charter, if we had not already done so. Since our quota for the current year 1956-1957 is considerably larger than here-to-fore, we feel that we should like to apply for a charter and tax-exempt status at as early a time as possible. Therefore we should like to know if anything has come up since your last communication which would make illadvised for us to proceed to seek a charter and tax-exempt status.

(2) After an informal discussion of values to be derived from approaching the governor with the request that he consider setting up a bi-racial committee on human rights, I was ask to write you to learn what states do have official human rights commissions at the present time. Also, the Board would like to know your general opinion as an official of NAIRO of the effectiveness of such commissions.

We wish that you might have been with us at our Board Meeting on October 7th. Minutes will be forwarded with the October report.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

FBR

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MEMORANDUM

October 10, 1956

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

4 HCF

The Southern Regional Council entered, as of October 1st, its third year of assistance from the Fund for the Republic. The main emphasis during this grant period has been on the development of integrated, professionally staffed organizations in each of the twelve Southern states. In addition, the Council has carried on certain program activities through its regional staff. Following is a brief run-down on the main activities of the Council and where they stand today.

1. State Organizations

SRC has placed considerable emphasis upon the development of strong, staffed organizations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Integrated lay Boards of Directors plan program, raise funds, and guide the work of professional staff. In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Texas these state affiliates of the Council have had a direct part in bringing about desegregation. There, and also in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, it has been possible to work directly with either state or local school authorities. Several of the state organizations have created local chapters or affiliates in various communities. The work in the hard core states of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi has been to a considerable extent a holding action, with SRC affiliates serving as a channel of communications between the racial groups. Most of the state organizations, in spite of the difficulties of the times in the South, continue to grow in membership, in fund raising abilities, and in productive program activities.

2. Women's Work

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, this effort has brought together Southern church women of the several faiths and denominations for the sharing of ideas and convictions and joint planning in the field of race relations. Such meetings have been held on both a region-wide and state-wide bases and resolutions have confirmed our beliefs that the women of the South - most particularly the church women - continue to play a unique part in giving vitality to the conscience of the region. On October 30-31 more than 100 leaders in church women's work over the region will convene in Atlanta. The object will be to arm this key leadership with resolution and specific ideas that they may translate into action in their states and communities.

3. Clearinghouse

Since the Council has a full time concern with Southern race relations and considerable informational resources, it has been able to assist and advise many other agencies that have a subsidiary concern with these matters. We suppose that in the period just ahead the Council will be called upon with increasing frequency for information or advice to religious, labor, civic, and professional organizations carrying on programs in the South. Closely related to this function is that of supplying knowledgeable speakers and resource people for a variety of conferences, workshops, and the like.

4. Information

The Council has one professional staff member charged with the responsibility of maintaining reference files based on newspaper clippings, first-hand reports, and other materials that document current developments in Southern race relations. In the course of a year, we service some hundreds of mail requests for information, as well as requests made in person by a

variety of visitors to the Council's offices. We are particularly called upon for both facts and interpretation by journalists, Southern and non-Southern. As a further medium of disseminating facts the Council publishes a monthly bulletin New South and special pamphlets. These publications aim to supply general informational background and specific program material for persons interested or active in the race relations field.

For the past several months, the Council has carried on a special fact-finding program. Its purpose is to assemble and disseminate those facts that will assist in diagnosing the ills of the region and devising effective action programs. The first completed project was a survey of specific instances of desegregation since the Supreme Court decision of May 1954; the findings are about to be published, along with those of a similar survey of the non-South by the Fund for the Republic. A second project is a state-by-state survey of the status of Negro voters in the twelve Southern states; the findings are almost all in, and a region-wide report will be released by the Southern Regional Council within a few months. A third study, also nearing completion, is a detailed analysis of Southern industrialization in the last ten years and its implications for racial development. Additional field studies are concerned with the growth of pro-segregation movements in the South and race relations within the trade unions. In the coming period, the Council's information staff will be heavily concerned with the reporting and interpretation of these and other findings through newspapers, magazines, television, and through appropriate organisational channels.

5. Consultant Services

Under the direction of Mr. John Hope, II, the Council has assembled a team of able social scientists experienced in action programs. The skills and insights of these consultants have been made available to the state groups

affiliated with the Council and have greatly assisted these affiliates in planning sound organizational and program activities. We now contemplate broadening this consultive function and making it available to interested private agencies and public bodies, such as school boards which are concerned with desegregation and related processes.

SC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

October 11, 1956

Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Av., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred: Re: Addition to Personnel Data Sheet

On the personnel data sheet you asked me to return to you, I note an omission which was inadvertently made. Please add to the original sent you as a continuation of line four under Other Related Experiance: in Europe and in Asia during a period of approximately three years spent on a trip around the world.

When are you coming to see us!

Yours,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

November 5, 1956

Very Reverend M. V. Shean
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dear Father Shean:

I am enclosing with this letter two pages of suggested corrections or changes in Kirk's manuscript. Some of them are fairly important, others are little more than corrections from proof reading.

The overall study, I believe, is well done. I note however, that it is slightly skewed to the Catholic point of view. There are a few times when it becomes almost preachy, for example, the section on the South being religion's number one opportunity. There is a tendency to not sufficiently qualify some rather general statements throughout the work. Most of these, I believe, I have noted in the enclosed two pages.

I am interested in what audience you hope to reach with the book. As it now stands it would probably find better reception in the classrooms of Catholic institutions of higher learning than in the secular institutions of the South. With only moderate modification it should receive wider acceptance.

Sorry to have kept it so long. My intentions were better than my actions.

We are returning the manuscript under separate cover.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mbo
Enc.

December 8, 1956

Reverend William T. Scott
Congregational Christian Church
West Main at Gregson
Durham, N. C.

Dear Reverend Scott:

I deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the conference to be held at Davidson College. I have previously committed myself to a New York conference during the same period.

It might be possible for another one of our staff members to attend, or you might think of Tartt Bell, A.F.S.C. Office, Greensboro, or John Alexander at the same office. Please let me know if I can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:mm

December 26, 1956

Reverend William T. Scott
The Congregational Christian Church
West Main at Gregson Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bill Scott:

I will arrive in Charlotte on E.A.L. Flight 582, Friday, the 28th at 9:30. I will return to Atlanta Saturday, December 29, E.A.L. Flight 509, leaving Charlotte at 7 o'clock P.M.

Trust we can make connections.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Reverend William T. Scott
c/o United Student Christian Council Southeast Conference
Davidson College
Charlotte, N.C.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH
WEST MAIN AT GREGSON STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM T. SCOTT, MINISTER
JULIA M. ALLEN, ASSOCIATE IN EDUCATION

LUCILLE F. STALLINGS, SECRETARY
ROBERT L. DICKENS, TREASURER

of phone

9-3853

Charlotte

December 5, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

I am writing regarding the United Student Christian Council Southeast Conference to be held at Davidson College December 27th-31st.

As you may have heard the Conference is to be a study conference centered around the theme of "Our United Witness in the College and University." For our own Conference (there are seven throughout the country) we shall spell this out in terms of our "brokenness" and "unity" as persons, as churches, as campuses. Dr. Waldo Beach of the Duke Divinity faculty will lead the platform addresses.

In addition to the "Platforms" there will be group Bible study and 2½ hours each day spent in individual study.

In the evenings there will be: 1) recreation led by Larry Eisenberg and 2) a series of "interest groups" on various campus problems and Christian strategy regarding these problems (ie: race relations, fraternities and sororities, campus politics, etc.) The interest groups are to be strictly voluntary (and one hour of the time of the interest groups will be in "competition" with recreation)

It is with regard to the interest group on "race" that I am writing to you. It is our hope that this interest group might do two things:1) give those participating some real factual information and ammunition for use on their own campuses and 2) map out Christian strategy for the several types of campuses represented. (Students will be coming from the 10 state Southeast area to a completely non-discriminatory conference)

Now, then, with that introduction, here comes the question. Would you be able to come to the Conference, lead the interest group on race, and in addition be available for counsel to students, faculty, and staff present for the Conference? I wish that I could say you would receive an honorarium, or at least expenses, but the facts of our budget being what they are, each of us attending has had to "foot his own bill."

We are meeting under tension at Davidson! How much tension will become apparent only when the Conference gets under way. I do hope that you will be able to come and help us to make "our united witness."

I am writing Will Campbell, lately of Old Miss, asking him to share with you in the leadership of the group. I am sure that his experiences on the campus scene will, coupled with your "battle-line" experience, make for a tremendously important interest group.

Please let me know by return mail if you will be able to come.

Sincerely,
Bill Scott

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 28, 1956

MEMORANDUM

"SEE IT NOW," BY EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS TELEVISION NETWORK, WILL ORIGINATE PROGRAM "CLINTON AND THE LAW -- A STUDY IN DESEGREGATION" AT 5:00 P.M., JANUARY 6, 1957.

(Note: Some television stations will carry delayed showings of the film. For instance, Atlanta's WAGA (CBS) has scheduled the film at 2:00 p.m., January 13, 1957.)

FILM CONTENT:

The film pinpoints both the constructive and destructive elements in the Clinton, Tennessee, school desegregation controversy. Scenes include Parent-Teacher Association meetings; a joint meeting of the Clinton Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce; an interview with Federal Judge Robert Taylor; a lengthy interview with John Kasper; an interview with James B. Meredith, defeated White Citizens' Council-backed candidate for mayor; the Clinton ballad on John Kasper; Clinton students returning to school on December 10; Clinton school scenes including the reading of the federal injunction to the students by the Anderson County Attorney; the sermon of the Reverend Paul Turner on the Sunday following the attack on him by pro-segregationists; an interview with Jerry Shattuck, president of Clinton High School Student Council; and other incidents.

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Alert persons in your area that the film is scheduled.
(2) Telephone the local CBS television outlet to determine if the film is to be shown in your area and, if so, when.
(3) If film is shown, ask your friends to telephone and/or write constructive comments to the local station and to CBS officials.

The film is expected to be an important contribution in depicting the efforts of law-abiding Southerners as opposed to the lawless elements in the desegregation struggle. Constructive comment will encourage television officials to consider additional programs along this line.

List of cities attached.

List of cities scheduling film:

Atlanta (Jan. 13)
Baltimore
Dallas
Galveston - Houston
Greensboro
Louisville
Memphis
Nashville
Norfolk
Oklahoma City
Richmond
San Antonio
Shreveport
Augusta
Baton Rouge
Columbia
Columbus
El Paso
Florence
Johnson City
Knoxville
Macon
Mobile
Montgomery
Roanoke

CBS Affiliates undecided on showing program:
(A phone call might help)

Birmingham WBRC
Charlotte WBTV
Miami WTVJ
Tampa WTVT
Anderson WAIM - TV
Austin KTBC - TV
Beaumont KFDM - TV
Charleston WCSC - TV
Chattanooga WDEF - TV
Corpus Christi KVDO - TV
Harlingen KGBT - TV
Lubbock KDUB - TV
Monroe KNOE - TV
New Orleans WDSU - WJMR
Odessa KOSA - TV
Orlando WDBO - TV
Raleigh WNAO - TV
Savannah WTOC

January 2, 1957

Mrs. Wilma D. Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stokely:

Harold Fleming has turned over your most recent letter to me requesting a few names in Florida. As you probably remember, I was reared in that good state. Some people I would suggest that you see follow:

Jacksonville:

(1) Mr. Davisson Dunlap
c/o Adair, Ulmer, Murchison, Kent, and Ashby
Barnett Bank Building

(2) Mr. I. H. Burney
1187 West 10th Street

(3) Mr. Crawford Solomon
c/o Convention Press
218 West Church Street

Daytona Beach:

(1) (Our staff.) Bill Williams and Howard Roberts
324 South Beach Street

(2) Mr. Herbert Davidson
Editor, Daytona Beach News-Journal

Miami:

(1) Donald Sprague
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami

Miami (continued):

(2) Malcolm Ross (Former director of FEPC under FDR)
University Editor
University of Miami

(3) Rev. Caxton Doggett (President, Fla. Council on Human Relations)
Rader Memorial Methodist Church
8755 N.E. 2nd Avenue

(4) Mrs. Charles Williams
Booker T. Washington High School

Tampa - St. Petersburg:

(1) Mr. Edward D. Davis
Central Life Insurance Company
Tampa

(2) Mr. Thomas Dreier
(Publisher - see St. Petersburg phone book.)

(3) Dr. Ellwood C. Nance
President, University of Tampa

Orlando:

(1) Rev. John C. Fuller
Unitarian Church

(2) Dr. I. S. Hankins, M.D.

Gainesville:

(1) Dr. Winston Ehrmann
Department of Sociology
University of Florida

(2) Dr. Gordon Bigelow
University of Florida

Tallahassee:

(1) Dr. Paul Finner
930 W. Park Avenue

(2) Prof. A. L. Kidd
Florida A and M

(3) Dr. Lewis Killian
Department of Sociology
Florida State University

Pensacola:

(1) Dr. H. D. Goode (Dentist)

(2) Rev. J. B. Nichols
First Methodist Church

I trust these names will be of some help to you and we will be glad to provide you with names for Memphis, Birmingham, and Washington, D.C., in our next letter.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

WILMA DYKEMAN STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE

December 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of the 14th, and for the material you have mailed. This latter has not yet arrived, due to Christmas rush, I imagine, but we shall look forward to reading it.

We were happy to have the list of names you included and wondered if you might ask you to give us a few names also for Florida, Memphis, Birmingham and Washington, D.C. We are planning a trip through Florida beginning next Saturday, and would appreciate it indeed if you could send us a few names for that state so that it would reach us before we leave.

Do other

Our deepest appreciation for your interest and cooperation in our undertaking. I hope that we may meet and have a long conversation before too long. With many good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Wilma D. Stokely

FBR - Would you write her your suggestions

HCF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of SRC Executive Committee

Re: NOTICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

January 10, 1957

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on January 29 - 30, 1957, at Atlanta University.

The first session begins on Tuesday afternoon (January 29) at 2:00 p.m. There will be a dinner meeting on Tuesday evening in honor of Dr. Mitchell. The meeting will conclude with a session on Wednesday morning (January 30) beginning at 9:30 a.m. and ending about 12:30 p.m. All sessions will be held in the conference room in the Atlanta University Administration Building located at 223 Chestnut Street, S.W.

As usual the Council will assume the expense of members to attend this meeting.

Lodging will be available for you at the Atlanta University dormitory located at 50 Chestnut Street, S.W.

Please indicate on the enclosed postal card whether or not you plan to attend. Also indicate your lodging requirements, if any. We will need to make arrangements with our host as soon as possible.

Enclosure

CC: Staff Personnel

SC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Meeting of Board of Directors
1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
Wednesday, January 30, 1957, 2.00 p. m.

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations met on January 30, 1957, at the Methodist Center in the office of the chairman, the Rev. J. Claude Evans. The meeting was called to order by the chairman and was opened with prayer. Those present were:

Board Members:

Mr. Rene Berthiaume
Mr. William Bagwell
Mr. J. E. Blanton
Mr. J. M. Dabbs
The Rev. J. Claude Evans
Dr. E. C. Jones, Sr.
Mr. Earle L. Kirby
The Rev. Hawley Lynn
Dr. E. E. McClaren
The Rev. T. B. McEachern
Miss Rebecca Reid
Mr. Walker E. Solomon
Mr. A. R. Suritz
Mrs. Morris S. Young

Visitors:

The Rev. A. McKay Brabham, Jr.
Mrs. Mildred W. Hughes
Mr. Tanny Polster
Mr. James H. Goudlock

Staff:

Mr. James T. McCain
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

Regrets received from:

Miss Mary Frayser
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett

The Rev. Evans gave a resume of the organization of the SCCHR, the 3-year grant period to SCCHR from SRC, and the new relationship of the two councils which is to begin as of September 30, 1957. Following this he asked for a discussion on "The Future of SCCHR" as to program and financing, opening the discussion with the resolution made at the meeting of the SRC which was held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on November 14, 1956, concerning the future relationship of SRC to state affiliates:

> ". . .the state organizations would continue to work to become more autonomous, and that their relationship with SRC would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals. It is intended that in every way practicable there will be a continued close relationship between the SRC and the state organizations, particularly in regard to program service, financial grants-in-aid and counsel on fund-raising." (From the minutes of the meeting of the SRC, Williamsburg, Virginia, November 14, 1956, page 8, under "Executive Session".)

It was further stated that the staff of the SCCHR includes executive director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, associate director, Mr. James T. McCain, and a stenographer, who receive salaries. Other expenses include rent, mailing, and telephone service. A fair estimate of the expense of maintaining this office is approximately five hundred dollars ($500.00) a month. The Council treasury shows to date about twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00). Without the aid from the SRC, which has been received for the past 3 years, and will terminate in September of this year, there would be no paid executive staff. It is this staff that carries most of the work of SCCHR. The question now is, "What functions can the SCCHR perform after September without a paid staff?"

LAW AND ORDER

Mr. A. R. Suritz (Rock Hill) stated that the primary need is to set up a fund with which to do work, and then the members could begin by getting names of citizens on a petition to send to proper local officials requesting more strict enforcement of laws to maintain law and order in the various communities. In connection with this he mentioned the recent cross-burnings in Rock Hill and expressed belief that more and continued violence will be in evidence in the state; further, that there are between two and three thousand KKK members in York County alone.

(over)

Mr. Earle L. Kirby (Sumter) stated that he feels the SCCHR should take a "middle-of-the-road" policy, and by so-doing could come out openly as a group and state a definite opposition to lawlessness for any purpose (not mentioning, in any way, the integration "problem").

The Rev. T. B. McEachern (Columbia) suggested that circulating a petition containing an ultimatum may put the SCCHR in the catagory with more militant groups, and possibly result in a defeat of our original purpose.

Mr. J. M. Dabbs (Sumter) stated that SCCHR is not a "pressure" group--the Council constitution will not allow that--but that circulating a petition does not, in his estimation, constitute "pressure".

Miss Rebecca Reid (Sumter) suggested substituting "Statement of Principles" for "Petition". (The discussion ceased at this point but was resumed later in the meeting.)

Mrs. Spearman commented on the remarks made to her following the meeting of the SCCHR in conjunction with the South Carolina Conference of Social Work held in October, 1956. Many who attended the meeting held in the ballroom of the Jefferson Hotel in conjunction with the SCCSW convention spotlighting the work of the South Carolina Board of Mental Health were pleased and somewhat surprised to see how well the Negroes who attended were received in the already overcrowded ballroom. She also expressed her belief that the transition to integration could be considerably enhanced if it were possible to "work in" a competent and well prepared Negro as a member of the SCAMH Board. With this in view, she requested a conference with Mr. Harry Bryan relative to suggesting that the SCAMH extend an invitation to Mrs. Morris S. (Eleanore M.) Young to work with their Board. She felt that Mrs. Young, a Registered Professional Nurse, who has specific educational qualifications in the field of psychiatric nursing and teaching experience in this field at Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, would be of value to the association. When she was granted the interview she presented her suggestion to Mr. Bryan (without mentioning, of course, "integration" angle), he seemed amenable to the suggestion but stated that he felt that perhaps the timing was somewhat premature. It may be concluded, from Mr. Bryan's attitude, that probably, at a later date, when the ground was more firm, this suggestion could possibly receive further consideration.

MENTAL HEALTH:

Mrs. Morris S. Young (Anderson) commented that it seems the wisest course to pursue is that of preventing or lessening the mental and emotional confusion now existing concerning the apparent "struggle" for human rights through programs of "community education". It has been her experience that many people, for the most part those who have been "indoctrinated" by whites, are of the opinion that those who persist in trying to change the "southern way of life" are meddlers, and that up to the time these efforts began, Negroes and whites in the south lived together very satisfactorily. They do not understand why there should be a change, and are totally confused--some to the extent of actual rebellion, to say the least. This, of course, is pure ignorance, therefore serious and thoughtful preparation of a course of education relative to what the "American way of life" should actually mean must be made and action begun with extreme caution. This could be done in groups, and the subject matter listed under the heading of some related purpose which outwardly says nothing about "integration" as such, but stresses, possibly, community welfare and citizenship. Constant social upheavals, misunderstanding (or just plain ignorance of the purpose), fear of economic reprisals, fear of actual physical attack can, very likely, cause mental distress to such an extent that actual breakdown, in many cases, becomes imminent. Planned education and guidance may be the answer.

FUTURE PROGRAM OF SCCHR: (Local Organizations)

Miss Reid asked for the idea of the group concerning the stimulation of organization of local groups to carry on work SCCHR has been doing. Mr. Evans immediately responded that that is exactly what SCCHR is hopeing is being done and will continue to be done.

Mr. William F. Bagwell (Furman University) reported on a group which has been meeting in Greenville for quite some time prior to his arrival in Greenville, and with which he is now working. There are 75 names on the mailing list, about 20 of whom are really interested in the program. They are now in the process of forming an organization of some nature, and invite suggestions from members of SCCHR. Most of those who attend to not want to be affiliated directly with any State organization. The attendance is composed of approximately 40% Negroes and 60% whites, with the Negro attendants comprising those of leadership ability while the white attendants are just "interested members of the community", none leaders, so far. Nothing has been published concerning the group. This is due primarily to the fine cooperation of Mr. Gil Rowland, who is a member of the group and is on the staff of the Greenville News.

Miss Reid said that there has been some talk in Sumter of forming separate discussion groups for the benefit of those who are opposed to meeting interracially but who are willing to discuss the matter of civil rights. She feels that if this were done, there may be the possibility, eventually, of a "feed-in" from these separate groups to interracial groups. There is already an interracial group in Sumter. This is not suggested as a substitute for bi-racial groups, but in addition to them. This idea seemed to meet with considerable approval of the Board. Other communities in which there are local organizations are: Charleston, S. C., Rock Hill, S. C., Greenville, S. C., (autonomous), and Spartanburg, S. C., (autonomous).

Mr. Rene Berthiaume, labor leader from Rock Hill, said there are organized labor groups in Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Clover and Columbia. They have interracial meetings, as do most labor organizations throughout the country. Whether or not they meet interracially, he said is usually up to the organizer.

Mrs. Spearman suggested that it may result in the possible expansion of the purpose of SCCHR if some of the facts which have been collected could be channeled through organizations now existing as well as those which may be formed subsequently. The possibility of beginning this action with the local ministerial associations, some of which meet interracially, was discussed.

The Rev. A. McKay Brabham, Jr. (Aiken), organizer (1954) and chairman of the Council of Churches of South Carolina, was introduced by Mrs. Spearman and asked to say something about his group. He said this Council is relatively young and not too strong at present, however, a meeting has been held to which representatives of Negro churches were invited. This initial venture was not too successful, i. e., not many Negroes attended. The purpose of the Council is to discuss all problems of the community.

Mr. Suritz and Mrs. Harold K. (Mildred W.) Hughes, informed the Board that the ministerial association of Rock Hill went on record, through a resolution, as condemning the recent cross-burnings, and the Mayor issued a statement denouncing the activity, but it seems no one has come out and made a definite stand against it or put forth any effort to do anything about it. It was the opinion of those present that channeling proposals relative to maintaining law and order, without reference to interracial strife, through the various ministerial associations was acceptable, and proposed to pursue this course on the local levels. A motion to this effect was carried.

Mrs. Hughes reported that their local chapter of SCCHR had a meeting with some leaders of the Rock Hill Ministerial Association and requested that they be permitted to invite panels to hold discussions--giving definite facts--with various church groups. They agreed to take this up with their group and would report the results.

LAW AND ORDER (Resumed):

Mr. Suritz (acting as temporary chairman in the brief absence of the Rev. Evans) reopened the question of Law and Order and was given the suggestion by Mrs. Spearman that our purpose may make a larger impact if we get the facts over to organized groups. The Rev. Hawley Lynn said that petitions, as had been suggested earlier, were not too effective, and that almost anyone would sign a petition, and

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then probably never do anything about it. Especially would this be true if it stated simply the duty of maintaining law and order in a generalized manner. However, he felt we should point out our "failures" to carry out the law in specific instances, and these facts could be circulated in whatever manner seemed most effective, but not to law-enforcement officers. Dr. McClaren (Greenville) added that "strong, well-worded statements" should be circulated throughout the state and also sent to our state legislature or other people concerned with keeping the law. Mr. Suritz put in words the opinion of the group, that we should be careful in these statements to stay away from the word "segregation" or anything that suggested it. Miss Reid said the statements could follow the course of a double appeal; (1) law and order, and (2) the religious significance of the cross. The discussion was concluded with a motion by Mr. Suritz that the staff draw up a "statement of principles" to be circulated to various groups. The motion was carried.

FINANCE:

Mr. J. M. Dabbs informed the members that to date we are operating about even with the finances on hand but that it is imperative that the Board members, if possible, contribute the requested fifty dollars ($50.00) at the end of this meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible. Our goal this year is $6,500 and we are quite a long way from it. Plans are in the making for raising enough money to continue operating with a paid staff after withdrawal of the subsistance from SRC.

Dr. Dewey Duckett (Rock Hill) has been asked to contact Negro physicians and others in this financial catagory for contributions. Very little is derived from memberships, and some people who have been giving in former years have not, so far this year, sent their contributions. Mrs. Spearman and Mr. Dabbs, prior to this meeting, have discussed the possibility of going on a fund-raising tour through some of the large northern cities. If this suggestion is acceptable to the Board the schedule could not be ready before March, and funds are needed now. A motion was made that the suggested tour be made. The motion was carried.

Further, for the purpose of fund-raising, the Rev. McEachern made a motion embracing the following five points:

1. Contact organizations and individuals who are in sympathy with our purpose but who do not wish to openly identify themselves with an organization.

2. Raise dues to $5.00

3. Contact the wealthier segment of the Negro citizenry for contributions.

4. Make a plea for funds and/or memberships to members through circular letters.

5. Each Board member be responsible for raising, contributing, or otherwise obtaining a specific amount each year. (This last point partly suggested by Mr. Solomon.)

The motion was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES: (Rev. Evans)

Nominating Committee:
The Rev. T. B. McEachern
Mr. W. E. Solomon
Miss Rebecca Reid

Program Committee:
The Rev. Howard McClain
The Rev. Hawley Lynn

Following this the meeting was adjourned.

Mrs. Morris S. Young, secretary pro tem.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
JANUARY, 1957

Camden, South Carolina----December 29, 1956

Camden Band Director Beaten By Hooded Men

Mr. Guy Hutchins, director of the Camden High School Band was severely beaten by a group of hooded men near Camden as he was returning from Charlotte, North Carolina, about midnight when he had tire trouble in Kershaw County. Hutchins states that he had finished changing his tire when he noticed a car approaching from the direction of Charlotte. He waved to the approaching car designating that he did not need any help, but as the approaching car neared him, several men jumped from both sides of the car, grabbing him, and throwing a sack over his head. Hutchins was thrown into the back seat of his attacker's car with his head down in the left hand corner of the seat. Two men sat on him to prevent him from getting up.

When the car stopped, he was tied to a tree and beaten with tree limbs and a board. Hutchins was accused by his attackers of making a pro-segregation talk before the Lions Club and speaking before a group of white women expressing sentiments favoring Negroes over white people. Hutchins stated to the men, that he had never made such statements.

This is the second time within weeks that two white men have been attacked in and around Camden, South Carolina. Another 65 year old man is in the Camden hospital being treated for arm and chest bullet wounds. This man said hooded men shot him after criticizing his personal conduct. He asked police to withhold his name out of concern for his family.

Hutchins states that the only possible reason for the attack he could see, was that he helped the kids with their music at Mather Academy, a Negro institution in Camden, several years ago. The following incidents have happened in Camden in proximity to each other. Three Negro churches and a Negro dwelling were burned down in a single week. Crosses have been burned on the lawns of Mayor Savage and several Negroes. The Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan has denied that Klans had anything to do with these incidents.

Since the beating of Hutchins, much has been printed in the newspapers of South Carolina, but little has appeared in the leading newspapers condeming this kind of violence which is spreading over South Carolina. The only public pronouncement condemning the attackers of Hutchins has come from the Rev. Stiles B. Lines, Rector of the church where Hutchins attends, the Grace Episcopal Church of Camden. Rev. Lines told his congregation the Sunday after the beating of Hutchins, that fear covers South Carolina like the frost. Rev. Lines said, "Men are afraid to speak up. There is no freedom of speech except for those who choose to run with the pressure group." Rev. Lines further stated, "Men are afraid to turn to Christianity for guidance for fear of what it will ask of them."

Columbia, South Carolina----December 30, 1956

Senator Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, chairman of the Gressette Committee, whose committee is to recommend to the general assembly ways and means to keep the public schools in South Carolina segregated, told the Associated Press, "Additional laws will not be recommended to the general assembly the year of 1957 unless they are needed." Gressette said, "We think we should let well enough alone. It would be unwise to undertake something new when what we have is sufficient."

The Committee is of the opinion that adequate measures have been taken by the state to protect the public schools, higher institutions of learning and state-owned recreational facilities in the present emergency and a very little, if an, additional legislation will be recommended for the 1957 general assembly.

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The Gressette Committee was created by the former Governor Byrnes in 1951 but did not become active until after the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Prior to the committees activities, the people approved, in a 1952 referendum, a constitutional amendment to strip the Constitution of 1895 of a requirement that the state provide free public education. Elimination of this requirement threw public school existence, as well as control, into legislative hands. The current general appropriations bill stretch out into the field of colleges and state parks, as well as schools. It provides that any state-supported white college shall close the moment a Negro is ordered admitted by a court. It makes a similar provision for state parks and will cut off state money from any public school in which integration appears.

South Carolina----December 31, 1956

Plans to organize Independent Democrats of South Carolina in congressional districts and counties will be made in Columbia at a meeting of the state group January 15, 1957.

The Independents plan to work within state party ranks. The split came at the second state convention when the convention declined to endorse independent presidential voting. "Our function", Thomas H. Carter of Charleston, temporary secretary said, "will be to impress on South Carolina Democrats the importance of turning out for their precinct meetings and taking part in party organizational procedure so their voices will be heard in the conduct of Democratic Party affairs." The Independents are hoping to sway the regular Democrats to their way of thinking.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 1, 1957

A story appearing in the January, 1957, edition of the Ebony Magazine entitled, "South Carolina's Raceless People", has brought forth a letter to the Sumter Daily Item by A. S. Merrimon, who represented the Turks in their school suit to enter the white schools of Sumter and Sumter County, which is reproduced, as follows:

Editor. The Sumter Daily Item,

Dear Sir:

Please allow me space in the Item for this letter.

I have been astonished to learn that there is in the January, 1957 issue of Ebony Magazine, a Negro publication, a story about the group of people residing in Sumter County known as Turks, with certain pictures, including pictures of several members of the group, and a picture of me.

The story contains statements concerning the people about whom it is written which are misleading and incorrect and attributed to me a statement I did not make and was published in this magazine without knowledge or consent of any of the members of the group to which it refers.

It is the product of machinations of two young white men who some two or three months ago came to Sumter, and contacting me, I assume because they had learned I represent the group in question as attorney, stated they were writters and wanted to write a story about the Turks and asked if I would be good enough to give them some information about the group and their racial origin, etc. The young men were of nice appearance, well dressed, intelligent, of pleasing manner, and having no reason to suspect that they were actuated by any improper motive, I lent them, over night, material I had containing information about the group, among which was a copy of the recent history of Sumter County, thinking that they intended to write a story of historical nature about the group similar to other stories of such nature that have been written about them heretofore. I have been surprised beyond expression at the results.

Whether the young men were acting solely for themselves and undertaking to profit by their conduct and methods, or whether they

were agents and employees of the publication in which the story appears, or were representatives of some other agency for which the publication may be the mouthpiece or propaganda organ I do not know, and it is of no concern, but I do desire to correct the false and unjust impressions that have been created.

Yours very truly,

A. S. Merrimon

Sumter
December 31, 1956

Under Attorney Merrimon's picture in the January issue of Ebony for 1957, appears these words: LAWYER FOR THE TURKS, acid-tongued Augustus L. Merrimon, is white southerner. Attorney calls South's segregation laws "rule by bigoted-men, not by government."

Camden, South Carolina----January 5, 1957

An investigation continued in the beating of Camden band director, Guy Hutchins as Solicitor T. Pou Taylor expresses hope for a February trial for the six men arrested in the case. Many people are wondering why no anti-mask charges have been brought against these men. South Carolina has a law against those who wear masks in public. A copy of the law is below:

Title 16, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1952
Chapter 3
Offenses Against the Peace
Article 2
Wearing of Masks, etc.

Section 16-114
Wearing masks, etc., prohibited
No person over sixteen years of age shall appear or enter upon any lane, walk, alley, road, public or highway of the State or upon the public property of the State of any municipality or County in this State while wearing a mask or other device which conceals his identity. Nor shall any person demand entrance or admission to or enter upon the premises or into the enclosure or house of any other person, while wearing a mask or device which conceals his identity, participate in any meeting or demonstration upon the private property of another unless he shall first obtain the written permission of the occupant of such property.

Section 16-117 Penalty

Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed twelve months.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 5, 1957

APPEARING IN THE SUMTER DAILY ITEM
RIVERS WOULD CURB POWERS ON INTEGRATION

A bill aimed at curbing the power of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts on the issue of integration in the public schools is being sponsored in the House by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of Charleston, South Carolina.

A similar measure died in the Congress last session under its terms of jurisdiction of the U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. District Courts of Appeals, and U. S. District Courts would be curtailed in ruling against the constitutions of the various states regarding, "establishment, maintenance, or operation" of public schools.

Rock Hill, South Carolina----January 9, 1957

<u>Ministers Hit Racial Supremacy</u>

Comparing the South to Soviet-suppressed Hungary, white ministers

here today declared, "We do not believe racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible."

The declaration came from the Rock Hill Ministerial Association, 30 to 35 ministers of this textile community.

"We feel that those who believe that the supremacy of on race of people over another is taught in, or is substantiated by the Bible are in error", the association said.

Spartanburg, South Carolina----January 9, 1957

Attorney Mathew J. Perry, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, stated that Negroes have been riding and sitting anywhere they wanted on the city buses ever since the first decision was handed down in the Fleming case on bus segregation in South Carolina. No public announcement was made by the city officials or the bus company since the decision, but Mr. Perry said that he was informed that the bus company called its drivers in and told them not to interfere with Negro passengers regardless of where they might sit. Negroes have been sitting anywhere on the city buses without an incident.

Attorney Perry further stated, that the interracial group in Spartanburg is meeting once each month. Although the group is rather small for the present, he believes that it will continue to grow.

Greenville, South Carolina----January 9, 1957

Attorney Donald Sampson, of Greenville, South Carolina, reported that he has learned that there has been no trouble on the city buses in Greenville since the decision on buses has been handed down. If the Negroes sit anywhere they please on the city buses it is being kept very quiet by the officials of the city.

Attorney Sampson said that on September 14, 1956, he wrote the board of education of Greenville City Schools reminding them that the board had not answered the petition submitted to them by the parents of Negro children asking that the schools be desegregated in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. Sampson told the board that if they were unwilling to discuss the matter with them, other methods would have to be used (that is legal methods). On November 2, 1956, Sampson received a reply from the school board which stated that they (the school board) is not aware that any of it's actions are in conflict with existing laws. Of course the board meant the South Carolina laws that uphold segregation.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 11, 1957

<u>White Teachers Association Refused To Endorse Resolution (SCEA)</u>

The white teachers association of South Carolina refused to join with the National Education Association (NEA) and the Palmetto Education Association (PEA) in the release of a resolution which will be found below. This resolution was released jointly by NEA and PEA.

<u>RESOLUTION:</u> The use of application forms in the employment of teachers serves as a proper administrative and supervisory function. In some cases, however, as a condition of employment, these forms require discolsures which violate the rights of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. They may ask questions of opinion that can be answered only in a manner that prejudices the teacher's professional integrity and unjustly eliminates the teacher from further consideration for employment.

In such cases, professional organizations and individual citizens alike should, as a matter of principle, oppose the use of these forms.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 14, 1957

Another Segregationist Invited To Sumter

Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi will speak at a meeting of the Sumter Citizens Council, February 7, 1957.

Williams was the choice for vice president of the South Carolinians for Independent Electors. Members of other councils have been invited by the Sumter group to attend the meeting and hear the Williams talk.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 14, 1957

Former Sumter Mayor Heads Church Women

Miss Priscilla Shaw has been named president of the United Church Women of Sumter and a nominating committee set up to name other officers of the organization, it was reported today.

Miss Shaw succeeds Miss Anne Herbert and both will serve on the committee along with Mrs. Mary B. Warren, a former president, Mrs. Eleanor Pardue and Mrs. Ed Hartin.

This group is working on plans for the observance of the World Day of Prayer here March 8th as well as May Fellowship day, May 3rd, and World Community Day, November 1st.

Local members were addressed last week by Mrs. David D. Baker of New York, editor of the national organization's official publication, who discussed the world tour in the interest of Christian fellowship which she made in 1955 with Mrs. James D. Wyker, then national president, and a representative from India and the Philippines.

The group held its meeting at the YWCA, and was attended by 40 persons representing six denominations.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 14, 1957

It was reported today that Negroes in Columbia, South Carolina are riding the city buses in the customary manner; that is, Negroes are taking their seats in the rear of the buses. In Sumter, South Carolina the opposite is the rule. Since the Supreme Court's decision, Negroes are sitting anywhere on the city buses and so far there has not been an incident. It has been reported that Negro ladies and white ladies have sat side by side on the buses and also Negro men and white men. There have been no reports of ladies and men of different races sitting together. This has happened in Sumter with out any publication.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 15, 1957

The Sumter bi-racial group met at Mt. Misgah A.M.E. Church at 5:50 p.m., today to discuss plans for the incoming year. In order that a complete agenda for the year of 1957 be ready for the next monthly meeting, this matter was put in the hands of the steering committee. The meeting was well attended and everyone seemed well pleased with the progress the group is making.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 15, 1957

South Carolina's Independent Democrats today elected Farley Smith of Lynchburg, South Carolina to continue as their leader in a program aimed at capturing control of the State Democratic Party in 1958.

Today's meeting was attended by about 75 people at the Jefferson Hotel. J. L. M. Irby of Columbia said that the Independents had made the past mistake of fighting the Democratic Party. He proposed instead that control of the party be wrested from those who now hold it.

To accomplish that aim, the Independents propose to set up an eighteen member steering committee on the state level, with county

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and congressional district organizations on the lower levels. Each district is to name a chairman who will serve on the steering committee along with twelve others to be named by the nominating committee soon to be appointed by Smith.

Chairman Smith expressed concern over what he termed was the apparent unwillingness or inability of South Carolinians to concern themselves over such principles of government as state sovereignty and other principles apart from the segregation issue. With respect to the latter Smith observed: "The race issue is going to get a lot worse before it gets any better."

Smith attributed some of the low country's interest in the Independent movement to the fact that the school segregation issue is much more alive there than in the up country. Smith predicted that the issue would "become just as alive" in Greenville County if a school integration suit is taken to the Supreme Court.

At the conclusion of the meeting a film sponsored by an organization known as the "Campaign for 48 States", was showned. The organization's major objective is to prove conclusively that this nation exists as a republic of 48 sovereign states and not as one huge, unmanageable centralized government.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 16, 1957

Segregation Bill Offered in Senate

The State Senate received its first bill dealing with segregation. Sumter County Senator Henry B. Richardson introduced a bill which would make it illegal for a restaurant or cafeteria to serve meals at the same time in the same room to both white and Negro races. His bill would levy a penalty of a fine of not less than $200.00 or more than $1,000.00; or not less than 60 days in jail or more than six months. This bill was sent to committee for study.

Segregation Laws to be Bolstered

The Legislature has before it a new proposal to strenghten South Carolina's racial segregation laws.

Rep. Harrell of Florence County dropped three segregation measures into the crowded hoppers of the House. One of his bills would close automatically any school that integrates. The Governor, however, could reopen a school closed by the legislation, or could reorganize the affected school district and reassign the pupils. Harrell's other segregation measures would bar police in South Carolina from helping federal officers enforce integration and would require public carriers to maintain separate waiting and rest room facilities. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved an anti-barratry bill, by Senator West of Kershaw, South Carolina. Barratry is defined as inciting to litigation. Officers of organizations guilty of barratry would be subject to punishment of a fine up to $2,000.00 and/or two years in jail. West said the measure is aimed at the National Association of Colored People and school integration litigation.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 17, 1957

The Association of Citizens Councils met in Columbia today and launched a statewide membership drive through its nearly 60 local councils. This drive will continue for an undecided period and its goal is to get as large a membership as possible in the individual councils and also to create interest in the organization of more councils.

Thomas D. Keels of Sumter is the state chairman, Dr. W. M. Crosswell of Timmonsville is vice chairman and H. L. Bowling of Elloree is treasurer. The post of the executive secretary formerly filled by Emory S. Rogers of Summerton is now vacant. Rogers resigned December 15, 1956.

Mr. Keels urged officers and members of all local groups to get the drive rolling on a sound and efficient basis as quickly as possible. "We assume that everybody is together," he said, "to preserve the Southern way of life and the way to do that is build up the citizens council membership.

Since organization of the first citizens council in the state at Elloree, South Carolina in December, 1954, the councils have spread into every lower state county except Horry and Marlboro. In addition, councils have been formed in Richland, Fairfield, Aiken and Spartanburg Counties.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 18, 1957

Fine Doubled in West's Bill on NAACP Suits

A state Senate bill which would make it illegal for organizations such as the NAACP to promote law suits in South Carolina has been amended and the fine for violation more than doubled.

The bill, introduced by Kershaw County Senator West, was passed on second reading by the Senate yesterday in amended form... Among the amendments were detailed counts which would be considered violations and subject to the maximum $5,000.00 fine or two years in prison or both. The original bill carried only a $1,000.00 fine with the same prison punishment. Under the amended version, reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, persons would be guilty of violation if they willfully solicit or incite another to bring, prosecute or maintain an action, at law or in equity.

Sumter, South Carolina----January 18, 1957

Segregation Leaders Visit Sumter

A long hard fight ahead of anti-integrationists was predicted by Sam Engelhardt, Jr., chairman of the Citizens Councils of America, an eleven state organization, in an interview here today. Mr. Englehardt along with Hubert Baughn of Birmingham, editor of The South Magazine, were in Sumter to "swap ideas" with local Council officials and Thomas D. Keels, chairman of the South Carolina group.

Now in his first term in the Alabama senate, Mr. Englehardt said his campaign was based on "white supremacy". Englehardt said his visit to the Sumter group was prompted upon hearing "so much about how well organized" the Council here was. The Citizens Council on America has a current membership of close to a half million in the South, he declared, with 80,000 members in his home state. The Sumter group officials are Jimmy Dinkins, John Wilson, Robert Purdy, F. E. Gibson and J. A. Stubbs.

Columbia, South Carolina----January 23, 1957

U S Administration Hit by Senator Long of Union County in S.C. Senate

Union County Senator J. D. Long, after reading a paper on the Confederate Flag, charged the Federal Governamet is "trying to force consent to a way of life.

"It is high time we awake and demand of the general government the right to govern ourselves, or we shall soon cease to be a free people", he told his fellow senators. Long further stated in his discourse to the senate, "Death itself is preferable to the submission to some things.

"Take my land, take my money and take my home, but don't touch my child," he concluded.

He looked to Calhoun County Senator L. Marion Gressette, who had headed a special committee to study means to keep South Carolina's schools segregated, and said: "To you Sen. Gressette, belongs the eternal gratitude of the people of S. C. for the fine work by you and your fine committee...It is remarkable...I shall continue to follow you and your committee."

Senator Long had worked last year to install a Confederate Flag in the senate chamber. The flag is displayed with S. C. and U. S. Flags.

James T. McCain

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ORGANIZED IN 1926

מועצת בתי הכנסיות באמריקה

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

110 WEST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • BRYANT 9-2647

February 28, 1957

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RABBI THEODORE L. ADAMS
Vice-President

RABBI MAX D. DAVIDSON
Vice-President

JESSE COHEN
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Executive Director

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CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Dear Friend:

I am happy to extend to you, as one of our distinguished national Jewish leaders, this cordial invitation to take part in the Second Annual General Assembly of the Synagogue Council of America, to be held at Columbia University, Broadway and 117th Street, New York City, on Sunday, March 24th, beginning at 11 a.m., through Monday, March 25th.

This Assembly, which has already elicited enthusiastic interest among the academic, general religious and Jewish leadership of our country, will be devoted to a comprehensive exploration of the theme, "The Current Jewish Religious Revival."

In the enclosed "Program Highlights" you will note the high caliber of the speakers and the serious importance of the topics chosen for discussion. You will also certainly want to join with us in honoring former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Honorary Co-chairman of our National Sponsors Committee, who will receive the Synagogue Council Annual Award on Sunday night.

Because of the expected large attendance from all parts of the country, and in view of the limited seating capacity at Earl Hall, it is essential that seats be reserved. Will you, therefore, please let me know by return mail how many admission tickets you will use?

We invite you to bring the Assembly to the attention of key individuals in your community through announcements from your congregation's pulpit, in your publications, and before various organization meetings.

We look forward with keen anticipation to the pleasure of greeting you in person.

Sincerely yours,

Max D. Davidson

Rabbi Max D. Davidson
Chairman, General Assembly

MDD:bh

PAST PRESIDENTS:

*Rabbi Abram Simon 1926-30
Rabbi Elias Soloman 1930-32
Hon. Albert Wald 1932-34
*Rabbi Samuel Schulman 1934-36
*Rabbi Elias Margolis 1936-38
Rabbi David de Sola Pool 1938-40
*Rabbi Edward Israel 1940-41
Rabbi Israel Goldstein 1941-44
Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein 1944-46
*Rabbi Isaac Landman 1946
Rabbi William F. Rosenblum 1946-48
Rabbi Robert Gordis 1948-49
Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger 1949-51
Rabbi Simon G. Kramer 1951-53
Rabbi Norman Salit 1953-55

*Deceased

SC

REPORT OF JAMES T. MCCAIN
February 1957

Charleston, S. C.----January 24, 1957

Federal Judges Shun Test of 1956 Law Against NAACP

In a two to one decision today a special three-judge federal court in Charleston, South Carolina ordered a group of Elloree Negro school teachers--plaintiffs in a suit testing the constitutionality of a 1956 South Carolina law aimed against the NAACP, to seek relief in the state courts.

Today's order, relieves the federal court of jurisdiction in the case until after "the plaintiffs be permitted a reasonable time for the exhaustion of state administrative and judicial remedies. Voting for the order were Judges Timmerman and Williams, voting against the order was Judge Parker.

Columbia, S. C.----January 24, 1957

A cross-burning charge brought against three white youths for burning a cross in front of the west gate of Bennedict College here, was dismissed by Judge William H. Grimball after the youths promised not to do it again. The youths ages ranged from 17 to 19. There is a law in South Carolina against the burning of a cross in public places, yet the counsel for the youths argued that the youths did not know of the legislative act. Is ignorance of the law an excuse for breaking the law?

Columbia, S. C.----January 25, 1957

Bill to Publicise NAACP Membership Rolls

Rep. Holland of Kershaw authored a bill that would slap a $100.00 a day fine for failure to file membership rolls of the NAACP in the office of the secretary of state. The bill further stipulated that the NAACP would be required to file suplementary lists each January 1.

Sumter, S. C.----January 25, 1957

S. C. Council Not Connected With Carter's Group Says Keels

Thomas D. Keels, chairman of the South Carolina Association of Citizens Councils, said that his organization has no connection with Asa Carter, ardent race segregationist, who was sharged following a shooting in Birmingham, Ala.

Carter is executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Council. He was charged with assault with intent to commit murder after two men were shot in Birmingham, Ala. Keels pointed out that the North Alabama Citizens' Council is not affiliated either with the Association of Citizens Council of Alabama or the Citizens' Councils of America.

Keels said that he talked with Senator Sam Englehardt of Alabama and Executive Secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Alabama and was told by Englehardt that it must be made clear that the so-called North Alabama Citizens Council--- is not now, never has been, and never will be connected with the Association of Citizens Councils of Alabama. Keels said that the South Carolina organization of Citizens Councils is affiliated with the Citizens Councils of America.

Sumter, S. C.----January 25, 1957

Employees of the Wando Inc., voted 59 to 39 in favor of the United Furniture Workers of America as their bargaining agent in an election conducted at the plant by a representative of the National Labor Relations Board. The election had been previously set for the week of January 14th, but had to put off when the NLRB representative was unable to reach Sumter in time to conduct the election at the scheduled hour. A editorial had appeared in the Sumter Daily Item several days before the election urging the workers not to join the union.

Columbia, S. C.----January 26, 1957

Solon Seeks to Sell Others on South's Segregated Life

A resolution to sell the rest of the nation on the south's segregated way of life was presented in the South Carolina General Assembly today by Rep. Mitchell Ott of Orangeburg, South Carolina. Ott wants a South Carolina legislative governor's committee to tour other Southern legislatures and drum up a southwide committee to visit legislatures of the "north and west".

Such visits, Ott says in his resolution, "would result in enlisting their aid" in the South's battle to maintain white-Negro segregation. "The dimunition of states rights as now confronting the nation will ultimately be felt by all the people of America if the present march of tyranny of the federal government and the Supreme Court is not curbed," his resolution stated.

Columbia, S. C.----January 27, 1957

S. C. Citizens Councils asked to Aid Clinton, Tenn. Men

Chairman Thomas D. Keels of the Association of Citizens' Councils of South Carolina has commended action of several individual councils in contributing to the defense fund for the Clinton, Tenn. citizens charged in federal court with interfering with the school integration order there.

The Sumter Citizens' Council has sent a sizable contribution, he said, and the seven councils in Charleston County took up a collection at a recent joint meeting at Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

Keels said the association wishes to see an early hearing in the case and that more contributions may help to bring that about. An early acquittal of the 16 defendants charged with interfering with the integration precedure in various ways would, he said, react in favor of those who wish to see school segregation continued.

Elloree, S. C.----January 28, 1957

We arrived at the home of Mr. L. A. Blackman of Elloree, South Carolina Monday morning, January 28, around 11:00 o'clock A.M., and found at least 15 families waiting. The purpose of this visit to Elloree was to distribute clothing and shoes to families who were in need of them for their children. The clothing and shoes were sent from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pa. In talking with these parents, it was learned that many of their children could go to school again after receiving there goods. After all the clothing and shoes were given out, many more parents continued to come. There is still a

great need for shoes for boys and girls between the ages of 6 to 14 years of age.

Several farmers who own their farms told me that they have been unable up to now to secure loans for their crops even though their farms are worth more than the money they would like to get. The people from whom they have been getting money in the past in and around Elloree have told them that money is not available to them anymore. Any Negro in this community who does not think the way the whites would like for him to think is being denied credit, they say. It was further stated that the Negroes in this community are quietly staying out of some of the merchants stores, especially those merchants (white) who have come out openly against them. One store, operated by whites, has gone out of business because of this and another is on the verge of closing.

St. Paul, S. C.----January 28, 1957

The Rev. E. E. Richburg, pastor of the Liberty Hill A. M. E. Church of this community told me that at least 18 families have had to be relocated since economic reprisals have been started in this community. These 18 families are all members of his church. The church and its membership have helped these families find places to live and work with other Negro farmers in the Community. After many of these families paid out of debt with their white landlords, they were asked to vacate the property. Consequently, many of these families need money to purseed and fertilizer to get started over again in their new location. At no time did the Negroes in these communities seem biter or willing to give up the fight for first class citizenship. They seem more convinced now than ever before, that their fight is a just one and in the end justice will prevail.

Sumter, S. C.----January 31, 1957

The Sumter Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its January meeting at Mt. Piegah A.M.E. Church, Thursday night, January 31, at 8:00 p.m. The president of the chapter, the Rev. H. P. Sharper, speaking with the approval of the executive committee, told the audience that the fight for school desegregation in Sumter has not been put aside because of the suit that was brought by Nash against the Sumter Branch of NAACP, but the executive committee was determined more than ever now to carry the fight to its final conclusion. The meeting was well attended and many new persons took out membership. The membership chairman assured the people that regardless of what might happen, not a single name would be released by the Sumter Branch.

Columbia, S. C.----February 6, 1957

The Christian Action Council of South Carolina through its citizenship committee sponsored a Legislative Briefing For Church Leaders at the YMCA, corner of Bull and Blanding Streets, Columvia, S. C., Wednesday, February 6, 1957, from 2:00 to 4:15 p.m. Dr. Harry Harvin, Jr., chairman of the citizenship committee presided. The purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for staff executives and other top denominational leaders of all religious groups in the state of South Carolina, to be "briefed" on the issues and trends in the 1957 General Assembly. Legislators who appeared on the program were: Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, Rep. Albert Watson, Richland County; Rep. Rex Carter, Greenville County; Sen. Hembert Dennis, Berkeley County; Mr. Irving G. McNayr, City Manager, Columbia; and Sen. Robert Wasson, Laurens County;

and others were the Rev. J. Claude Evans and the Rev. Howard McClain. Attendance and interest at this meeting were good.

Members of the General Assembly

Members of the General Assembly were invited to attend a meeting Thursday night of the Sumter County Citizens Council to hear Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams speak. The meeting is to be held at Edmunds High School in Sumter. Fulton B. Creech extended the invitation to both houses of the legislature.

Sumter, S. C.----February 7, 1957

Shocking Conditions Follow School Mixing in Washington Says Rep. Williams

Rep. Williams painted a picture of sordid morals, lack of discipline and declining standards of achievement after integration of schools in Washington, D. C. Williams scored President Eisenhower as having broken every promise he made to the South in 1952, and attacked the NAACP at some length.

The meeting was one of the most successful yet sponsored by the local Council. The meeting was opened with the invocation by I. Byrd Parnell sheriff of Sumter County. It was learned from a reliable source that some of the white ministers were asked to give the invocation, but told the Council they had made previous engagements and would be out of town. Whether this is a sign of non-cooperation with the Council, remains to be seen.

Seated on the stage with Rep. Williams were all of Sumter's local and state officials. The government of Sumter is in the hands of the members of the Citizens Council. Chairman Purdy read a telegram addressed to Mr. Creech from Congressman Riley, regretting his inability to attend and praising Rep. Williams as a man who fully exemplifies the way of life which we all hold dear.

Columbia, S. C.----February 8, 1957

Barratry Bill Signed By Governor

This law made it unlawful to incite a lawsuit in which one has no personal interest. This law is aimed chiefly at the NAACP in South Carolina. It also applies to other organizations which might help persons in bringing suits against the state. The law would heavily fine officials of any group found guilty of barratry.

The law would supposedly be used as a retaliatory measure in such cases as the Clarendon County school suit in which the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954 ruled enforced racial segregation in schools to be unconstitutional.

Sumter, S. C.----February 9, 1957

A Negro taxi driver of this city was beaten by a member of the Star Cab Company (white) because he (the Negro taxi driver) picked up a colored passenger from the Union bus station of this city. After investigating this incident, it was learned that the white taxi companies are suppose to have a franchise to wait at the bus station for passengers but the Negro taxi drivers are denied this privilege. It

was learned that the Negro taxi drivers are suppose to go to the bus station for passengers only when they are called from the station by the passengers. The Negro taxi driver was called from the bus station by some Negro passengers and when the taxi driver answered the call and picked up the passengers, he was followed by a driver of the Star Taxi Company and later on stopped. The Negro driver was severely beaten by the white driver. A warent was sworned out for the driver of the Star Cab Company and when trial was convened, the Negro couldn't or was afraid to identify the white driver who assaulted him. Therefore the case was dismissed. If Negro taxi drivers are assaulted in the future and nothing is done about it, it could lead to serious trouble in Sumter.

Sumter, County, S. C.----February 7, 1957

A group of people in Sumter county known as the "Turks" are seeking financial help from individuals and organizations to help raise enough money so that their case against the Sumter County school board to admit their children to the white elementary school can continue. The Turks can attend the white high schools in the county but not the elementary schools. These people have lived in Sumter County for many years and have always gone to schools provided for them by the county board of education of the district in which they were living. There have been cases where some of the Turk children have goon to Morris College, a Negro Baptist College in Sumter, S. C., but in the main, very few Turkish children have ever gone beyond the elementary grades.

It is the opinion of many people that if the Turks are interested in breaking down school segregation and not just trying to prove that they have a right to be classified with the white race, they, the Turks, can get the money to continue their legal battle to fight discrimination.

At present the Turks are represented by Attorney Augustus L. Merrimon of Sumter, S. C. It is rumored that Attorney Merrimon would like to give up the case. His reason is not publicly known.

Columbia, S. C.----February 8, 1957

Mr. George Hampton former owner and editor of the Palmetto Leader, a weekly Negro newspaper in South Carolina, retired a few weeks ago and sold the paper to the Palmetto Printing Company, Inc., owned by a group of South Carolina Negroes. Mr. Hampton ran this paper for approximately 40 years. The Palmetto Leader under Mr. Hampton was a very conservative paper and did not discuss controversial issues, but catered almost exclusively to church news.

The new owners feel that the paper should be the voice of the Negroes in South Carolina and should present to the public all sides of a controversial issue. Under the new ownership, the paper carried its first editorial which will be found below:

Who'll Speak For S. C. Negroes at Civil Rights Hearing?

When Atty., Gen. T. C. Callison and other "representatives" of South Carolina appear at the civil rights legislation hearings in Washington next week, will they tell how ALL citizens of the state feel concerning the controversial issue?

An Associated Press story said Monday that "Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison and others (will) represent South Carolina against so-called civil rights...."

Unless a Negro is on the delegation--and we are sure there is none--then how can the attorney general "and others" adequately express the South Carolina Negro viewpoint?

Have the attorney general "and others" talked with Negroes across the state to find out how they feel about civil rights legislation?

Have the the attorney general "and others" made a survey of Negro opinion on whether they like being second-class citizens in a country which supposedly regard all citizens as free and equal?

We have heard of no such talks or survey.

How, then, can anyone speak for an entire state when 37 percent of its citizens have not been sounded out on an issue?

How, then, can anyone say an entire state is against anything when a large portion of its citizens haven't even been asked for their views?

Although we doubt it, a survey might show Mr. Callison "and others" to be right in believing South Carolina Negroes are for segregation and against civil rights.

On the other hand, a survey might show the attorney general "and others" to be far off base in such beliefs. This paper will be published weekly at 1310 Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C. The new editor and general manager is Mr. Zack J. Weston.

Columbia, S. C.----February 12, 1957

Negroes Must Fight Own Civil Rights Battles

At a state-wide Lincoln Day celebration held today at Allen University, two speakers declared that Negroes must begin fighting their own battles if they hope to achieve first class citizenship. The two speakers were Attorney John Bolt Culbertson (white) of Greenville, S. C. and Attorney Elliott D. Turnage (Negro) of Darlington, S. C. This was a non-political, non-partisan celebration.

Attorney Culbertson called on Negroes to make a special effort to get others Negroes registred to vote and use the ballot to win their righths. "If it is so important that old invalid white persons vote, why is it not important for Negroes to do the same?" he asked.

Attorney Culbertson said the white man has put so much stress on the so-called inferiority of southern Negroes, "untill most Negroes actually believe they are inferior. It is what's in the mind of people that counts. If one can make you believe you're nothing, then you are nothing.

"It is a travesty to see Negro teachers failing to take leadership in this struggle for the minds of men," he declared, adding that "seven thousand Negro teachers, if they had the courage and gumption, could transform South Carolina if they work together and stop fussing and fighting amoung themselves."

Attorney Turnage said that, "The Negro has to be emancipated from the philosophy he has been sold over the years. The Negro is no different from any other race. Subjected to the same conditions, any other race would have responded the same." He said the big difference between people is in opportunity and environment.

"The Negro must be taught to think free and feel free.... There must must be emancipation in schools, churches, social gatherings. The Negro must feel free in the presence of others." Attorney Turnage further stated that, "if ever we need the right kind of spiritual leadership to come forward, it is today." He said he hoped South Carolina will produce some spiritual leaders to help South Carolina Negroes "to think free, feel free and be free." He expressed gratefulness for the Negro ministers of Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

A panel discussion was conducted by Mrs. Anna D. Reuben of Morris College of Sumter, S. C. The topic was "Mock elections in high school and colleges to interest youth in the necessity of registering and voting and in the great power of the ballot." Panel members agreed that mock elections should be held in schools in every district, and that a kit on mock elections should be prepared in order to give basic information on how to conduct them. Included in the kit would be a copy of the U. S. Constitution; a copy of the S. C. Constitution; a digest of the election laws; a list of elected officials of the state; qualifications for each office; statement of instruction; and dates of primaries and elections. This meeting was widely attended by people from all over the state.

Sumter, S. C.----February 20, 1957

The Sumter Council on Human Relations met in its regular monthly meeting at Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, Wednesday, February 20, 1957 at 5:30 P.M., the chairman Mr. Earle Kirby, presiding. Much of the meeting was taken up with discussion of the Anti-Defamation League's release of February 11, 1957 on the Washington school system. Only a part of this release was carried in the State, Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, February 13, 1957.

The Sumter Group felt that the whole release should be published and authorized Mr. J. M. Dabbs to try to get the release in the Sumter Daily Item. If the Sumter Daily Item would not carry it as news, Mr. Dabbs was asked to try to get it published as a paid advertisement for which the Council would pay.

It was also recommended that a digested copy of the truth on the Washington school system since 1954, be sent to all ministers in the Sumter area, both white and Negro. These facts would come from reports and newspaper clippings that have been sent to the Council from Washington, D. C. It is the Council's hope, that the other side of the Washington school story can be told in Sumter especially since Representative Williams of Mississippi spoke before the Sumter County Citizens Council a few days ago, deploring the Washington school system since desegregation.

Sumter, S. C.----February 21, 1957

Contacted Messrs. Burrell, Booker and Robinson to secure names of the Negro businessmen, Baptist ministers and insurance managers to help raise funds and memberships for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Each person contacted pledged his support and agreed to

contact others.

Sumter, S. C.----February 22, 1957

At conferences with Messrs. Palmer, Sanders and the Rev. Ferguson, on Feburary 22, relative to the financial drive for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, a list was secured from the above named persons of all Negro undertakers, agricultural agents and Methodist ministers who may be contacted for financial assistance and membership in the Council.

Columbia, S. C.----February 25, 1957

It was learned today that Mr. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP, sent a letter to Congress urging passage of the Civil Rights legislation on behalf of the Negroes of South Carolina.

The letter was sent to Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Sub-committee. The letter stated in part that "the Negro is only seeking real, true and unadulterated equality in this, our great government, that he may move about unhampered, unsegregated as other American."

* * * * * * *

SC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 8, 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

As you will see by our February report, we have not reported heavily on legislation. Naturally, there was not as much of importance this month as last. However, Mr. Wright talked with me very fully at the time of the Penn Board meeting, emphasizing his idea that reporting legislation as we did could be interpreted as our effort to influence legislation.

I hope you will let me know Mr. Wright's reaction to your letter to him. We certainly do not want to get SRC in trouble.

Sometime back Art Levin wrote and asked that we supply him monthly with our reports. I am sure that Mr. Suritz has been doing this anyway. I can see no objection to sending them. However, in view of questions raised by Mr. Wright, I feel it wise to submit this question to you.

Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

Post Spleen Eng-
Orlando Sentinel - 12 March 57

Dr. Routh To Address Interfaith Luncheon

Dr. Fred Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council on Human Relations, will speak at noon today at a luncheon meeting of the clergymen's subcommittee of the Orange County Interfaith council.

The subcommittee, composed of white and Negro clergymen, will meet at Temple Israel.

DR. ROUTH, a native of Coral Gables, received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Miami and completed his doctorate at New York University's center for human relations studies.

A naval air intelligence officer during World War II, he has taught at the University of Miami, University of Michigan, New York University, University of London and University of Heidelberg.

TV POPULARIZES BATHS

TOTTORI, Japan — (AP) — Parents who once had to use special inducements to get their children to visit the bathhouse here now complain they can't get them away from the place. The bathhouse management installed television sets.

ASTOR
W. PINE
PH. 2-5022
Air-Cond.
OPEN 10:45 A.M.
Features 11:20 - 1:55
4:30 - 7:05 - 9:40
RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN
present
OKLAHOMA!
CINEMASCOPE
Color by TECHNICOLOR
A MAGNA Production
Distributed by 20th CENTURY-FOX
NEXT ATTRACTION
KIRK DOUGLAS AS VAN GOGH WINS ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION!
THE SHOCKING

TONIGHT!
AT YOUR
Drive-In Theatres

7:00
RI—
4 G
CINEMASCOPE
STARRING GEORG
MARIANNE C
Plus AT
SHOWD
AT ABI
Tech

5050 W. Colonial Dr.
Pine Hills
TO
THE
AMERICAN
7:00

Part Spk Eng.

March 8, 1957

Air Mail - Special Delivery

Rabbi Philip Shnairson
Temple Israel
Cathcart at Ridgewood
Orlando, Florida

Dear Rabbi:

I am arriving in Orlando on Eastern Air Lines Flight #901 at 10:22 P.M., Monday, March 11. I will leave Orlando on Eastern Air Lines Flight #902 Wednesday, March 13th, 9:27 A.M. I will, therefore, need a hotel room for those two nights.

I regret costing you first class passage, but the night schedule is too rigerous, since I am in the process of recovering from a bout with the virus.

I will be glad to hold a press or radio interview if you think it advisable. Regarding the layman's meeting in the evening, please contact Reverend John Fuller of the Unitarian Church. He called me and asked me to meet with the local chapter of the Florida Council on that evening. If you had another group in mind for that time, I am sure we could combine the meetings.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosures

cc: Reverend John Fuller

Temple Israel

CATHCART AT RIDGEWOOD

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PHILIP SHNAIRSON, Rabbi

Office Phone 5-6918

FRANK STEIN, President
JEROME BORNSTEIN, Vice Pres.
LOUIS KATZ, Vice Pres.

SEYMOUR LUSTIG, Rec. Sec.
OSCAR TETENBAUM, Corr. Sec.
M. VAN GELDER, Treas.

March 5, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

As of this writing, not having heard anything to the contrary from you, I am assuming that you are able to be with us on the 12th of March for a luncheon meeting of the Clergymen's Subcommittee, Orange County Council of Human Relations, beginning at 12 noon at Temple Israel, 331 Cathcart, Orlando, telephone 5-4937.

I checked airlines schedules last night and there are two night time coach flights - one at 1:55 A.M. out of Atlanta and three something A.M. Both of these will wreck your night's rest, and one of them is partly a first class flight. The daytime flights on the 12th will cut it a little fine in terms of your arrival here, and in the event of a delay, we would be left with food and no thought. It is therefore the considered opinion of our chairman, Father J. F. Dickman, that you, subject to your own discretion, take a flight the previous afternoon or evening and we will reserve a hotel room for you that night.

Be sure to forward to me by return special delivery air mail a glossy picture and biography for newspaper use.

Would you be willing to hold a press or radio interview sometime during the 12th, and would you stay on for a possible layman's evening meeting?

If you travel first class, be sure to get a round trip ticket.

Anticipating with pleasure meeting you, and hoping that you will advise me the hour of your arrival so that we can meet you, I remain

Faithfully,

Philip Shnairson

Rabbi Philip Shnairson

PS/bs

SC

March 15, 1957

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

You asked in a recent letter if it was all right if you supplied Art Levin, of the A.D.L. office here in Atlanta, with a copy of the monthly report of the South Carolina Council. The answer is we see absolutely no objection to it; the matter is entirely within your discretion, so, as they say at the Fund for the Republic, feel free.

I look forward to seeing you in the near future at the state staff conference to be held here in Atlanta. The date has not been definitely set yet, but will be in the next day or two, and all of our state staff people will be notified.

Best personal regards to you and Jim.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Pat Spkn
Eng.

March 15, 1957

Rabbi Philip Shnairson
Temple Israel
Cathcart at Ridgewood
Orlando, Florida

Dear Phil:

I want to thank you and the other good people in Orlando for the many courtesies extended me while I was there. More important to me, of course, than the courtesies was the obviously sincere friendship that was also extended.

I hope you feel that my trip down there was worth the expense and that in some way we contributed to the understanding of the clergy in that committee. I personally believe that the trip was worth while, for the response of the two audiences demonstrated the thoughtfulness of the participants.

With a team like Father Dickman, John Fuller, and you, I look for great things to happen in Orlando. I got a paper the morning after the speech and thought that Pat Pinkerton had done a pretty good job. Certainly the young lady is favorably inclined to our position.

Thanks once more for all that you did for me down there and for your interest in the field of human relations.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. If the newspaper makes any editorial comment on the story, would you please send it to us, or if any letters-to-the-editor, either pro or con, are written, would you please clip them and send them to us?

Gen State Ops

INTEGRATION IN THE ARMED SERVICES

by James C. Evans and David A. Lane, Jr.

forwarded to all state offices including Mississippi

March 21, 1957.

SC

(Dictated March 26, 1957)

March 29, 1957

Mrs. Alice Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Yesterday we sent by air mail special delivery a complete copy of our answers to the fifteen questions we received from Internal Revenue. Will you please consider this as the copy belonging to the SRC office and return it to Fred Routh as soon as you arefinished with it. As you can well understand, we have only a few copies.

Most of the exhibits are not included, but you have them or they are readily available to you. They are all listed. We can send copies of the non-SRC publications if they would help you. Copies of the KCHR newsletter are not available, but these were sent to you and to SRC.

Please keep up the good work in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs
cc: Fred Routh

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 22, 1957

SC

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for securing the loan of the Kentucky application for us. We shall handle it quickly and return promptly.

Delighted you are to be in Charleston Monday and regret that previous arrangements here prevent our seeing and hearing you there. If you have notes on your discussion of "Population Trends", please stick a copy in the mail to us on the next mail. This happens to be one of the approaches we hope to make at our annual meeting.

We shall look forward to seeing you in Atlanta May 21 and 22. It is heartening to have the unofficial confidential information you shared with me.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

State organizations
Lists

This list revised: June 14, 1957
Other changes are anticipated soon.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
April 1, 1957

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Dir.,
Room 1218 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Phone: ALpine 2-2722

Mr. Duncan Hunter, Chmn.
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, V-Chmn.
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Phone: FRanklin 4-4521

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Assoc. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Colbert Cartwright, Chmn.
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest and Spruce
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. C. C. Walker, V-Chmn.
1216 Chester Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.
213 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Phone: FRanklin 3-3443

Mr. Caxton Doggett, Chmn.
376 N. E. 90th Street
Miami, Florida

Mr. Edward D. Davis, V-Chmn.
Central Life Insurance Co.
Tampa, Florida

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Dir.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Phone: JAckson 5-4063

Mr. Mozell C. Hill, Assoc. Dir.
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. E. C. Peters, Chmn.
2901 Rockingham Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. B. R. Brazeal, V-Chmn.
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Miss Verbenna Scott
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Phone: 3-1409

Dr. Hugh Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, CHMN.
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Charles T. Steele, V-Chmn.
608 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Exec. Dir.
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Phone: MAin 4295

Rev. Eugene P. McManus, SSJ., Chmn.
1911 Law Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Mr. Numa J. Rousseve, V-Chmn.
4636 Willow Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Rev. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Phone: FRanklin 6-6833

Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chmn. (M.D.)
Doctors Building
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. S. E. Duncan, V-Chmn.
State Department of Education
133 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Phone: 6-8808

Mr. James T. McCain, Assoc. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
~~Rev. J. Claude Evans, Chmn.~~
~~P. O. Box 867~~
~~Columbia, South Carolina~~
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Mr. John F. Potts, V-Chmn.
Denmark,
South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Staff:

(January 11, 1957 not staffed)

Office address:
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone: None

Dr. A. C. Miller, Chmn.
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Mr. James A. McDaniel, V-Chmn.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Staff:
Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Phone: GReenwood 6-6287

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chmn.
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dr. W. R. Banks, V-Chmn.
Prairie View A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Dr. John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Phone: 3-8538

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chmn.
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dr. John M. Ellison, V-Chmn.
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

INDEPENDENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1957

Mississippi State Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Exec. Dir.
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

Phone: JUniper 3-0375

Mr. S. W. Miller, Interim Chmn.
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. C. E. Dishman, V-Chmn.
Piney Woods,
Mississippi

Koinonia

April 4, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 - Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear "A. C.":

I know you are aware of the serious situation in Sumter County, Georgia, over the violence aimed at the Koinonia Farm. I am enclosing some further material on this situation. Harold Fleming, Emory Via, and I have been trying to think through a method of approaching the Ministers of the Americus community, which is close by Koinonia. The Ministerial Associations of Americus and Sumter County have already made an excellent statement supporting law and order but there is still much fear and, unfortunately, much hatred in the Americus community.

It might be possible for a person well respected in clerical circles, identified with a Southern church body, and knowledgeable about community relations to assist in the situation. What it would seem to call for is an off-the-record confidential visitation with many of the ministers in town. It would be helpful if the ministers could be brought to a new concern for the elementary enforcement of law and protection against acts of violence. They need some shoring up in their own positions and a great deal of aid in how to effectively reach others in the Americus community, whether privately or publically. Specifically, they need to be able to separate emotional reactions to what the Farm is from the basic issue of law and order.

The situation in Americus has worsened in spite of the resolution of the Ministerial Associations and the two sermons preached on Koinonia and law and order. It is doubtful that the ministerial group would now pass so firm a resolution.

The big question, of course, is who could do an effective job of helping the ministers of Americus. We immediately thought of two people and thought of them as a team - you and Will Campbell. I know how terribly busy your schedule is and yet, because of the critical situation in Americus, I do not hesitate to suggest this. I am also writing Will Campbell and suggesting the same thing.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Will Campbell

Enclosures

Tenn

April 9, 1957

Reverend C. Emerson Smith
Presbyterian Church
P. O. Box 1587
Foley, Alabama

Dear Emerson:

Paul Anthony told me you were by the office a week or so ago and I was sorry that I was out of town. I had not realized you were in Alabama and back in the active pastorate.

We need guys like you in this field of human relations. Not only are there souls to save, but lives as well, and I am sure that the latter is just as pleasing in the sight of the good Lord as the former.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure

FBR:mm

Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh.
Signed in his absence.

To Directors, State Orgs, 4/11

Also to Wright & Clement

Not sent to Miss.
cc to Mrs Todd in
Tenn, For Yr. Info.

MEMO
SO
1

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 11, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

On March 22 I sent you a memo informing you that the long awaited SRC affiliated state staff conference would be held at Atlanta University May 21-22.

Enclosed herewith is a stamped, addressed postal card. Please indicate which professional staff members are coming to the conference from your state.

If you have any ideas of what should be included on the agenda of this meeting, please write a letter sending them in.

The conference starts the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, with supper at Atlanta University Dining Hall, 50 Chestnut Street, S.W., phone: JAckson 2-8483. Supper will be at 6:00 P.M. See you there.

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Duplicate

AJC - Samet

April 16, 1957

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Office
American Jewish Committee
Metropolitan Building
Miami, Florida

Dear Seymour:

Many thanks for the clipping from the April 7th Sunday Herald, "Racial Bars Cost Miami Millions in Caribbean Trade." Would it be possible for you to send us an original or make five or six copies for us? We could get a good deal of mileage out of this clipping.

I was terribly disturbed upon hearing what had happened to Ed. Is there anything I can do to help? It sounds like a frame-up to me.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Duplicate

Foundation - Legal

BLIND COPY: Father L. J. Twomey

April 17, 1957

Mr. Ben Segal
Trade Union Consultant
The Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Recently I was out in New Orleans on Council business and spent some time with my good friend Father Twomey. He directs, as you know, Loyola University's Institute of Industrial Relations. He does a great deal through this Institute to help leaders of the Southern union movement understand the relationship between improved racial relations and increased opportunities for organized labor.

The University has for some ten years supported this Institute at a financial loss because they believe in the importance of the work. They will continue to do so, but they are unable to increase the budget.

The Institute desperately needs $15,000 a year for a three year period to expand its activities and increase the work with union leaders in an integrated situation. Anything that you can do to help find these funds would be greatly appreciated by us. I talked with a young Negro organiger in New Orleans who was a graduate of the Institute and he said Father Twomey had done more to improve race relations than almost any man he knew. If you need further information about the Institute, write directly to Father L. J. Twomey, Institute of Industrial Relations, Loyola University in the South, New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 22, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Regarding the state staff conference to be held May 21-22, you will note that in the memorandum of March 22 I said the conference would start with lunch on the 21st of May. In the memo of April 11 I said it would start with supper the 21st. Obviously there is a conflict of time involved. I goofed. The conference starts at lunch on the 21st as the March 22 memo said.

Regards.

FBR:mm

STATE ORGANIZATIONS - AS OF APRIL 30, 1957

(Bank Balance, State Funds - $52,600.00)

State Organization	Allocation	Spent	Bal. Due	Surplus Due SRC
Alabama	7,500	3,654	3,846 (a)	
Arkansas	10,000	5,833	4,167	
Florida	10,000	5,625	3,125	1,250
Georgia	10,000	5,833	4,167	
Kentucky	7,500	4,585	2,915	
Louisiana	7,500	4,063	3,437	
Mississippi	up to 2,500	1,875		625
N. Carolina	7,500	4,375	3,125	
S. Carolina	10,000	5,833	4,167	
Tennessee	10,000	4,167	5,000 (b)	833
Texas	10,000	4,792	5,208 (c)	
Virginia	7,500	4,117	3,383	
Total Allocation per letters of Agreement	100,000	54,752	42,540	2,708

Total Spent; due states and surplus to SRC - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100,000

Special State Fund - $6,000

Paid to		
Alabama	500	5,500
Georgia	630	4,870
Mississippi	250	4,620
N. Carolina	834	3,786
S. Carolina	417	3,369
Virginia	788	2,581
Back Social Security	638	1,943
Current Social Security	887	1,056
Due to		
Est. Soc. Sec.	600	456
Va. (Bal. of up to 1,500)	712	-256

(a) Of 3,846; 721 available for consultants only.

(b) 5,000 represents allocation (from April 1st) available if staffed by June 1st; otherwise on pro rata basis.

(c) Including 1875 forfeited professional salary, to be negotiated in terms of Consultant Service.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

20 May 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Professional Staff

From: Fred Routh

Subject : FUND RAISING

On May 7th Paul Anthony, SRC Administrative Assistant sent a memo to all State Organizations asking each of them to send in to the Central Office, for compiling into a memo to distribute to all professional staff at this meeting, those techniques of fund-raising they had found most effective.

Only Alabama, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina complied with this request. Fortunately, we also checked with ADL and several other sources. Statements which follow are taken from the sources listed above:

1. "Lets not kid ourselves -- we can't operate without funds. Over-politeness doesn't pay off -- timidity in fund raising wont succeed."

2. "Prospective donors need to be "softened-up." Get their names from your Board members, your general members, and from mailing lists of like-minded groups (ACLU, ADL, AFSC, Etc.). Send them special mailings about the Council; later visit with them. After this have some peer-person visit or write them asking for funds. Revisit the most likely and the most wealthy."

3. "Lay Boards of Directors should have Finance Committees with fund-raising subcommittees. Status business men will make best chairmen of sub-committees. Donors give big money to 'people' and little money to causes and organizations. Staff members should cooperate in setting up fund-raising structure. They should never speak without mentioning the need for funds."

4. "Go after big donors, if possible. It is often as easy to get $500 as $5. Think big -- Ask big -- Get big. Concentrate in big cities more than rural areas."

5. "Hold 'parlor' meetings with small group of friends of Board member or good donor. Professional staff to talk about situation in state and community and Council program. Host to make pitch for donations."

6. "Hold annual fund-raising dinners in big cities, where possible - 'raised $500 at fund-raising dinner' - in some cities public facilities open - in others churches."

7. "Set up a select list of people to contribute 100-500 annually."

8. "Divide state into communities or districts and assign realistic allotment to be raised in each. Appoint local fund-raising Sub-committee chairmen - they collectively to form State Sub-committee."

9. "Approach people and groups in areas of their own self interest. Show why this work is important to them; what they get out of it."

10. "Ignoring the Negro community in fund-raising is a form of paternalism. Many Negroes and Negro organizations want to share in the financial responsibility of this movement. Negroes who are not dependent upon the white community are most free to do so. Among these are undertakers, barbers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other professionals. Negro teachers are more vulnerable to white pressure but the state Negro teachers associations are not.

11. "Prepare special promotional material to be used in fund-raising efforts - a 'shocker' from the opposition is often good. Could you use "A Manual for Southerners" put out by WCC with a descriptive piece about the Council 'combating prejudice'"?

12. "Only a systematic, well-organized, well led fund-raising campaign can succeed. Agonized cries to bail you out will never underwrite your program."

13. "Get every member to get five new members. Only sure foundation for state organization is grass roots membership and a number of large donors. Increase program and membership of locals."

14. "Some churches, particularly Negro churches, will be willing to take up special offerings -- say on Race Relations Sunday -- for the Council. Don't be afraid to ask them to do this."

15. "Successful fund-raising depends upon the right person, reaching the right donor, with the right message at the right time."

In conclusion: professional staff members must take the responsibility for fund-raising. This is unfortunate and should not be the case, but it is. Few, if any, organizations receive substantial support except through the direct efforts of the salaried staff. Fund drives, appeals, contacts, etc., take much attention and responsibility. In achieving these factors the most that can be hoped for is cooperation and help from boards and committees.

Proposed Agenda
State Staff Conference
May 21-22, 1957

Tuesday, May 21st

12:00 Lunch, Atlanta University Dining Hall

1:00 General Session - Board Room - Atlanta University Administration Building

Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations
1. Central Staff Organization
2. New Program Orientation
3. Finances and Financial Reporting
4. Future Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations

Coffee-Coke Break

Fund Raising - Discussion

6:00 Dinner

"Face of the South" - The George Mitchell Film

Evening: Individual Conferences and Informal Sessions

Wednesday, May 22nd

9:00 A.M. General Session
1. The Expanded Consultant Program
   a. To states and locals
   b. To community and lay groups
   c. To official bodies
   d. Workshops for leaders
   Discussion
2. The Information Services
   a. Reaching the mass media
   b. Research and information
   c. New South
   Discussion
3. Working With Women's Groups

12:00 Lunch - Informal

1:15 General Session
1. Working With Labor
2. State Staff Round Table Discussion

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS
FINANCIAL REVIEW

_____ Council on Human Relations.

1956-57 Fiscal Year

SRC Allocation _____ State Obligation _____

Amount Spent
As of 1 April _____ Amount Raised
As of 1 April _____

Balance due Balance to be raised

Special Agreement (if any):

Total Membership as of 1 April _____

* *

1955-56 Fiscal Year Membership _____

Allocated from SRC _____

Raised by State _____

TOTAL

* *

1954-55 Fiscal Year Membership _____

Allocated from SRC _____

Raised by State _____

TOTAL

November 13, 1957

Fred,

hope this letter finds you well and in the best of health. Information received from my new employer, Ebony, indicates I may be travelling through Dixie on stories for them.

In which case, I would hope to see you, when and if I ever get through Atlanta. I hope you are enjoying your work with the Council, and, of course, like life in Atlanta.

I have been hearing good things about you, surprisingly enough, but am curious to know how the battle goes and if you have ever heard anything of Paul Anthony. Not a word have I heard from Mr. Sprague this past year, but I am kept informed on life at the Daily News. Joan Nielson, if you did not already know, is a Mother. (!)

When in Florida last year I learned our old friend Dante Fascell stood up against the Southern manifesto. My good friend, Fuller Warren, predicted dire results because of his evil ways. I have not heard from Fuller either recently, but may write him a note; sure he will be glad to hear his ex-speechwriter is with Ebony.

With all best wishes,

Sherwood

Sherwood

6822 S. East End Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

HCZ✓
JC✓
return to FBK

SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1745 Sumter St., Room 100
Columbia, S. C.

November 20, 1957

Dear Friend:

For some time we have thought it desirable that a special effort be made to secure the cooperation of those engaged in radio and in TV program planning for stepping up constructive use of those media in the area of our concern. Our experience suggests that radio and TV in this area are not as partisan as is the press in South Carolina.

In a letter to Miss Rebecca Reid, Lillian Smith tells of working with the networks to let white southerners who oppose segregation speak out and of her experience in appearing recently on Dave Garroway's show under adverse conditions.

You and your group will want to help, I'm sure. Won't you adopt Lillian Smith's suggestion and also work more intensively on your local stations in an effort to help create a favorable climate for democratic advances in your community?

Please send us copies of any letters you may write and reports of contacts you make locally, or with the national networks.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

P. S. Thought you'd be interested in the adverse pressure brought on Mr. Garroway publicly both directly and through the reader's forum of the News & Courier. Wouldn't it be revealing if we might know who from South Carolina brought this kind of pressure behind scenes?

A.N.S.

Being sent to local SCCHR chm. and other key persons.

Please return to:
S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO DAVE GARRAWAY

To The News and Courier:

The following letter has been addressed to Dave Garraway, Columbia Broadcasting Co., New York:

Your program, "Today", has always been admired by me, and I watch it every day, but your hour on integration some time back was the most disgusting display of unfair propaganda I have ever witnessed.

You stated that the communists had sworn to destroy us, then you put Lester Granger and Mrs. Lillian Smith on your program to tell us why we should integrate. The public files and records of the House Un-American Activities Committee list Lester Granger as having been associated with at least 11 communist or communist front organizations or activities. He has never publicly denounced any of his red connections.

Lillian E. Smith was reported in 1947 by the House Un-American Activities committee as a prominent member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a pro-Negro organization, officially cited as a communist front. I have been told that she was run out of North Georgia for her activities among Negro organizations, so she does not reflect the feelings of the white people of Florida, which is the impression you were trying to convey to the public.

You Northerners won't live in the same block with a Negro, but you want us to take them into our schools and churches. Look at all the turmoil going on in the integrated schools of the North, in various large cities. Knife wielding, acid and lye throwing. Haven't you people seen enough to know that it can't work? In the first place, the North or large portions of it has no Negro problem. Maybe two or three Negroes to a town, or six or eight to a county. In many places in the South, Negroes outnumber whites more than ten to one.

Why has no one thought about the morale of the white child, but only of the welfare of the Negro? How would ten little white girls fare in a school of 100 Negroes? The idea is revolting and preposterous.

The Negro should not expect integration until he has raised his standards to the level of the people he hopes to integrate with, and they have a long way to go before gaining that goal. The whole integration deal and the NAACP are both reported as born of communism. Integration is part of the scheme to disrupt and overthrow us from within, and you are assisting in it. No law on integration has ever been passed by Congress.

The Constitution never intended for nine men to tell 50,000,000 people what they must do regardless of how distasteful it may be to them. That is not government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We are not going to degrade and mongrelize our South to satisfy the whims of an appointed group who is working only to further the interest of their political party with utter disregard to law or precedent. You people of the North must not forget that when States Rights are thrown into the scrap heap, you are losing your rights as well as we are, and centralized government will apply both North and South.

The government tried for years to enforce prohibition, spending millions to enforce and losing billions in taxes, but it was a complete failure, because the people did not want it. Integration will fail also, because 50,000,000 do not want it, and if you and your kind continue to try to ram it down our throats, God only knows what the outcome will be. I

am sure it will bring no good to anyone, and the Negro will probably lose more than anyone else.

George W. Seabrook Jr.
Rockville.

Lillian Smith
Old Screamer Mountain
Clayton, Georgia

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 19, 1957

Dear Miss Reid:

How very nice to hear from you again. Paula Snelling and I often talk of you. Only a week or two ago, we were saying to each other, How nice it would be to see Miss Rebecca Reid. We thought perhaps one of these days we might drive by Sumter and drop in for a talk with you. But I don't know when that will be. For, just now, I am hard at work trying to complete my novel, One Hour. It is a book deeply concerned with the primitive layer of men's minds: the mob-thinking part of the human being. There is only a little about race in it: but I think it may make a more profound impression by my showing that this kind of thinking occurs whenever men let themselves become obsessed by one idea, and especially an idea that concerns their own body image.

I was on Dave Garroway's early morning show about two weeks ago: when he had one hour on "Integration." Because I had been working on the networks to let white southerners who oppose segregation speak out, they asked me. When they announced that I was to be on the program, the heavens fell in Dixie: NBC received telephone calls by the dozen from TV stations and from prominent businessmen insisting that I be taken off the program and some insisted that there not be a program at all. To show how widespread this reaction was, not widespread (that word is wrong) how intensive it was: I was in the office of a prominent New Yorker who is a North Carolinian by birth and schooling. He received that day (the day before the show) four calls from North Carolina urging him to "use all the influence you can muster" to get that show off the program and especially to get me off. Both Republicans and Democrats called him. He is a real liberal and refused to help them. He is also one of my warmest friends. So he told me frankly about it.

I am very disturbed about this conspiracy of silence; more disturbed than I am about the working out of the Court's decision. For until the white people of the South who oppose segregation can speak out we shall ALWAYS HAVE SEGREGATION. We can change public opinion only by speaking out and if we cannot speak out, then how on earth is public opinion to be changed? By Negroes and Northerners? Of course it cannot come about that way. The "line" of the White Citizens Councils (and politicians) is: Let the Negroes speak; let the white northerners speak; but don't let any white southerner who opposes segregation and says so aloud get on TV and radio network or in mass magazine. Of course they cannot get on their local stations and in their local newspapers. Atlanta Constitution and Journal have not printed a letter of mine in nine years. When I speak in Georgia they never report my speeches. When I speak in another state and the news comes from the other state's news agencies, they will report it.

Now--back to NBC's show: They asked me to come up to speak out against segregation. I worked two days on me little five minutes' speech, putting it plainly but as tactfully for the sake of southerners as I could. It was ruled out, after the telephone calls; they dared not put me off--they were afraid of the furor I might be able to cook up--but they cut me down to answering two questions put to me by Dave: one was silly and gave me little chance to say anything; the other was on the mob and I did the best I could; the third one was to be on segregation but Dave cut me off, thanked me, and did not ask it.

I am hoping that many white southerners will write Dave Garroway and tell him they were glad he had a program on integration but they felt he had too much from Senator Eastland (who was given the biggest spot) and too little from Lillian Smith. Ask them to try again and not listen to the telephone calls they get putting the pressure on them: that many white southerners are longing to hear their thoughtful citizens speak out, not only to the nation but to the South itself.

But out good people seem so passive, so inert, so afraid to do even these small things which they could do without harm to themselves for these letters are all kept confidential. Every letter Dave read that morning -- and he read four or five from the South--was strongly opposed to integration, most were stupid and ill informed, made up of mob opinion. Not one decent, good, well informed person did he quote. Not even against mob violence. This seems pretty bad to me.

without giving names

As you see, I am still deeply concerned. I am to speak in Little Rock on the 29th. I hope I have a chance then to say something helpful and encouraging both to Little Rock and to our country. I'll ask Paula Snelling to send you several of my recent speeches. One given at commencement in Atlanta at Atlanta University--not a word of which was reported in the Atlanta newspapers or over radio or TV.

My warmest regards to you. You knew I had had a long siege with cancer? I seem actually to be well; even Memorial up in New York is about to believe it, too. I still go there and to Atlanta for frequent tests of all kinds. My energy is back again; indeed, I feel almost as energetic as I used to be in the South Today days!

Paula sends her regards, too.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.
WAlnut 7963.

FOR A. M. RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Following is the text of a letter sent by the Southern Regional Council to State Chamber of Commerce presidents in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia:

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of your State, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression, and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor, Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development,

and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our state bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural, and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age, rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will

need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

APPLICATIONS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Elizabeth Henderson 7420 S.W. 52 Avenue So. Miami, Florida	Accepted
Sue Warner 1145 N.W. 1st St. Miami 36, Fla.	Accepted
Elizabeth Edwards 145 Chestnut St. Concord, N.C.	Accepted
Evadney Curlin 1395 N.W. 68th Terrace Miami 47, Florida	Pending

Applications Through the Southern Regional Council

Dana Horn - Arkansas Council
Maynard O. Welch - Arkansas Council
Marion Watson - Arkansas Council

Carolyn Meeker - South Carolina Council

Mary Alice Brown - Louisiana Council

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Affiliated State Organizations

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Herbert Davidson, Chairman
c/o News-Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G.E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chairman
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Sec.
1579 Parsons Place, N.W. - Apt. 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Board of Trade Annex Bldg., Rm. 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Ex. Sec.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Rev. Leon Russell, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Southern Regional Council
Affiliated State Organizations (continued)

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. Richard J. Foster, Chairman
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Virginia Division, SRC

Rev. W. Carrol Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Hours of Work

The Southern Regional Council office is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- - - - - -

Overtime

It is not the policy of the Southern Regional Council to pay for overtime. For clerical personnel, where overtime is authorized in advance compensatory time off is earned but should be taken within about a week, work permitting. Special circumstances for a professional person should be discussed with such person's superior.

- - - - - -

Salary Payments

It is the policy of the Southern Regional Council to pay the staff by check on the fifteenth and the last day of the month. Whenever the fifteenth or the last day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, pay checks are written on the day preceding that Saturday, Sunday or holiday.

If a payday should fall within a vacation period, then check for that pay period may be given to the staff member on the day he leaves for his vacation, if that is preferred by him.

- - - - - -

Travel Expenses

It is the policy of the Southern Regional Council to reimburse the staff for travel and actual expenses in connection with field work for the Council.

Ordinary travel is paid on the basis of six cents per mile if travel is by automobile, and for the actual cost of ticket if travel is by train, bus or plane. Actual expenses are paid for hotel, meals, tips, etc. in connection with official duties while on field trips.

Per diem in lieu of hotels, meals, tips, taxicabs may be authorized.

It is the policy to reimburse members of the Board of Directors and Members of the Executive Committee for travel and actual expense when attending official meetings at Council headquarters or at some other designated place.

All expenses should be itemized on the expense voucher provided by the Council and presented to the Secretary-Treasurer for reimbursement before the last day of the month.

If it is necessary to secure an advance toward travel, request should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer as far as possible in advance of the time the check is needed.

Incidental Expenses

If any member of the staff has to attend a luncheon or dinner in connection with his official duties, the cost of the meal will be paid by the Council.

- - - - - -

Holidays

The office of the Southern Regional Council is closed on the following holidays:

New Year's Day

Good Friday

Independence Day

Labor Day

Thanksgiving Day and the Friday following

Christmas Day (and whenever practical, Christmas Eve)

Whenever a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday may be taken. Holidays falling on Saturday may be observed upon the Friday before the holiday. Other special religious holidays may be observed by persons affected upon authorization.

- - - - - -

General Policies

Each employee of the Southern Regional Council who is serving in a permanent status earns both vacation and sick leave at the rate of one and one-half work days for each full month of service. Vacation and sick leaves are not granted to temporary employees. A temporary employee who subsequently is employed on a permanent basis will be credited with any accumulated vacation or sick leave he may have accrued on the date of permanent employment.

Records are kept by the Secretary-Treasurer of all absences from the office on work days. The attached form (SRC 8) is used for this purpose.

An employee will be charged with vacation or sick leave only for absences on those days upon which he would otherwise work and receive pay. No charge will be made against vacation for absences on holidays, Saturdays, Sundays, or other non-work days.

An employee who is absent from the office on official business is not considered on leave.

Vacation

Employees of the Southern Regional Council may take their vacations at any time that will least interfere with the efficient operation of the office.

Requests for leave of any duration should be made in writing in advance to the Secretary-Treasurer and requests for leave of more than two days should be made in writing at least ten days ahead. This will allow time for securing approval.

If not taken, vacation may accumulate up to 24 work days. Accrued vacation in excess of 24 days will be forfeited.

If an employee resigns or is asked to resign from his position, he is entitled to receive pay for all of his accrued vacation which has not been taken, up to, and including the date of his leaving.

Sick Leave

Sick leave with pay is allowed whenever an employee is incapacitated for performance of duties due to sickness, injury, or when some member of his immediate family has a contagious disease, is seriously ill, or dies.

Notification of absence on account of sickness shall be given to the Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible on the first day of absence. On the first day of work after illness, employee will turn in "Record of Leave" to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Sick leave may accumulate up to a total of 48 work days. Untaken sick leave beyond this total is forfeited.

If an employee has a serious illness which keeps him away from the office for a period of time beyond the sick leave accrued to his credit, the Executive Director may approve either of the following plans:

(1) Leave without pay, after all accumulated sick leave and vacation have been exhausted.

(2) Sick leave advanced, up to 20 work days, with the understanding that the employee will remain with the Council until sick leave has been earned, or that adjustment will be made in final salary.

When sickness occurs within a vacation period, the period of illness may, upon written authorization, be charged as sick leave, and the charge against the vacation reduced accordingly. Application for substitution of sick leave for vacation shall be made immediately after the expiration of the vacation period.

When an employee resigns, all accrued sick leave is forfeited at the time of resignation.

Maternity Leave

In cases of maternity leave, the Executive Director may grant leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed eight months after all accrued sick leave and vacation have been taken.

Leave Without Pay

Leave without pay for reasons other than sick leave, may be granted with approval of the Executive Director.

An employee returning from leave of absence without pay will be credited with any accumulated sick leave he had accrued when granted leave of absence.

Termination of Employment

If an employee resigns his position with the Southern Regional Council, it is expected that minimum notice of two weeks will be given; if it is necessary to reduce staff, the employee laid off will be given at least two weeks notice. In instances of dismissal, where it seems advisable for the employee to leave immediately, he will be paid for the notification period.

As stated above, an employee whose services are terminated voluntarily or involuntarily will be paid for all of his accrued vacation at the time of his leaving. Any accrued sick leave is forfeited.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

SALARY SCALE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -- $10,000 - $12,000

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS -- $7,000 - $9,000
($250 increments every year until top grade reached)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT -- $6,000 - $8,000
($200 increments every year until top grade reached)

SECRETARY-TREASURER -- $4,000 - $6,000
($200 increments every year until top grade reached)

STENOGRAPHERS -- $3,000 - $4,000
($100 increments every year until top grade reached)

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS -- $2,700 - $3,200
($100 increments every year until top grade reached)

MANAGING EDITOR OF NEW SOUTH -- $5,000 -
(Upper limit not set by personnel committee. Recommend $5,000 - $6,500; $250 increments every year until top grade reached)

RESEARCH ASSISTANT -- $4,000 -
(Job not yet classified by personnel committee. Recommend $4,000 - $5,500; $150 increments every year until top grade reached)

IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK -- $5,000 -
(Upper limit not set by personnel committee. Recommend $5,000 - $6,500; $200 increments every year until top grade reached)

April 19, 1956

NAME	QUOTA	AMOUNT RAISED August 1, 1956	AMOUNT RAISED September 1, 1956
ALABAMA	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,675.25	
ARKANSAS	3,500.00		$ 1,580.75
FLORIDA	3,500.00		4,704.21
GEORGIA	3,500.00		3,813.74
KENTUCKY	2,000.00	2,065.16	
LOUISIANA	2,000.00		2,052.15
MISSISSIPPI	3,500.00		1,518.42
NORTH CAROLINA	3,500.00		2,873.55
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,500.00		3,382.78
TENNESSEE	1,500.00	976.39	
TEXAS	3,500.00		2,347.75
VIRGINIA	3,500.00		4,111.17
	$36,000.00	$ 5,716.80	$26,384.52 5,716.80 $32,101.32

QUOTA:	$36,000.00
AMOUNT RAISED:	32,101.32
BALANCE	$ 3,898.68

September 8, 1956

‡ See Alternates

See Article X

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR STATE AFFILIATES OF
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is _____
an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of _____ a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; stated in its corporate charter as follows "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of _____ (name of organization) _____

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be ($5.00), which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

‡ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary, and associate executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretaries shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization between membership meetings shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each annual membership meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the executive secretary two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman, and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary and associate executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other

normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ALTERNATES

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only

two years. The first Board shall be elected after adoption of these By-Laws, and election may occur by mail ballot.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Board by a majority of Board members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

Insert 20 here

The active support of the Council's legislative program is a natural outgrowth of the positions of the president and executive secretary of the State Association. The President of the Citizens Councils (State Senator W. M. Rainach) is Chairman of the Legislative Segregation Commission. The Executive Secretary of the Councils is Counsel for the Commission. Thus it is not suprising that the announced legislative program of the Councils is identical to the earlier recommendations of the Legislative Segregation Commission. And to this state commission, rather than to the Citizens' Councils, must go the credit for the success of this program. ~~In turn,~~ From the above it must be assumed that, as in many other states, the Citizens' Council movement in Louisiana is closely connected with the political life of the state. This political connection, however, seems to be a loose one at this point and does not seem to be backed by considerable grass roots strength. Though the memberships claims are high there are none of the local partisan system + active, which are in evidence in Miss, Ala, + South Carolina. Nor does there seem to be any indication on the part of the St. Assoc. to create these incidents + emotions which are frequently used in other areas to generate interest + partisp. on the part of individuals + local Councils.

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Texas Council on Human Relations.

1956-57 Fiscal Year

SRC Allocation 10,000

State Obligation 6,500.00

Amount Spent As of 1 April 4,792

Amount Raised As of 1 April No report

Balance due 5,208 *

Balance to be raised

Special Agreement (if any):

* Including $1875 forfeited professional salary, to be negotiated in terms of Consultant service

Total Membership as of 1 April

* *

1955-56 Fiscal Year

Membership 201

Allocated from SRC 11,800.00

15 July 56

Raised by State 3,000.00

TOTAL 14,800.00

* *

1954-55 Fiscal Year

Membership

Allocated from SRC

Raised by State 2,541.69

TOTAL

1491M-April 1946

COPY COPY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington 25

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Received
July 28, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that you are exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

Accordingly, you will not be required to fil income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the collector of internal revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

Furthermore, under substantially identical authority contained in sections 1426 and 1607 of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of the Social Security Act, the employment taxes imposed by such statutes are not applicable to remuneration for services performed in your employ so long as you meet the conditions prescribed above for retention of an exempt status for income tax purposes.

You will be required, however, to file annually, beginning with your current accounting period, an information return on Form 990 with the collector of internal revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the collector and is required to be filed on or before the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting period.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23(o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and corresponding provisions or prior revenue acts.

Bequests, legacies, devises or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in arriving at the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 812(d) and 861(a)(3) of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. Gifts of property to

you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 1004(a)(2)(B) and 1004(b)(2) and (3) of the Code and/or corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E.J. Maclarney (sp?)
Deputy Commissioner

Race Relations Department

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM
FROM
JOHN HOPE, II

TO: Mr. Fred Routh

RE: Texas Workshop

DATE: 3/19/56.

Here's my Texas statement,

Thanks for your recent note. "Cool, Man!"
Ha! Ha!

John

Tex

Texas State Workshop

On Friday evening March 16th the Executive Committee and several members of the Board and Advisory Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations met with the program director, two consultants, Mrs. Bonita Valien (Fisk) and Dr. A. Lee Coleman, (University of Kentucky) and Dr. C. H. Parrish (SRC) at a dinner meeting at the University of Texas Tea House. The main purpose was to get acquainted, to orient the consultants on the present commission program and the racial situation in Texas, and to place before them the major problems and issues upon which ~~they~~ Board + Staff wished guidance at the Board and Staff Workshop the following day.

Both by the statements made and by implication, the tones of frustration and futility were ~~repictured~~ registered in the face of the violent activities of the WCC group in East Texas and the obstructive efforts of the "Shivers Machine." As the consultant team deftly queried the group ostensibly for clarification but also as a means of breaking up the problems into more manageable parts for constructive and systematic discussion the next day, one could definitely feel a shift toward the positive analytical step-by-step consideration of various specific aspects of program. This characterized the workshop proper from beginning to end.

The Saturday Workshop in a sense "started in a run" with widespread, thoughtful participation and a notably and satisfying absence of speech - making and exhorting. The areas of specific experience and competence of our consultants complemented each other in a way that made possible a quality of intensive coverage of specific questions and a wide range of separate problems far beyond our expectations. At lunch in reply to my query of the President, Mrs. Crate, as to whether we were accomplishing what was desired, she said, "you have already covered much more than we had expected."

Thereafter, the discussion picked up speed continuing until it had to be terminated because of plane schedules at 5 p.m. It was further gratifying that the members stood around talking with consultants and each other for a considerable time after the meeting was formally closed. In short, it was a difficult meeting to close.

In my opinion, it gave a decided morale boost to Board and Staff; sharpened their perspective and strengthened their positive motivation by clarifying their approach and providing specific guidance in the particulars of technique and selection of program areas for concentration; clarified the roles of Board and Staff in program development; and revealed the potential resources available through other organizations, mass media, etc.

Tex

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-6287
504 W. 24th
Austin, Texas

October 9, 1956

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth
Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco
Miss Laura Edwards
Waco
Thomas S. Friedman
Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall
A. E. McMillan
Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio
O. A. Rowe
Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
Houston
Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I had hoped this letter would find me in the joyous position of screaming: "We made it!" But it seems I didn't wait long enough because it looks like it will be towards the end of October before we reach the magic figure of $3, 500.

We did receive the long overdue $500 that had been promised for our summer project. We still need about that much, but I am optimistic.

I hope Dr. Mitchell has conveyed to you the interest that our Texas Board has shown in the "Consultant Plan." The Board officially voted to launch into the idea of replacing Mr. Holbert with consultants scattered in the most strategic areas of Texas. But regretably at the very time when the motion was acted upon, there was no Negro member of the Board present. This made some of us feel that it would be wise to have this action reaffirmed at our next Board meeting when Negro members certainly will be present.

I made a special trip to Huntsville and was happy to learn that Mrs. Aycox liked the idea of having consultants. Nevertheless, I am expected to have more information concerning the Consultant Plan when next we meet. Could you or Dr. Parrish kindly give me the basic features (qualifications, remuneration, etc.)?

More will follow in my next letter.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Ed G. Kloppe

EGK:sl

Mr. Dent:

We reaffirm the action taken at the Mammoth Cave meeting, August 16-18, 1955, in which the Executive Committee recognized its responsibility in requiring the states to meet their pro rata share within each fiscal year, and that in 1956 the staff be given power to use its discretion as to states which might have this extended one month; that will be October 31st.

Beconded by Mr. Brazeal. Unanimously approved.

Tex

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

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Waco

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San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

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Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

October 10, 1956

Dear Fred:

In yesterday's letter I mentioned writing more later; this is my effort to quickly bring several other things to your attention. Unfortunately, Mrs. Lewis could not be in the office today, so content yourself with my typing...

When Dr. Mitchell was here we asked about the possibility of giving Sam Gibbs one more $200 check for the month of September. This was prompted by the fact that we had not lused ;up all the funds which would have come our way if another Exec. Director had replaced Tom S. immediately (you lwill remember that from Feb. May there was only half-salary being paid to yours truly) If Mr. Gibbs were to get this $200 for September, he would then feel freer to employ typing assistance down in Houston where he is teaching again. It seems to be coming rather slow; I had hoped that a portion of his manuscript would be in the Editorial Committee's hands by now. Dr. Mitchell suggested that such a request would be honored. Did he ever mention it to you? I want to hasten and add that perhaps he, Dr. M., was expecting Mrs. Crate or me to take up the matter in a letter. But perhaps he did mention it nevertheless.

Now this second question there should be no question on, I hope. Mrs. Lombard's salary was stopped as of July 31. In submitting Mrs. Lewis' namek it was request-that her salary should be begin as of August 1. However, to the best of my recollection, her salary began on Sept. 1st. Now she put in some work during August (in fact, she put in overtime during the last week) and it would ease our financial strain considerably if your bookkeeping would permit that August check to still come through.

In this envelope I am inclosing a list of addresses which I hope will be a welcome sight. These names should all be on the NEW SOUTH subscription list, those that are not, could they be placed on the list and then send us a billing and we will forward the check.

Sincerely Ed

Evans, Dr. E. B. Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas

Johnson, Mrs. P. D. 1802 Grafton, Marshall, Texas

Room 208

Schmidt, Mr. Fred, CIO State Council 1011 San Jacinto St. Austin, Texas

Wesley, Mr. Carter, Box 3086, Houston

White, Mr. L. J. 1191 Navasota, Austin

Johnson, Mrs. C. L. Box 181, Conroe

Winn, Mrs. H. D. 2903 Flora, Dallas

Johnson, Mrs. P. D. 1802 Grafton, Marshall

Crossman, Jerome K. Rep. Nat'l Bank Bldg. Dallas

Davis, Mr. Wesley C. S. M. U. Dallas

Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. 4104 Bute, Houston

Ward, Dr. R. H. 2411 Dowling, Houson, Texas

Goodloe, Miss Louise, YWCA, Corpus Christi

Rublee, Mrs. Mary, 118 W. Malone, San Antonio

Smith, Mr. Ernest A. 130 N. Mesquite Street, San Antonio

Black, Dr. J. H. 1405 Medical Arts Bldg. Dallas

Carhahan, Mr. W. G. University Methodist Church, Austin

Berkley, Mrs. Ruby, 2921 Thomas Avenue, Dallas

Anderson Mrs. Pearl C. 2835 Dathe Street, Dallas

Battle, Mrs. G. M. 2616 Hibernia, Dallas

Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. 1729 Levee Street, Houston

Lewis, Mr. Marvin, 2306 Poplar Street, Dallas

Wherritt, Mrs. Frank 2054 W. Main Ave. Houston, Texas

Hobmes, Mrs. Nellie, 2309 Loraine, Houston

Lipps, Rev. Walter, 535 Bandara Rd. San Antonio 1-A

Norris, Dr. Clarence W. Dean St. Phillips College 2111 Nevada Street
San Antonio 3

Rowe, Mr. O. A. 3419 Cleburne Street, Houston, Texas

Moore, Dr. O. J. 504 W. Methvin, Longview

Law, Dr. Thelma Patton 3247 Truxillo, Houston, Texas

Barrow, John G. and Ethel G. 4509 Crestway Dr. Austin, Texas

Webb, Miss Ivor V. 2115 E. Alabama St. Houston, Texas

Covington, Mrs. B. J. 2219 Dowling Street, Houston, Texas

Greer, Mrs. W. R. 6139 Northam Way, Houston 21, Texas

Wherritt, Mrs. Frank, 2054 West Main, Houston 6, Texas

Bowie, Mrs. A. E. 3503 Ruth Street, Houston, Texas

Spivey, Mr. L. H. 1006 Sampson Street, Houston, Texas

Hoggatt, Mr. S. L. 2016 E. Alabama Stret, Houston, Texas

Rowe, Mr. Robert L. 1203 Cotton Street, Austin, Texas

Ames, Lulu Daniel, 206 East 10th Street, Austin, Texas

Thode, Mr. Wayne E. 5104 Fairview Dr. Austin, Texas

Ledbetter, Mr. Robert E. 1515 West 30th Austin, Texas

Anderson, Mr. M. J. 1176 San Bernard, Austin, Texas

Fridge, Mrs. Hazel, 2206 San Antonio, Austin, Texas

Ross, Mrs. S. H. 1518 Saulnir Street, Houston, Texas

Rayzor, Mrs. Eugenia Porter, 3207 Groreland Lane, Houston

Eidson, Mrs. C. D. 3625 Castle Drive, Waco

Riley, Rev. B. R. 2100 2nd Avenue, Dallas

Clark, Dr. L. J. 1421 14th Street, Huntsville

Hurdle, Mr. I. Q. 1101 East Crockett, San Antonio

Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H.M.P. TSU, Houston

Thompson, Mrs. Constance 1303 Bayon, Houston

Edwards, Miss Laura, 3019 Homan, Waco

Hanna, Mrs. John M. 3307 Drexel, Dallas

McLeod, Mr. J. D. 805 19 1/2 Street, Huntsville

Campbell, Mrs. Pauline W. TSU, Houston

Aycox, Mrs. N. B. TSU, Houston

Barnwell, Dr. F. Rivers 1328 Louisiana, Fort Worth

Stroud, Mrs. Tommie, 2524 Old Oaks Dr. Waco

Kilgore, Dr. W. J. 3409 Lyle, Waco

Shaw, Mr. Charles A. 2206 Dowling, Houston

Consultant Serv

cc: FBR
JH

February 1, 1957

Mr. James H. Tipton
Associate Professor
Willimantic State Teachers College
Willimantic, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Tipton:

Thanks for your letter. A copy of Integration North and South has been sent.

We strongly share your view that Southern school leaders ought to have consultative services available to them, and, within our limitations, we are undertaking to provide some assistance of this kind. The parallel with the work of the BIE has occurred to us; Fred Routh here is a great admirer of what he saw of it, and I know of it by reputation.

I am passing your letter along to Fred and to John Hope, who has the main responsibility for our consultant effort. You will probably be hearing from one or both of them.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

WILLIMANTIC ST
WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT

January 26, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.-Room 472
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is my check for 40 cents. I shall be glad for you to send me a copy of your book, Integration North and South.

Also, I wrote recently to Mr. Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, suggesting that he initiate a service as part of the U.S. Office of Education to offer aid to school systems wishing to desegregate. The Clinton, Tennessee experience will doubtless be repeated with variations. I am convinced that there are many school leaders who would ask for consultation services if they were available, to help them move along the road toward desegregation in conformity with law.

I suggested to Mr. Folsom something along the lines that the Bureau for Intercultural Education used to provide as a privately supported agency. The effectiveness of that service in Gary, Indiana, which was similar in some ways to Clinton, was described in my book Community in Crisis.

It seems to me that the U.S. Office of Education might be the best agency to provide such a service. Up to now I have not heard from Mr. Folsom. Which leads me to wonder if you are able to provide any such consultation to school leaders in the South who might request it. I failed to ask George Mitchell about this for some reason when he was here last fall.

I imagine the Southern Regional Council is more suspect even than the U.S. Office of Education. However, I would not be surprised if there were school leaders who would wish such a service. And, you may be offering it already. I would be much interested in hearing from you about this.

By the way, do you know the story of the Bureau for Intercultural Education as it operated from 1945 to 1951? I should thinkk you do and also it seems to me this experience could offer something of value to people of your philosophy and aim there.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Tipton
Associate Professor

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

New World Foundation

41 HAWTHORN STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

March 6, 1957

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E., room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I came back from a trip to New York, where Harold Fleming and I had the good luck of a brief visit to celebrate the grant, and a weekend at Vassar, to find your entertaining note of February 27. It is fine indeed to know that now you are enabled to "save the South" and I shall watch this procedure with enthusiasm. I was going to say that we should all meet for a celebration after you have saved the South but I'm not sure I shall still be around at that time so perhaps we had better meet while you are in the process of doing so.

It would be nice to have the list of individuals that the Governor of Georgia had in mind when he told his legislature "you now stand with the nation's great".

Well, anyway, I know that you are all going to keep up your gallant work and I hope that somehow you will also be able to survive in the process, on the strength of the marvelous and saving sense of humor which delighted me so much during my visit in Atlanta.

Yours,

Katharine

Katharine Taylor

KT/kb

Tex

March 15, 1957

Rev. Edwin C. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing an application for membership from a person out in Dallas. It just goes to show that it pays to be an affiliate of the S.R.C.

I look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future, when we hold the state staff conference here in Atlanta. The date has not yet been determined, but will be in the next day or two and you will hear from us.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Tenn

April 9, 1957

Mrs. Molly Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Molly:

We have just recently learned that a chap who used to be an executive with the Virginia Council of Churches in the field of race relations has moved to a rather small parish in Alabama. He would, I believe, make an excellent Director for the Tennessee Council. I do not know that he is available, but you might write him and inquire about his availability.

Reverend C. Emerson Smith
Presbyterian Church
P. O. Box 1587
Foley, Alabama.

He is a truly fine individual and a very able person in our field of interest.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

cc: Reverend C. Emerson Smith

FBR:mm

Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh.
Signed in his absence.

Koinonia

April 9, 1957

Mr. Cornelius C. Tarplee
Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Neal:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to Bishop Claiborne; I believe it is a good one. I note that you sent a similar letter to Bishop Stuart. I wonder if it would be possible to suggest to the Bishops that they issue a joint statement urging the upholding of law and order and the ending of violence in the Americus community. I dropped a note to Bishop Hobson up in Cincinnati and suggested that he might, as a brother Bishop, drop them a note suggesting such action.

This morning we received in the mail our annual contribution from the National Council of the Episcopal Church of $1000.00. Believe me, this is a great aid to us and a contribution which we particularly appreciate. Harold Fleming will write an official note of thanks to the National Council itself, but I wanted you to know how much we appreciated this donation.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.
April 2, 1957

The Rt. Rev. Randolph Claiborne
2744 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Bishop Claiborne:

On a recent trip through the South I was able to stop off and visit with Paul Rich and Clarence Jordan in Americus. I was tremendously moved by the calm courage displayed there, but I was equally horrified at the repeated murderous attacks which seem to go on unchecked. I know that you have the situation under your careful scrutiny. What, if anything, would you suggest could be done? It would seem to me that some statements by prominent local people demanding that affairs be conducted in the spirit of preserving law and order, might help a great deal in influencing the officers to try to give more protection. Your opinion in this matter will certainly be valuable information for me, because I might have an opportunity to pass it on to several concerned people in various parts of the country who have written me in inquiry.

I am writing a letter similar to this to Bishop Stuart, because I know that he shares your concern.

Respectfully,

Cornelius C. Tarplee
Associate Secretary
Division of Christian
Citizenship

cc: Mr. Fred Routh

National Council of the Protest Epis Church

Signed in Mr. Tarplee's absence

Duplicate

Loyola University

April 17, 1957

Father L. J. Twomey, S.J.
Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University in the South
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Father Twomey:

It was great to see you while I was in New Orleans. These are copies of the letters I promised to write. Hope they bring you success.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

31 UNION SQUARE WEST NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TWAYNE PUBLISHERS, INC.

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September 23, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

You may be surprised to hear from me. I had written to Mr. George Mitchell from the time I started my book, AMERICA'S TENTH MAN. He was very encouraging all along. I last heard from him December 27, 1956. Sorry he did not see the book before he left.

Congratulations to you for new post. The work you are doing now is making history. I am happy to see you there.

By this time, I am sure you have a copy of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN in your office. I started this tremendous job soon after we returned from the New York University European Workshop with Dr. Arndt. I saw our problems here at home more clearly while we were there, although you and Dr. Arndt did not quite appreciate some of my solo jaunts to do my own fact-finding.

I am very pleased that the Nation as a whole thinks my idea is a needy one. The reviews coming from as far South as St. Petersberg, Florida, and as far North as Toronto, Canada have been too good to believe. You may have seen some of them. The Board of Education of New York City accepted the book for use in the public schools soon after its release February 12, 1957. The libraries here also have it. This is true of cities in the West too. Many universities are using the book. One of my biggest thrills came when I found it in the library at Wayne University. This was not one of my dreams when I graduated. There is much in the book about Atlanta.

Can you find a place for AMERICA'S TENTH MAN to any extent in your educational program? My reasons for telling this American story are more real today than ever before.

Please let me hear from you regarding this matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Lucille A. Chambers (formerly Norman)

Lucille Arcola Chambers

Please reply to:
120-21 194 Street
St. Albans, L.I., N.Y.

A pictorial review of ONE-TENTH of a nation.

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

Foreword by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The Negro contribution to American life today.

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Compiled and Edited by Lucille Arcola Chambers

$7.50

America's Tenth Man

A Pictorial Review of One-Tenth of a Nation Presenting the Negro Contribution to American Life Today

Edited and Compiled by Lucille A. Chambers

Foreword by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

This volume has been compiled in an effort to present a composite portrait of the American Negro today – picturing him at work and at play, in every field of activity to which the roads are at last clearing. Approximately 1000 photographs have been assembled, revealing the extent of his participation in everyday life in the United States.

The record of achievement is an impressive one and destined to become even more so. Still, in no way does this pictorial document seek to prove that the Negro lives in the best of all possible worlds in this country, to which he has contributed so much in the three hundred years since his ancestors were first brought as slaves to an alien land. The emphasis throughout has been on the positive aspects of his life here, on the victories, not the defeats, in his unending struggle to achieve first-class citizenship, a goal toward which he has been helped by his government.

It was during the editor's travels abroad (in Germany, South America, and the Caribbean area) that she realized how widespread was the information about the negative factors of the American Negro's existence. Her descriptions of his changing position in American society were often met with open doubt. In many places visited, one of the first questions asked her was "What are the colored people 'allowed' to do in the United States?" It became clear to her that many people outside our country – as indeed many within – are informed about the publicized problems, but know little or nothing about the solid achievements of one-tenth of a nation.

This work will contribute to the emerging consciousness on the part of all of us of the true picture of the Negro people, it will inform and enlighten and inspire Negroes and whites both, so as to speed the day when no citizens of the United States will bear a label but that of *American*.

TWAYNE PUBLISHERS, INC.
31 UNION SQUARE WEST
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

From the Foreword

by

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

In the United Nations it is my duty to represent the United States in relations with seventy-eight other nations. There are few aspects of American life that interest the representatives of those nations more than the way in which our country is moving toward real equality regardless of race.

America's Tenth Man tells about that movement, showing in hard facts where the Negro citizens of America stand today in their steady march toward an equal share in the American heritage.

The experience of America which the United Nations delegates have gained has helped to dispel some of the crude myths of racial domination with which communism has sought to besmirch America's image around the world. They know that while much remains to be done, we will never go back.

At the United Nations and in diplomatic and economic aid jobs the world over, Americans of all races bear witness to the same truths. We never try to present a picture of perfection to the world, but we do try to reflect faithfully the image of an America in which the horizons of human freedom for every citizen are without limit. In this effort, the heartening facts which Miss Chambers' book so vividly presents will be a great help to us all.

—MAIL COUPON BELOW—

TWAYNE PUBLISHERS, INC.
31 Union Square West
New York 3, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please send me ..... copy/ies of *America's Tenth Man* compiled by Lucille A. Chambers, at $7.50 per copy.

I enclose $..... in check or money order.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY & ZONE ..... STATE .....

LAC.

VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, BOSTON
NOVEMBER 16-19, 1954 ?

16th - Richmond Virginia.	Meeting arranged by Emerson Smith of key people in that area. Address: 109 West Grace Street, Richmond 20, Virginia Telephone 3-0274
	Driving to Washington, D. C. arriving there in late afternoon
Washington, D. C.	Staying at Cosmos Club, 2120 Massachusetts Ave. N. W. DUpont 7-7783 overnight
8:00 p.m. *	Speaking at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. for Irene Osborne about how the Clearing House's national organizations can help their local organizations do a good job about school desegregation.
17 - 19	leaving Washington Flying to Boston around 6:00 a.m. arriving there around 10:36.
Boston, Mass.	
12:00	Luncheon meeting of the Committee on Inter-Professional Relations, Sheraton Plaza Hotel.
	Staying at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Copley Square. COpley 7-5300
6:00	Dinner with members of the Civil Rights Panel in the main dining room of the Sheraton Plaza Hotel
8:00	NAIRO panel session

Address you requested:

Mrs. Catherine T. Johnson
39 Kirkland Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts (mother of Otis Johnson - student who worked on the CEP study)
Telephone: Kirkland 7-6128

*Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
104 "C" Street, N. W.
Washington 2, D. C. LIncoln 3-2773

FRED ROUTH - Virginia, Washington, Boston, South Carolina

November 14-24, 1954

15 - 16:	Richmond, Virginia.	C. Emerson Smith, 109 West Grace Street, Richmond 20, Virginia, Telephone 3-0274
16:	Washington, D.C.	Evening - Cosmos Club, 2120 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Telephone 7-7783 overnight
17 - 19:	Boston, Mass.	NAIRO panel session - Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, Telephone: Copley 7-5300
19:	Washington, D. C.	Evening - Cosmos Club overnight
20:	Greenville, S. C.	Richard Foster, Chairman, SRC State Division, Box 1325, Curb Market Building, Telephone 5-3011
21:	Same as above	Same as of above
22:	Columbia, S. C.	Mrs. E. H. Spearman, 3315 Colin Kelly Drive (home) 1508 Lady Street (temporary or permanent office)
23:		En route to Atlanta
24:		Atlanta
25 - 28:		Miami, Florida

RECEIVED AUG 25 1956

V.C.H.R. Newsletter

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 100 E. Franklin St., Richmond 19, Va.
An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council

Vol. 1, No. 3 *** August, 1956

OPTIMISM FROM AN OUTSIDER

After a 1500-mile trip through Virginia, an experienced writer from beyond the Potomac (James Rorty) reported many signs of hope in the spotty racial picture. Writing in the June Commentary, Mr. Rorty said that "Virginia entered the election year of 1956 facing South and behaving as if it were possible to march backward in time." But he concluded: "Practically all of the decisive economic and social forces in Virginia -- the industries of its Tidewater cities, the pull of its Northern markets, the influence of its desegregated military installations -- are facing North. Virginia has gained at most a year of grace before desegregation begins. But it has saved its Southern face, which was perhaps what its politicians needed most to do, before getting down to the unfinished business of racial emancipation."

THE HIGH COST OF SAVING FACE

Since May 17, 1954, the process of saving Virginia's "face" has proved to be an expensive business. Today it would help greatly, many believe, if more Virginians would firmly tell their legislators that, having done this dubious job, it is time now to stop wasting thousands and thousands of the taxpayers' dollars in postponing the inevitable. Already the tattered legal broom with which our leaders have tried to brush back the ocean has cost the people upwards of $100,000. After the special session of the General Assembly, according to reliable estimates, the figure will likely be nearer $200,000.

FIELD PROGRAM OFF TO GOOD START

Summer time is often called the "slump season," but for the Council that term would not be a proper description of the past three months of 1956. Late in May the Council began a varied field program aimed at getting several types of action projects under way in selected Virginia communities. Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, a member of the Board now serving as part-time field representative, has already been active in Staunton, Waynesboro, Norfolk, Suffolk, Richmond and Charlottesville. In these areas she has conferred with local members of the Council, held personal interviews with all sorts of leaders, made speeches, and conducted discussions of local problems in the field of human relations. Council members in other places may feel that the time is ripe for a visit from Mrs. Boyle. Any who do are asked to write the Council office in Richmond and tell what they think might be done.

CHARLOTTESVILLE-ALBEMARLE CHAPTER ORGANIZED

On July 26th more than 60 Council members in Charlottesville got together and organized the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter of the Va. Council on Human Relations. Early in August the group held another meeting, attended by 90 persons, to hear Miss Irene Osborne, school integration consultant of the American Friends Service Committee. Since then twelve new members have been added, and plans for several lively local projects are being pushed. Charles Moren serves as temporary President, and Mrs. Morris Brown as Vice-President.

RICHMOND AREA MEETING PLANNED

A meeting of all Council members in the Richmond area is planned for late in September. Details, including the exact time and place, will be sent to these members well in advance.

THANKSGIVING IN AUGUST

We extend a hearty word of thanks to all Council members who have given all sorts of aid to the staff and to the cause of better human relations in Virginia during the past year. Many have enlisted new members, written "letters to the editor", helped with the mailings at the office, and in countless other ways struck quiet and effective blows for simple American fair play. To all of these (too many to mention by name) we say, "Thanks and bravo!"

USC

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

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Executive Director

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New York 17, N. Y.
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9 PARK STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
CApitol 7-3660
Cable address:
UNSERCOM BOSTON

February 21, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for letting me know about the follow-through plans for Virginia. They look good. They are a remarkable indication of how far we have come during the past two years and a real earnest of the cooperative action we have long worked and hoped for. Please keep me in touch with developments and do not hesitate to call on me when indicated.

My first days here have been extremely busy what with Board meetings, getting oriented to new duties and a new pace, and getting settled in the apartment. Things are moving very well and I am pleased with the setup and high on what I am going to be doing.

During the first week of March I will leave for Chicago and I plan to spend two or three weeks in Greater Chicago during which I plan to regain my feel for the area and to talk with local groups about their program plans and possibilities. I will also go up to Madison while out there. Before I leave for this little trek, Mrs. Moore and I would like to move closer to settling on personnel for our Knoxville project. I know we share the feeling that it is imperative that we get a team of topnotch people in the field as soon as possible.

We appreciate the helpful suggestions you made about possible persons for Knoxville and we have weighed some of them along with others we already had. While I was in Philadelphia for the NAIRO meetings I talked informally with several persons there and got some leads. In sifting them, two or three persons have struck us as approximating the kinds of human relations' skills and equipment we would like to have on this project. One of these persons is Galen Martin of the Kentucky Council. We are interested in him as a possible person for one of the spots we have, but before we pursue this possibility any further, we hasten to tell you of our interest and to ask your blessing.

Programs and financial statements filed under Registration Number VFA-010 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Admin.

This is something more than protocol and a demonstration of ethics. Knowing we share the same concerns about "getting on with the business", I feel free to presume upon your understanding and cooperation in this instance.

Please let me have your reactions. As soon as we solve our personnel problems and get the team together, I will let you know the exact dates on which we plan to start field operations. We may have to call on you for some help for briefing before they actually go into the field.

Best personal wishes to yourself and colleagues.

Cordially,

HL

Hylan Lewis
Associate Director
Community Service--USA

HL:hms

CC - Harold Fleming

FBR-Pers-
U of Mi-

Iron Arrow

"THE HIGHEST HONOR ATTAINED BY MEN"
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

March 4, 1957

Dear Member,

A project which has been very close to the hearts of all IRON ARROW members will finally be culminated in the next few weeks. On Friday, March 29, 1957, the University of Miami will unveil and dedicate a memorial in the form of a statue to the late beloved Dr. Bowman Foster Ashe, first president of the University and the founder of IRON ARROW.

Because this memorial was conceived and fostered by the members of IRON ARROW, we have been accorded the honor of participating in the dedication ceremonies. The entire day has been set aside for IRON ARROW. From 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon, our spring semester tapping will be held. At 12:30 p.m., a luncheon and reunion for all IRON ARROW members will be held in the Student Union. Following the luncheon, the dedication and unveiling of the statue of Dr. Ashe will take place at 1:30 p.m. in the facade of Beaumont Lecture Hall.

You are cordially invited to attend all of these ceremonies. This day will serve not only to honor Dr. Ashe, but also to recognize the contributions that IRON ARROW has made to the campus. I am sure, that as a member of IRON ARROW and a loyal supporter of the University, you will attend these ceremonies if it is at all possible. So that we may make reservations for the luncheon, please check the appropriate blanks on the enclosed card and return it to us immediately.

Cordially yours,

Al

Allan M. Herbert
Chief

enclosure

Note: Postage-free envelope enclosed for your convenience.

Requests for Contributions

March 20, 1957

Rabbi Philip Shnairson
Temple Israel
Cathcart at Ridgewood
Orlando, Florida

Dear Phil:

I followed up your suggestion and wrote Rabbi Tanenbaum, your old classmate, about the possibilities of a grant to SRC. Enclosed is a copy of that letter.

Thanks once more for everything.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Memos

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 22, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organizations

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Subj.: State Professional Staff Conference

1. The date for the conference of staff members of SRC's state affiliates has been set for Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21-22. The meeting will start with lunch at Atlanta University Dining room, May 21st. All sessions will be held at Atlanta University. The conference will end by 4:30, May 22nd. Representatives are strongly urged to be present throughout the conference and to plan their travel accordingly.

2. Travel expenses, including room and board at the conference, will be paid by SRC. Participation will be limited to two staff representatives per state. State orgs with only one professional may send only one representative. State orgs with an Executive and an Associate Director may send both. State orgs with an Executive Director and a consultant team may send the Director and one consultant. In the event that a State org is without a Director but has a consultant team, it may send two consultants.

3. The lateness of the date was occasioned by the timing of the spring meeting of the Fund for the Republic's board. By delaying our conference, we hope to be able to brief state staff on the prospects for future financial assistance from SRC.

4. You will receive further information prior to the conference.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

CE-30901

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

May 29, 1957

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President

JOHN M. ELLISON
1st Vice-President

MRS. SARAH PATTON BOYLE
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WILSON M. BROWN
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STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

Dr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Yesterday at its first meeting since our Atlanta conference the Virginia Council's executive committee reviewed its earlier decision and voted unanimously to keep the Council going as a staff operation. The members were greatly encouraged to learn of the new grant to the SRC, and everybody felt that with the $4000 allotment to Virginia we should be able to raise enough in addition (5 or 6 thousand dollars anyway) to keep the agency intact and fairly flourishing on a part-time basis.

Here are the plans as they now stand:

1. The headquarters will be kept at 100 East Franklin and the back room of our present suite will be used as the office, with the front room taken over by a new tenant under an arrangement which will cut our heat and light bill by half and our monthly rent by a little more than half.

2. I will remain as director on a three-day-a-week basis at a salary of $4500, or $2000 less than my present one. (We hope to keep the office open on the other days as well with volunteer help from the Richmond Area Council.)

3. Renewed and redoubled efforts will be made to get sizable donations from local contributors, some of whom may respond more readily now since the need can be pictured as more sharply urgent than ever before.

The executive committee members were gratified by yours and Harold's assurances that we can get enough from our unused secretarial funds to pay for special and part-time secretarial jobs. The bills for these so far have amounted to $405.35, and

if Mrs. Alexander could let us have this much some time in June we would greatly appreciate it. (We'll be glad to send an itemized statement of these, with dates and names, if she wants it.)

Because of the pressure of family duties our office secretary, Mrs. Renick, will not be able to remain with us after June 15. This will be a big blow, and during the summer we'll be doing what we can to recover and carry on, for a while at least, with part-time secretarial help. The executive committee was wondering yesterday if, provided we raise the balance of our $6500 obligation by September 30 (which was $3389.86 on May 1), it would be possible for us to get all the remainder of the $7500 for this year even though all of the $2500 beyond my salary allotment of $5000 is not paid out to an office secretary. If you could talk this over with Harold and let us know what you think, we'd appreciate it.

The Richmond Area Council had a fine meeting this week, with Benjamin Muse, Sunday columnist on Virginia affairs for the Washington Post, as the speaker. Considerable enthusiasm was generated, and the results should have done much to strengthen and hearten the Richmond members.

I forgot to tell you before leaving Atlanta that I talked with Dr. Lunger at T. C. U. that afternoon and I am planning to go out for the Institute in July.

Most of our copies of New South for January have been distributed, but I find we still have three left and we are mailing you these in a separate envelope.

Cordially yours,

Jack

John H. Marion

May 31, 1957

Mr. John H. Marion, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for your letter of May 29th with the happy news that the Virginia Council will carry on. I think this decision was extremely wise. Harold is not in the office today and I would want to discuss with him, before a final decision, the use of the balance of the $2,500 allotment (other than the $5,000 SRC allotment for your salary) for other than secretarial help.

I would hope, Jack, that the Virginia Council's Executive Committee would make this agreement of three days a week for you flexible, in that if they raised more sizable sums of money they would immediately return you to full time status. You might suggest, for instance, that they try this three day arrangement for the first quarter of the next fiscal year, October 1 - December 31, and then re-examine the situation.

Thanks a lot for agreeing to go out to T.C.U. for Dr. Lunger. I think this will be of help to you, as well as of considerable importance to them. Thanks also for returning the three copies of the January issue of New South.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Blind Copy: Mrs. Ruth H. Alexander

June 5, 1957

Mr. John H. Marion, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

Harold and I have discussed your letter of May 29th as I indicated we would in my May 31st letter to you.

We are both pleased that the Virginia Council is going to carry on. We both hope it will be possible as a full-time operation. In the near future we will send out a memo to all state organizations regarding applications to SRC for financial assistance for the fiscal year 1957-58. While there is $40,000 in the states' "pot," it is possible that some states may receive more than $4,000 and some less - it depends upon the program plans and financial needs submitted to SRC.

Now as to the specific questions which you asked in your letter.

1. We will send the Virginia Council a check for $405.35 for extra secretarial help already incurred, as soon as we receive an itemized request from you.

2. As to monies allocated to the Va. Council (other than your salary), you may draw against the unspent balance for secretarial or other professional salaries - as you use them. In this manner you may receive the full $7,500 allocation.

You will find the amounts involved in the Financial Review sheet dated May 1st which we discussed at the state staff meeting and of which I later sent you a corrected version.

Hope this clarifies the situation.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

UNITED STUDENT CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

Southeastern Regional Conference
Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina

Theme: "Our United Witness on the Campus"

Opening Worship of Conference

ORGAN PRELUDE Llangloffan Welsh Hymn Melody

THE CALL TO WORSHIP

Minister: Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy;

People: I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit,

Minister: To revive the spirit of the humble,

People: And to revive the heart of the contrite ones.

(Isa. 57:15)

THE PRAYER OF ADORATION **Minister**

THE HYMN, No. 17 "O Come, All Ye Faithful"

THE PRAYER OF CONFESSION **Minister** and People

We confess to Thee, O God, that we have sinned against heaven and in Thy sight; And are not worthy to be called Thy children. We have forgotten Thee; and have broken Thy holy laws; We have been wayward and disobedient; We have been selfish and unkind. For the sake of Thy dear Son our Saviour we beseech Thee to pardon our sins; To make clean our hearts within us; And to grant us Thy peace. Amen.

THE ASSURANCE OF PARDON **Minister**

THE FIRST SCRIPTURE LESSON II Chronicles 30:1-9

THE HYMN, No. 1 "Holy God, Thy Name We Bless"

THE SECOND SCRIPTURE LESSON Luke 15:11-24

THE PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING Minister and People

Glory be to Thee, O God, for all Thy goodness to us and to all men. For the world in which Thou hast placed us, with all its wonder and beauty; for life and health, for food and clothing; for friends and homes; for Thy care that guards us always, and Thy faithfulness that never fails; Most of all for Jesus Christ Thine only Son our Saviour, who came into this world and died for us upon the cross; And who hath revealed to us the love that passeth knowledge; We praise Thee, O God; Father, Son and Holy Spirit; World without end. Amen.

THE PRAYER OF SUPPLICATION Minister

THE PRAYER OF INTERCESSION Minister and People

PASTOR: O God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we beseech Thee on behalf of all men that Thou wouldst shed Thy light upon their darkness, and lead them into the way of truth.

For Thy holy Church, for her ministers and teachers, for all who serve Thee, that Thou wouldst bless and strengthen them:

PEOPLE: We beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.

PASTOR: For our President and country and for others in authority, that Thou wouldst help them so to rule that Thy people may dwell together in peace:

PEOPLE: We beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.

PASTOR: For our homes, for companions and friends, that Thou wouldst keep them under the shelter of Thy care, and give them joy and gladness:

PEOPLE: We beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.

PASTOR: For all in trouble and distress, for the sick and the suffering, for all who have wandered from Thy way, grant Thy peace and Thy salvation:

PEOPLE: We beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.

PASTOR: O God our Father, we present unto Thee our prayers and intercessions in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen. Our Father who art . . .

THE HYMN, No. 28 "Thine Is the Glory," Handel

THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION Minister and People

O God who art great and high and holy; Who hast loved us and freely given us all things; Here we humbly offer and present unto Thee; Ourselves, our souls and bodies; To be a reaonable, holy, and living sacrifice unto Thee; Whose service is perfect freedom; Through Jesus Christ our Lord: To Whom with Thee and the Holy Spirit, we give all glory forever and ever. Amen.

THE BENEDICTION

(adapted from the BOOK OF COMMON WORSHIP, the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1946)

The cover picture of a most familiar subject, "The Prodigal Son," was originally a prize-winning water color by Donald Allen Smith, a student from Florence, South Carolina. About this picture, he writes: "As the prodigal is returning home his father sees him and runs to meet him. The son meets his father shamefully, but happy to be home . . . and he feels his unworthiness of his father's love."

LUKE 15:20-24

"And he arose and came to his father. But while he was yet at a distance, his father saw him and had compassion, and ran and embraced him and kissed him. And the son said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you; I am no longer worthy to be called your son.' But the father said to his servants, 'Bring quickly the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet; and bring the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and make merry; for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost and is found.' And they began to make merry."

(R.S.V.)

Our brokenness and wholeness seem to be summed up in this picture and story of the Prodigal Son.

SCHEDULE OF TURNING OVER DUES TO STATES

Virginia - as is for now. We never did share these dues

North Carolina - October 1

South Carolina - October 1

Florida - November 1 (if)

Alabama - October 1

Georgia - October 1

Mississippi - As is for now

Louisiana - October 1

Arkansas - As is for now

Texas - As is for now - never did share

Kentucky - October 1

Tennessee - As is for now

Hold - Fla
Miss
Ark

CENTRAL OFFICE

Alexander, Ruth H.
1004 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta
AMherst 4283

Brantley, Elisabeth A.
266½ Lee Street, S. W.
Atlanta
MAin 6870

Fleming, Harold C.
2892 Ridgemore Road, N. W.
Atlanta
BElmont 8491

Hamilton, Grace Towns
582 University Place, N. W.
MAin 7249

Office: 239 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta
WAlnut 2355

Holden, Anna
1590 Decatur Road, N. E.
EVergreen 5689

Mitchell, George S.
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta
DEarborn 5961

Parrish, C. H.
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky
AMherst 2816

Routh, Frederick B.
2630 East Wesley Terrace
Atlanta
EXchange 5797

Stoney, Katherine
1923 North Decatur Road, N. E.
Atlanta
EVergreen 1948

Tilly, M. E. (Mrs.)
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta
VErnon 2951

Mrs. Rae Fiszman
1603 Clifton Road, N.E.
(CRescent 6692)

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1084
Emory University, Georgia

STATE DIVISIONS

Alabama:
Robert E. Hughes
Room 206
Moore Building
Court Street, Montgomery

Arkansas:
**

Florida:
Davisson Dunlap*
Barnett National Bank Building
Jacksonville (3-6261)

Georgia:
Guy H. Wells
794 Los Angeles Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta (ATlwood 9533)

Office: (ALpine 4063) Room 424

Kentucky:
J. M. Tydings*
Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville (WAbash 4733)

Home: (ANCHORAGE 855)
(May also be reached at Lincoln Ridge,
SImpsonville 2431)

Louisiana:
Milton Conrad Vigo
1224 Ursulines Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana (CAnal 4635)

Bus: La. Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans (MAin 4295)

Mississippi:
Rabbi Charles Mantinband*
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg (JUniper 4-7787)

North Carolina:
Harry S. Jones, 121 East 3rd St. Room 209
Yorkmount Road, Route 3
Charlotte, (Edison 3-9155)

South Carolina:
Alice M. Spearman
~~1511 Laurel Street~~ 3315 Colin Kelly Drive
Columbia

STATE DIVISIONS (Cont'd)

Tennessee:

Alfred Mynders*
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee (7-2161)

Texas:

Mrs. James S. Crate*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19 (KEystone 8986)

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin

Virginia:

Mr. C. Emerson Smith*
109 West Grace Street
Richmond
(Virginia Council of Churches -- 3-0274)

*These people are state chairmen
as ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ secretaries
have not yet been chosen.

** GSM says contact will be with
Harry S. Ashmore
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock,

OFFICERS - GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta

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Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur

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Secretary-Treasurer	-	Mrs. W. C. White 753 North Highland, Eau Gallie

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2nd. Vice-Chairman	-	Dr. C. H. Hamlin Atlantic Christian College, Wilson
Secretary	-	Dr. Guy B. Johnson Box 652, Chapel Hill
Treasurer	-	Mr. J. H. Wheeler Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham

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Treasurer	-	Miss Rebecca Reid 29 East Calhoun Street, Sumter

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2410 Inwood Drive, Houston

Vice-President - Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College, Prairie View

Vice-President - Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 West 14th Street, Huntsville

Secretary - Professor O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Treasurer - Mrs. E. F. Jud
~~501 North 35th Street~~, Waco
2304 Herring Street

OFFICERS - Department of Christian Social Relations of
Virginia Council of Churches

Director - Rev. C. Emerson Smith
Room 202, 109 West Grace Street, Richmond

Chairman - Rev. W. Carroll Brooks
Box 208, Staunton

OFFICERS - KENTUCKY DIVISION, SRC

Chairman - Mr. J. M. Tydings
808 Starks Building, Louisville

Vice-Chairman - Dr. R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College, Frankfort

Secretary-Treasurer- Dr. Roscoe Giffin
Berea College, Berea

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Acting Chairman - Louisiana Division - Rev. L. J. Twomey, S.J.
Institute of Industrial
Relations
Loyola University, New Orleans

Chairman - New Orleans Committee - Rev. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans

Vice-Chairman - Dr. A. W. Dent
Dillard University, New Orleans

Treasurer - Mrs. Numa Rousseve
4636 Willow Street, New Orleans

OFFICERS - MISSISSIPPI DIVISION, SRC

Chairman - Rabbi Charles Mantinband

Secretary-Treasurer - Mrs. Ruby E. S. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street, Jackson

	Date Expires
Mrs. F. A. Abbott Greenville,	3/55
Mrs. Alice Anderson Anderson	8/55
Miss Gabrielle Austin Greenville	3/55
Mr&Mrs. Jules Bank Columbia	6/55
~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
Rev. A. D.Betts Pinopolis	3/55
Mrs. W. M.Burnett Greenville	3/55
Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers Columbia	6/55
Mrs. A. M. Cloud Rock Hill	3/55
Mrs. J. H. Cook Slater	3/55
Mr. J. B. Culbertson Greenville	3/55
Dr. D. M. Duckett ~~[illegible]~~ Rock Hill	3/55
Mr. Allen D. Edwards Rock Hill	6/55
Rev. & Mrs. M. Gordon Columbia	6/55
Rev. H. R. Hawkins Rock Hill	3/55
Rev. A. R. Howard Sumter	3/55
Dr. Dorothy Jones Rock Hill	7/55
Bishop J. E. Kearney Summerville	3/55
Mrs. Harriet Keyserling Beaufort	7/55
Miss Azilee Livingston Columbia	9/55

	Date Expires
Mrs. R. E. Monteith Columbia	6/55
Miss Vernette Moore Columbia	4/55
Miss Armitta Nelson Columbia	3/55
Mr. G. E. Nelson Columbia	9/55
Mr. John C. Peery Columbia	4/55.
Miss Josephine Pinckney Charleston	7/55
Mr. Prince Riley Rock Hill	7/55
Rev. John Robinson Rock Hill	4/55
Rev. J.J. Russell Charleston	3/55
Dr. H. A. Scott Rock Hill	5/55
Dr. J. J. Seabrook Orangeburg	7/55
Mr. Gadsden Shand Columbia	6/55
Mrs. H. L. Shaw Sumter	3/55
Rev. Maurice Shean Rock Hill	6/55
Mr. & Mrs. Courtney Siceolff Frogmore	6/55
Mrs. Albert Springs Myrtle Beach	3/55
Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse Columbia	3/55
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Suritz Rock Hill	3/55
Mr. & Mrs. T. V. Swinton Columbia	3/55
Mr. E. C. Wall Conway	2/55
Mrs J. F. Welborn, Jr. Greenville	7/55

Va.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter
Charlottesville, Virginia

Date _____

To the Membership Chairman:

In applying for membership in the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations I certify that I subscribe to the aims of the Chapter as set forth below:

(1) To attain through fact-finding, discussion and action equal opportunity for all people in Virginia;

(2) To encourage democratic thought and action in all human relations;

(3) To provide a rallying point for those citizens who believe that defiance of the Supreme Court's decision requiring desegregation in the public schools is not the answer to the present problem concerning the education of all our citizens; but who believe that at least a start should be made in good faith toward integration in Virginia.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

_____

(Phone No.) _____

Please list below any special phase of this work in which you would be willing to take an active part.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

OFFICERS

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President

JOHN M. ELLISON
1st Vice-President

MRS. SARAH PATTON BOYLE
2nd Vice-President

WILSON M. BROWN
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William H. Marmion
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Wyatt Tee Walker
Paul D. Williams
James B. Woodson
Thomas W. Young
Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

April 23, 1956

Dr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Routh:

We received a bill from you for 200 copies of "What the Supreme Court Said," but so far these have not reached us. We asked the post office to check on the shipment, but I thought we should also let you know that the package is still missing.

Sincerely,

Rita B. Smith

(Mrs.)Rita B. Smith, cc: to Dr. Marion

RBS:s

Please return

REPORT ON FIRST INTERGROUP MEETING IN WAYNESBORO

SPB to JHM June 19, 1956

Va

This meeting was fun and successful beyond my most exaggerated hopes. I was so pleased with the content of it that I unhappily forgot to collect such vital statistics as how many people were there from each group, but checking back over the names of those I know were there, I can say that there were approximately 15 white persons and 20 Negroes. That is, there were not less than that, and may have been 3 or 4 more of each group.

I'd aimed for an equal number of each, but had invited more Negroes than whites on the assumption that they were more likely to fail to show up after having said they would. For this same reason I also did a heavier selling job in the colored community than in the white. So if the meeting was a little unbalanced, it was my own doing, and actually a sort of left-handed success.

I'd assured the Negroes that there would be no white person there who wasn't 100% in favor of integration, so I'd screened the whites with that in view, even going so far as to tell them, "Only those who are 100% in favor of this thing are invited to this meeting. Only you know whether you qualify." I was confident that no one would claim to be this who wasn't. The Negroes I screened for talkers - or rather bold speaker-outers, telling them, "You're not invited to this first meeting unless you're prepared to tell what you think and feel." Both these requirements were very important, as only about three of the Negroes that I interviewed had ever discussed integration, even in the abstract, with any white person, and even these three had never discussed integration in Waynesboro with a white person - and the personal application is the toughest hurdle.

So, it was a thrill just to see all these people assembled for a new experience in human contact. But there was still the problem of making the meeting click, and also of getting the Negroes who had thought in advance that they would talk, actualy to do so when confronted with strange white faces. Determined to leave as little to chance as possible, I'd typed up two pages of a "conversation plan", which was simply a series of questions to be asked one after another, each to a different Negro or white. These questions were based on data I'd collected in my interviews

concerning the information, opinions and personality of each of these individuals with a view to getting each one to express himself on the phase of the subject on which he had the strongest feelings and knew the most about.

Mr. Macbeth had had a small interracial study group (consisting of five Negroes, I believe, and about ten whites) which had taken up a comparative study of the ten year St. Louis integration plan and the "immediate" Baltimore plan. Two of the Negroes had moved out of town, but I had invited the other three, and some of the whites, so my question plan started with these, since they were used to talking together and would make the others more at ease. On my plan the first question was directed toward the only resident Negro minister in W., who had been a member of the study group. He was bitter as all heck, like T. J. Sellers, and I wouldn't have chosen him except as a courtesy, and also because ministers are at least used to talking in difficult situations. But the so-and-so was among the two or three Negroes invited who had failed to show. So, thanking the Lord that I had discovered and remembered who was who and who thought what in the colored community, I directed the question toward a colored woman who had also been in the study group, and who had talked fluently in an interview.

Clearly frightened now, however, she wasn't prepared to talk fluently at all, and we could scarcely hear her faint and stumbling reply to the question concerning what had been learned in the study group. So I flipped the question to the other colored member, "What do <u>you</u> feel was the most important thing learned?" and he said he thought the chance to talk it all over and get other people's views was what had meant most to him. A white member replied that she thought the most important thing she had learned was that it didn't really matter how you went about integration just so you went about it. These two replies of course were perfect to set the tone of the meeting, and everyone spoke out clearly and frankly after that.

The question plan called for leading the conversation from the discoveries of the study group to the local school situation, and from there to the greatest need in the local community, which I knew to be better job opportunities. All the Negroes

spoke out beautifully on the subject of the need for integrated schools, and the whites began to be so interested that I was able to skip whole paragraphs in my question plan because someone else asked the questions designed to bring the Negroes out. Most of the white people there obviously didn't have the information which the Negroes were supplying, and this of course stimulated the Negroes to inform them. Pretty soon the Negroes were volunteering information as it came to them, and without even being asked, explaining how they felt and some of the psychological pressures of segregation, and the whites were listening like sponges, and making breathless inquiries. I could actually feel my blood pressure rise, it was so exciting and satisfying.

When the main bolts had been shot in the general area of thought, I asked for the explanation of something which had troubled me as well as the whole liberal community. There being only one colored school and there being two colored communities widely separated, first grade colored children from one had to walk two miles in all weather to and from school. Some white, as well as colored citizens (although the colored ones apparently did not know that the white ones had) put pressure on the city to run a bus out there, which the city did finally - yet most of the children continued to walk, only a handful of them taking advantage of this opportunity. This naturally caused a good deal of bitterness among the whites who had gone out on a limb as bleeding hearts and now felt that they were made to look rather ridiculous. Several had mentioned this to me as proof that it was just no use trying to do anything for Negroes. I'd been able to think of no possible explanation except that perhaps the kid's parents hadn't really known about the new service, or had been too shy to take advantage of it. I now asked the president of the colored P.T.A. for the explanation.

The answer was so shockingly simple and tragic that you could feel the sympathetic tension sweep through the white members like a tidal wave. Since the bus was a transit company service, not a school service, the round trip ride to school and back was 15¢. Families were large over the Maupintown section, some of

the families having ten kids or more in school. The average family over there would have had to pa upwards of 75¢ a day, some $1.50 or more, to have their kids ride to school. They simply did not have the money. Not with the colored employment situation what it was. I felt queer in my stomach, and I doubt if there was a white person there who didn't. Obviously the meeting and all the work which had gone into it would have been worth while if we'd cleared away only this one misunderstanding. The hope now is that the bus will not be taken off next year as was planned, with understandable resentment, and that some way will be found to take care of part of the cost of transportation. In any case, the resentment is gone forever, and the need for keeping up all lines of communication between our two groups is clearly demonstrated, complete with overtones.

We now moved on to a discussion of job opportunities and possibilities for opening some of these up. A fascinating shift then took place in the center of emotion at the meeting. Although both groups had been interested in the school discussion, the real center of emotion had been in the white group. Negroes were telling them things they hadn't known and they were reacting. But, disconcertingly, there were far less interested in employment handicaps - I suppose because there was nothing new and unfamiliar here. The Negroes on the other hand were, far, far more interested in this. They carried the ball in this discussion like top-flight football players. They knew exactly what kind o f jobs members of their community were qualified to fill, and how much more these jobs paid than those now available to them. They were full of ideas about there the bottle necks were and what might be a practical first effort. And just when I was most encouraged at the exact information we were getting on needs and means, and most proud of our colored citizens' grip on the problem, a burning white liberal spoke and said (so help me!), "Wouldn't it be better if we just stuck to our plans for our discussion group? It seems to me that getting the people together for better understanding is the most important thing we can do." I could practically hear the air go out of the balloon of the high hopes of colored people at the meeting. I could feel them thinking, "All they want to do is talk!"

It made me sick at heart when there was a second (another white, of course)

to that suggestion. "Yes, we shouldn't jumt into action. This sort of thing needs weighing and discussion." Indeed, yes. But weren't we weighing? Weren't we discussing? But this discussion was with a view to acting, not just discussing, and that made all the difference. Yet this same man who held out for the discussion only had himself told me earlier that the study group had petered out because there had seemed nothing further to discuss. In a few meetings our "discussion" group would pass away for the same reason. Discussion must be based on action, first future and then present, or it cannot long hold the interest of anyone.

Moreover, we had no sooner punctured the action balloon than the negative voices began to life. "If you try to do that, they'll say so-and-so." "If you attempt that they'll do so-and-so." I got weary of saying, "We don't know what they'll say, we don't know what they'll do, until we've tried. There's no area so full of surprises as the integration effort." I got weary of saying, "You have to talk about what you're doing or pretty soon nobody listens." But what do you know? Abbut the time I was exhausted from holding the line, reinforcements came up. Other whites sided with my position. The talk-but-do-nothings turned out to be really two people only. A committee was formed (picked by me at the suggestion of the others) to plan and handle the next meeting scheduled for July 17th., and all members of this committee (depend upon it) were action people - three whites and three Negroes, two women, four men. And so I really think the action program will win after all. And I know that the meeting was a success and accomplished far more than could have reasonably hoped for at one meeting. I'm to have a conference with the leading member of the committee on Saturday. And I shall be at the July 17th meeting.

Comments from white persons present expressed gratifying surprise that there were so many impressive Negroes in the area. Mr. Macbeth had fondly imagined that his five members of the study group were about all there were available. But in this group of highly intelligent and on-the-ball Negroes his two representatives really disappeared. And I didn't even have them all, of course, but only about half of them, I would estimate.

I have high hopes for the next meeting, and shall keep in touch with the members of the committee, helping and stimulating them where they seem to need it and getting out of the way so they can try their own wings whenever they seem willing to.

I really think this approach we tried on Waynesboro is what is needed in many communities throughout the State, and I'm more than ever anxious to get rid of the financial problem so we can do this job right. The sort of thing which has already been accomplished in W., to say nothing of challenging possibilities for the future, is worth any amount of effort, I feel very strongly. So strongly do I fell about it that I'd be happy to do it without pay, if that became necessary and I could induce Roger to let me.

The convictions that I expressed in my first letter to you about field workers have been confirmed. When people see you take action it stimulates them to act. This is far more effective than pages of detailed directions on how some enterprising crusader could act if he'd take the initiative. People imitate other people. When they see action it makes it easier for them to act. People watched what I did and then said that they now knew how to do likewise. I don't think a meeting like the one we had would have ever followed on written or spoken directions to the local leaders on how to arrange such a meeting. But now they know.

I feel good about the whole thing. I hope you do.

Please return Va

REPORT ON THE SECOND MEETING AT WAYNESBORO, VA. July 17, 1956

Sarah Patton Boyle to Dr. John H. Marion

A check on the town halfway between the first and the second meeting had made me a little uneasy. It had revealed that what I'd thought of as the action committee had gone into a sort of panic at its own ignorance, and instead of choosing the only remedy for ignorance that I know - which is to get unignorant through action - they decided to wait until after the next meeting before going into action. They said they thought the group should get better acquainted before they organized, and that they should have another discussion meeting, then on the third meeting organize, and then start in on the surveys and stuff that had been decided on in the first meeting.

Now remember that this committee was composed of three Negroes as well as three whites, and it may have been that this was a wise decision, but it made me feel uneasy because I couldn't see what their not being acquainted had to do with their surveying the town to gather facts. So I spent several half-days over there before the meeting, trying to interest some new members and trying to learn what some of the people of both groups who had attended the first meeting were thinking.

One of the people I interviewed was Lewis Spilman, editor of the Waynesboro News-Virginian. He gave me a tough tussle. He started off with the one which I've grown quite used to now but which never fails to make me feel uncomfortable; that Waynesboro "would be a heck of a lot better off if outsiders would just let them alone and not stir up trouble". All my social instincts tell me when I'm greeted like this that I'm being asked out of somebody's house and ought to politely and apologetically leave. But all my crusader training tells me that this is the sort of attitude that I'm there to change, and that any social instincts I have must be directed toward doing a graceful job of changing it. So I pitched in to make Mr. Spilman glad instead of sorry that I was working in Waynesboro.

I said for maybe the fiftieth time in the two months I've been a field worker, "We're not a pressure group. We're not here to make you, or even ask you or anybody else to do anything. We're merely here to tell you what we know, to find out if there is anything that the people here would like to do that they don't know how to go about and to help them get started on it."

He said, "You say you're not a pressure group. But there're certain things you want us to do, aren't there?"

I grinned and told him, "There surely are. But we're not here to make you do them. We're here to help you with the things you want to do."

"Suppose I don't want to do anything."

"Then you'll never be lonesome, and our services are frankly for the people who are feeling a little lonesome right now. Don't you think we should do a little something for lonely hearts?"

"Yeah," he said. "The neurotics ought to get together."

"Yeah," I said back. "We all need fellowship."

He took a new tack. "There're too many organizations here now. And they don't get anything done. I'm a non-joiner."

"We're sister and brother under our opposition. I'm a non-joiner, too. I think

there's enough lost motion in organizations to frustrate a saint. But there're some things you can't do without an organization. And we're the only organization in the state whose primary purpose it to bring about a better understanding between white and colored Virginians. Don't you think that's worth doing?"

He said he thought it was, but he did not think we could do it, that anybody in town could meet all the Negroes they wanted to any time without out help, and then he said accusingly, "What you'd really like is to see all racial distinctions erased in Virginia, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, that's certainly what we'd like," I admitted, without any apologies.

"You think the races should be permitted to mingle in any way at all that they want to?"

"I suppose that about sums it up," I told him. "We think all Americans should be free."

I thought, will he use the police or the shovel in throwing me out? But I've always felt that it's terribly unworthy to hedge and qualify if anyone asks you about your basic stand. I think it is wonderful to be tactful, but never at the cost of evading a straight answer to a straight question.

But what do you know? It was one of those rare dramatic moments when virtue actually receives an external reward.

"I'm right with you," he told me. "That is in principle, anyway. I heckled you to find out just how and where you stand. That's sometimes the best way, you know."

From then on he was thoroughly charming, and even walked two blocks with me to see me to my car - leaving his office empty to do it.

I don't pretend to understand this incident. Maybe the guy is just whimsical. He said he was just heckling, yet while we walked to the car, he repeated in a gentler and more gracious way most of the things he said rudely and beligerently earlier, but added that he was for anybody who was trying to better any situation. He's probably twisted within by the familiar conflicts which are now the main dish of white Southerners. But at least we parted friends, and a friend is a friend.

Or is that true? Can you count on friends in the South anymore? Maybe all we can say in our confused and frightened land is that a friend at least has no heart to be your enemy. Still I'll settle for that if there's nothing better available. And the job will finally get done.

Mr. Spilman asked for a copy of our STATEMENT OF AIMS, which as you know, I clarified and rewrote before giving it to him.

I also talked for about an hour and half to the worst of the go-slowers who had made trouble at the last meeting, trying to explain to him minority reaction to such words as "patience", and that all this discussion (which is so fascinating to whites who have given little thought to the problem) is tedious as all heck to the minority, who can't help regarding it simply as delaying action.

The poor guy turned out to be a 100% liberal in the kindergarten stage. But he was dreadfully pig-headed and thought he "knew Negroes" - for wasn't he a native Virginian and didn't he have lots of Negro "friends"? In short, he was paternalistic without realizing it, and full of platitudes and stereotypes which he felt called to offer as his personal contribution to solving the "race problem". I felt much

enlightened concerning him after talking to him and foolishly hoped that he had gathered a little enlightenment too.

The prospects for the meeting now looked pretty good - until it got under way.

I had most reluctantly agreed to conduct this second meeting. I felt it would be better under local leadership, and with me as a visitor, and I didn't change my opinion as it went along. I'm a very inexperienced chairman, and I was thrown into confusion at the outset when my "go-slower" came to me before the meeting and said he had a 10 to 15 minute talk he wanted to give to the group. I said I didn't think we would have time for it, but he had a determined look in his eye. So I thought it best to open the meeting with a few words to the effect that a group such as this was a "small scale test of integration, and typical tensions and misunderstandings will crop up here. If we can't deal with such things, taking them and using them to our final enlightenment here, there's not much hope for integration on a large scale."

I went on to say that it was important for the minority to realize that there was a real need on the part of whites for discussion, as they were, by and large, poorly informed on this issue and had never thought it through. On the other hand, there was a real need in the minority for action, as they had thought it all through a long time ago, and what they needed now was relief.

And when I'd finished the go-slower said to the meeting that he had a brief talk he wanted to make. I said perhaps we could get to it after the business had been taken care of.

I did a poor job of taking care of the business (being a poor chairman), but in spite of me pretty definite plans for the next meeting emerged. Then the go-slower got up and said he didn't think there should be further delay before reading his speech as it had to do with plans for the future which should be discussed at the meeting. So I despairingly yielded. And wished I hadn't.

He had written them all down so as not to forget a single precious stereotype, and he read them off with the air of one giving to the world new and golden truths. We were informed that the Negro should have patience, because after all he had made great progress since coming to this country in a savage state, and that his progress since the Civil War had been quite startling and not slow at all - if only he could "bring himself to look at it objectively and not emotionally."

We were told that he must realize that the whole Negro race would be judged by his behavior and that he must show people that he was worthy of integration, upon which accomplishment he would be accepted without "trouble being stirred up". We were informed that he must move forward with caution so as not to give offense to anyone, above all taking care that he not create the impression that he wished to socialize, which of course might lead to intermarriage.

Did I leave out anything? If I did, he didn't. He even ended-up with the warning that we as a group must be wary least we be called "do-gooders". I was so mad that I burned to a crisp without giving any light at all. I even shamelessly resorted to stealing — without giving you a credit line through sheer angry oversight — your beautiful retort about it's nice to be called a do-gooder, and far better than being called a do-badder or a do-nothinger. But it can't be repeated too often - it's that true.

Looking around at the faces of the Negroes didn't make me feel any better, but thank goodness! three of them unburdened themselves of their reaction to what was said, and did it in a beautiful frank yet courteous way which must have given all the whites present the right kind of education.

The go-slower apologized privately to at least one of them, she told me, saying that he hand't meant his speech the way she had taken it — which of course the poor fool hadn't, but I would have had so much more patience with him if I hadn't spent an hour and a half trying to explain to him how it felt to be amember of a minority.

had not. GSW

As if enough hadn't gone wrong for one meeting, the other go-slower had to lift his voice again. One of the Negroes inquired why I opened this meeting with a prayer, as I had done the other. I said I had not regretfully refrained upon the request of one of the members, who had said that he thought prayer at this sort of meeting was inappropriate. I added that I realized that many felt, and I myself felt, that prayer was never inappropriate as we needed guidance in every situation and could hardly manage without constant reference to universal values. However, I said I had complied with the request as I was only a visitor. I asked for a show of hands on who would prefer to open with a prayer in the future. All but about three (there were 15 Negroes and 13 whites present) preferred prayer.

So now my other go-slower speaks up and says, in the face of this strong expressed preference, that he thinks prayer at this type of meeting was "not only inappropriate but extremely bad taste." (It was, incidentally, the other go-slower who requested me not to have the prayer. Could there be any connection between the two positions? I don't know. But I do know that such courage, faith in the future and determination to endure as I do have, stems from my universal contact which makes immediate dangers and pains seem trivial.)

By now I was not only crisp, I was ashes. For what he said was tantamount (especially said in the rude way which he did) to saying that all those who held up their hands were guilty of bad taste, and as all members of the minority (I think) had done so, it was just too much, as they had by now been insulted enough. So I said icily, "I really don't think that prayer can ever be called exactly in bad taste."

To which he replied, believe it or not! - "It seems that I'm the only Episcopalian here."

Now if that was not the equivalent of saying, "Only Episcopalians have good taste," I'll eat my hand twice. I surely was glad to be able to say, "I'm an Episcopalian," but I'm ashamed (real, real ashamed) to admit that I added, "I don't think most Episcopalians think that prayer is in poor taste." And the incident was closed.

But you see I nearly had a dog-fight with the go-slowers, and that's strictly against everything I preach and I've no excuse for it. I'm not a good chairman; but that's no excuse, because I ought to learn to be. And I'd good reason for being angry, but that's no excuse because I know well enough that you can't do a good job when angry, no matter how good the reason is. And I didn't do a good job at that meeting.

Nevertheless, the meeting was successful - in spite of me - and carried the group a step further. I was afraid that the minority, judging from their facial expressions, would not return to the next meeting. But an afternoon spent interviewing key members following the meeting found them distressed but philosophical and entirely determined to make "this small scale test of integration" work. I was so proud of them I was almost tearful, especially as in spite of the many embarrassments they had endured they expressed deep gratitude to me for having "started something which otherwise never would have been started." One of them said, "This is what we've been needing all these years, and now we have it. Of course we're going to thank you for it."

I'll go back for a check-up in a couple of months, but I really feel pretty confident that they're on their way. With the whites and Negroes both determined to do something, as they are, surely, surely something will get done - a few go-slowers, trouble makers and paternalists notwithstanding.

MAW

August 7, 1956

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Marion:

Our tickler reminds us that about this time last year, at your instance, we asked the chairmen of each affiliated state organization to execute and return to us a certificate that his organization had not during the fiscal year then closing engaged in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or carrying on any form of political activity. We shall be sending out for signature similar certificates at the close of this fiscal year, and when received they will be duly kept on file.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: GSA
FBR

Va

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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August 9, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 10 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been away from the office for about ten days helping with a race relations institute at McCormick Seminary in Chicago and speaking to a Lutheran men's group at Massannetta Springs. The trip explains why you haven't heard from me sooner.

You will be interested in the two detailed reports from Patty Boyle on her recent meetings with the group in Waynesboro. We hope that definite progress is going to be made in that town and will keep you posted as to how things go. About ten days ago our Council members in Charlottesville got together and organized themselves into a local unit of our state organization and tomorrow night they will have another meeting at which Irene Osborne will be the featured speaker. Many Virginians, as you can guess, are quite disturbed by Judge John Paul's recent vigorous rulings (clippings enclosed), but judging by several straws in the wind I feel sure that many of our political leaders and rank and file citizens have come to the conclusion that total defiance is going to be much harder to practice than to talk about. A new state climate seems to be slowly but steadily on the rise.

I received the copy of your letter to Carroll Brooke about the decision on the allocation of funds for next year. Although the grant to our Council will not be as big as we had hoped for, I'm sure the Board will be grateful and will do everything possible to raise the additional funds that will be needed for our expanding program. Only time will tell whether the financial contributions will come anywhere meeting the urgent needs.

I am reading the book by Dr. Bontemps and finding it a fascinating piece of work. Besides being highly informative and entertaining,

it is one of the most beautifully written books I have ever read. I'll get it back to you shortly.

Cordially,

John H. Marion,
Executive Director

JHM/jrs

encl-2

P. S. If you'll pass on to Mrs. Alexander the enclosed expense account of Mrs. Boyle's, I'll appreciate it.

A

Talk over WTVR Norfolk
August 26, 1956
15,000 listeners

Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, Univ. Sta.
Charlottsville, Va.

I was born and raised inVirginia, as were my parants and grand parents. While "some of my best friends were" Yankees, and I conceded that they were human souls, it was right hard to think of them as people really.-- less hard, of course, to think so of North Carolinians and West Virginians.

I was long in learning the warm truth that people everywhere are very much alike.

You know, generation after generation, we say the very same things. In my parents day many educated Virginians said about ordinary public schools just what we now say about integrated schools. Mother thought sister and I would be better off uneducated than in public school with the "riff-raff".

We would catch diseases, she said, or morals would be influenced downward, we would associate with awful people, would sit next to gangster's son, and would, of course, marry him when we grew up. We She felt private school was worth any sacrifice.

Now if her fears had been justified, she would have been right. But do you honest think they were? Have these disasters befallen your children in public school? She believed these things because she had always segregated herself from average Americans, and any time we do this to people our imaginations run wild. Public schools would be good if children learned only that people really are people and not riff-raff at all.

Have you ever noticed the parallel between what is said about colored Southerners and what the English once said about American colonists? They thought us definitely inferior -- and cited statistics to prove it. They pointed to our low level of intelligence and culture, and our high instance of illiteracy and crime, and they said we weren't worthy of equality.

November 2, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Your state organization is to be congratulated for raising the minimum requirement for the past fiscal year.

By so doing, the Mississippi Council has qualified to receive a three months pro-rata share of $7,500; this would amount to $1,875. You will recall that the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council moved to terminate financial support of the Mississippi Council after December 31, 1956.

We have insisted with other state organizations that funds made available by SRC be used for professional staff salaries. The decision of how this money is split among your professional staff rests with your Board or Executive Committee. We would expect to continue to be (for convenience's sake) the source of such salary payments as you direct, for the period from now through December 31, 1956. How you spend funds locally raised of course is entirely up to your own Council.

Please let us hear from you as to what decision is reached by your Council on the expenditure of the allocated funds from SRC.

You have been brave good people in Mississippi, and we offer you every praise. And how nice that your letter said you would keep on as an independent show. You will find all of us as individuals and as the Southern Regional Council anxious to be friends to your Mississippi Council on Human Relations steadily and for good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
The Rt. Rev. J. B. Brunini
Mr. S. W. Miller
RHA & FBR

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

WORLD FELLOWSHIP NEWS

.... ISSUED BY WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS, CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.

Winter Headquarters: 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven 11, Connecticut. U.S.A. — Telephone MAin 4-1327

November 3,1956.

Report on - An Adventure in World-Mindedness and in the Re-Creation of Body, Mind and Spirit

Drawn by the double attraction of a restful vacation in a land of natural wonder and fellowship in discussion on personal,national and international problems World Fellowship's 1956 New Hampshire summer guests came from 22 states and Canada. In all 359 persons, representing many vocations, interests and points of view and including families with children, took part in the festivities and conferences. Here one saw and felt the spirit of the world-wide oneness of the human family. The welcome sign was out for all, without regard to race,faith or political conviction. In a period of repression and persecution brought on largely by fear of change in a changing world, our peaceful 300-acre mountain-lake-forest haven became a place where all could relax, treat one another as brothers and sisters, and face the dawn of a new day. One guest summed up the feeling of many when he said, on departing, "Now that I have thawed out again, I can return to my work."

The words of praise that have come in stress certain intangibles that are hard to describe. A writer from New York City put it this way:

"It was a completely new experience for me - living with a varied group of people whom I didn't know, strangers at first and then so quickly part of an impersonal friendly family with whom I could share ideas and frank discussions. The combination that you offer of rest,good food,beautiful country with the intellectual stimulation of the lectures and discussions I think is unique."

Said a Boston social worker: "How can I describe an overwhelming feeling of warmth and gratefulness for an experience that has matched none in my life? The largeness of viewpoint and the dedication to man that pervades the atmosphere at World Fellowship - plus the intangibles - is something I shall never forget. I hope it has made a larger person of me."

This same reporter pointed out what she considers the difference between World Fellowship and the religion with which she lives in her home community. She quoted Stanley Rowland Jr. who, writing in The Nation on "Suburbia buys Religion", said of the churchgoing of the suburbanites:"....For the homogenized suburbanite likes his religion, unlike his martinis, diluted. He wants sermons to console him, to comfort him and to inspire him to more pleasant living,but never to challenge him with the rude realities of today's revolutionary world."

Another quest, a chemical and industrial engineer of Western New York State, highlighted another side of World Fellowship when he wrote: "My wife and I had an enjoyable week at World Fellowship. I was particularly pleased with the free and open discussion, friendly even when antagonistic views were being expressed. This I can only compare with my experiences at the Fabian Summer Schools in England and with nothing I have known in this country."

The issues in a changing world. The summer program included discussions on such subjects as - our Judeo-Christian heritage, religious and civil liberty, conflicting social and economic forces in the United States, philosophy and program for peace,international relations, desegregation, social reconstruction in other lands, the religious faiths and cultures of other peoples, political action, and effects of atomic energy on peace and industrial production.

Among the 35 speakers and consultants who helped from week to week were - Rev. George Ackerly, WF Advisory Council member and Chaplain,Massachusetts Correctional Institution; Carl and Anne Braden,Kentucky defenders of civil rights;Harry Cohen,New York doctor and psychiatrist; Florence Luscomb, worker for peace and civil rights; Russell Johnson, Peace Education Secretary, American Friends Service Committee in New England;Theodore Lentz,St. Louis specialist in peace education and research; Nirska,Ballerina of The Radio City Music Hall; Scott Nearing,social scientist and writer; Philip Morrison Cornell University muclear scientist;Howard Whiteside,former legal counsel to Mass. Civil Liberties Union; John Pratt Whitman, Quaker artist,poet,writer; John Marsalka,authority on international affairs; Charles F.Weller,World Fellowship's founder;and Rev. Loyd F.Worley,President, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

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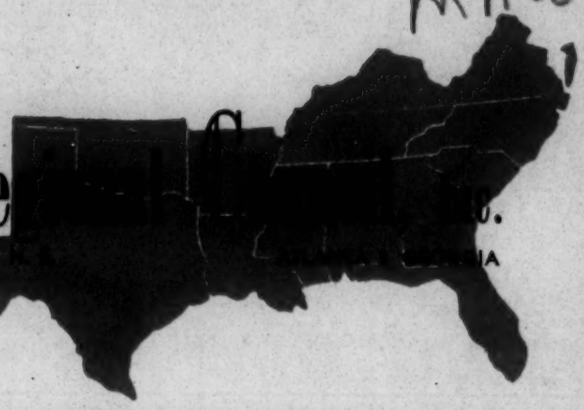

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

January 2, 1957

Mr. Fred B. Rauth
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Fred:

I have only one mild suggestion about your Memo No. 14 dated December 10, 1956. Somewhere in that questionnaire I think this question should be inserted: "Is Southern School News kept fully informed of the activities of your organization?"

It pains me to read every issue of that paper and see so little reference made to what either the Southern Regional Council or any of the state organizations is doing. By the way, in some religious paper which I recently read at Frogmore--probably it was the Christian Century--there were several paragraphs on what happened at Hoxie with due credit given to the Arkansas group. If the magazine had been mine I would have sent it to you but perhaps you saw it anyhow.

over

I have just written Harold suggesting that he and you might collaborate on a certain article. No doubt he will discuss the matter with you.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,
M. A. W.
M. A. Wright

MAW:ejg

We ought to do something comparable to what we did - pro and con forces in the South - for publication in some national magazine.

applicat

February 19, 1957

Mr. George R. Weir
1905 - 25th Avenue
Northport, Alabama

Dear Mr. Weir:

We have received your application for employment in a research position with the Southern Regional Council.

As I explained to you at Tuscaloosa, there are no openings now; however, we have filed your application and qualification data sheet and if an appropriate position opens we will advise you of it and probably ask for further information at that time.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

MAW

by MAW

(Note: This letter dictated to EAB/via long-distance phone on February 20, 1957)

From: ltr dtd 2/19/57 from Reed Sarratt to MAW.

"You ask about the Babcock and other foundations. Charles H. Babcock is the greatest influence in the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. If I am not mistaken, the Foundation has about thirty million dollars at its disposal. I do not know Mr. Babcock's attitude on civil rights. I know him, but I would not want to approach him for you. I suggest that the best approach would be a direct one. Simply write him and tell him what you want. If you wish, you may approach him through Leon Rice, who is Secretary of the Foundation and an attorney associated with the firm of Wample, Carlyle, Sandridge and Rice.

There are two other major foundations in Winston Salem. One is the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Richard J. Reynolds is the most important individual involved with the distribution of funds from this foundation. Spratton Coyner of Winston Salem handles most of Mr. Reynolds local affairs.

The other foundation is known as the Winston Salem Foundation. It is composed of a collection of trusts set up for administration through the Trust Department of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Carlyle Bethel is the head of this department. Gilbert Hine, I believe, is the Secretary of the foundation.

If you want to inquire as to the possibility of obtaining funds through any of these foundations, I should appreciate your not using my name."

cc: FBR ✓
PA

MAW file

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

February 26, 1957

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Fred:

I have your thoughtful letter of February 20th with reference to the South Carolina Council report for January.

I am quite sure that if you or I, or perhaps any other fair minded man, were passing upon the issue of political activity, we would exonerate the SCC. But, of course, that decision will be in the hands of those who may be hostile. I think that it would be entirely possible for even an unbiased person to conclude that this report was a species of political activity.

Southern School News and Race Relations Law Reporter to which you refer have a perfect history of objective and impartial reporting. They were created to be neutral. The SCC was created to be anything but neutral. It was created to alter present day conditions. It must have had some motive in going through the proceedings of the legislature and picking out and publicizing items relating to segregation. The circumstances of the creation of SCC and its past history could hardly support the view that the motive was to foster the legislation. If it had a motive, if the

motive was not to foster and if the SCC objectives are directly opposed to the principles of the legislation, must its motive not have been to incite interested people to bestir themselves to defeat the legislation?

If the position is taken that all that SCC did was to inform the public, is it not a sufficient answer to say that information is usually a prelude to action? When that information is placed exclusively in the hands of those who are presumably hostile to the legislation, is not the conclusion fairly irresistible that the author indulged the hope that the recipients would, by virtue of being informed, be in better position to act intelligently in opposing the legislation?

I put these considerations before you, since the same question may arise in other states. It seems to me that such states might be well advised to leave political reporting to the daily press. Political reporting is right next door to, and usually results in, political activity.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

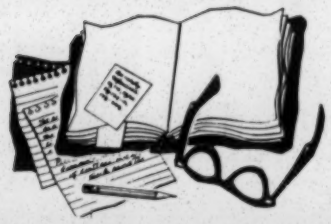
M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

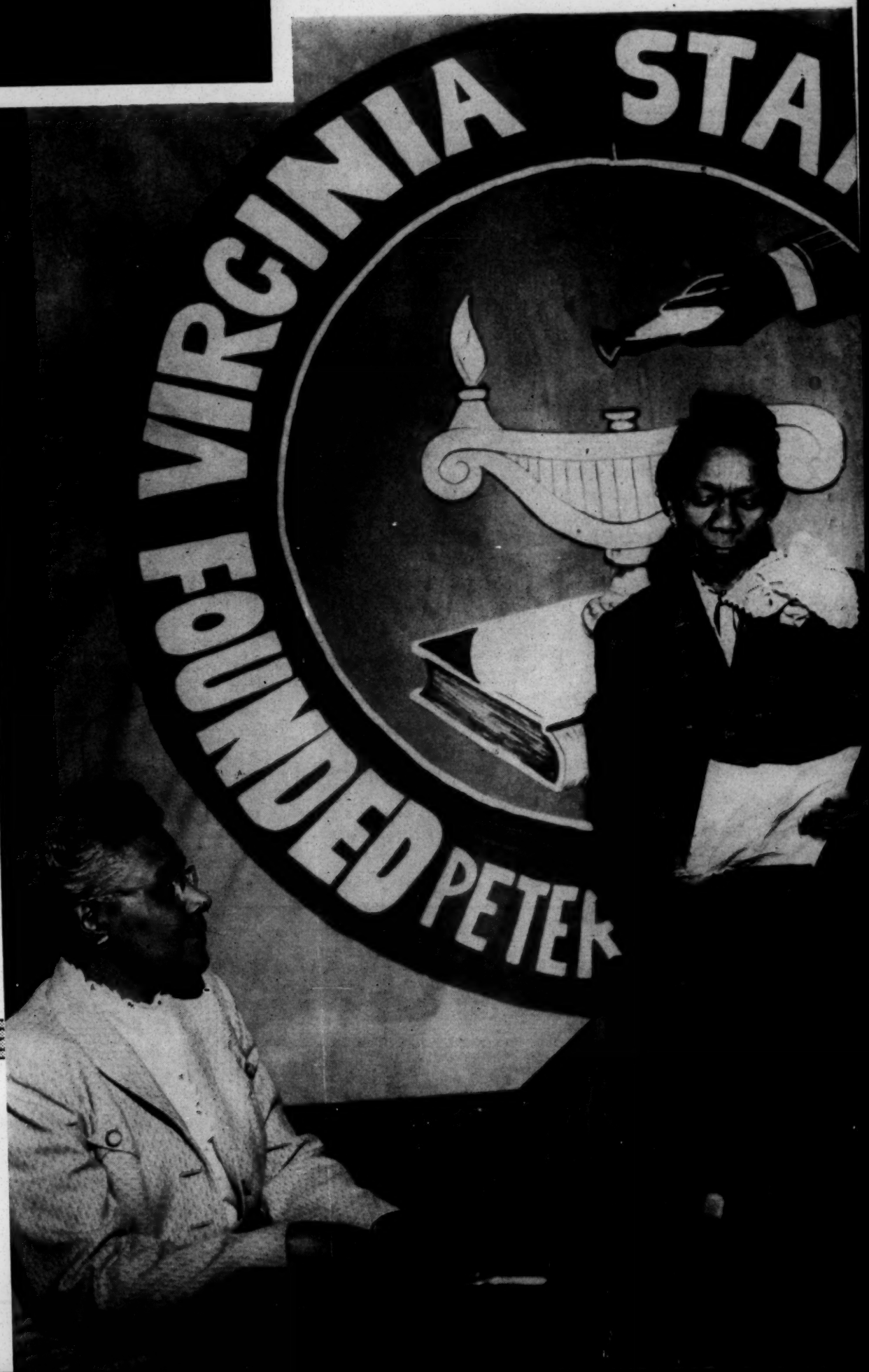
MAW:ejg

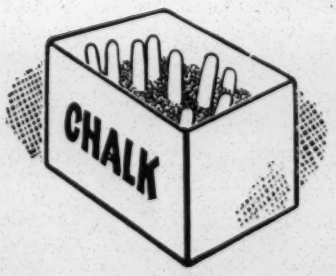
P.S. Anyhow, let us keep a closer finger in the pie.

VIRGINIA EDUCATION *Bulletin*



MARCH–APRIL, 1957





June 13, 1957

Mr. William K. Williams
Executive Director
213 Northeast, Second Avenue
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Bill:

The attached copy of my letter to Mrs. Norwood Phelps is probably self-explanatory. My personal acceptance is primarily to set up a relationship and prospect of cooperation between the Consultant Service Program and this Institute. We can better determine what persons to assign and for what purposes after we know more about their plans.

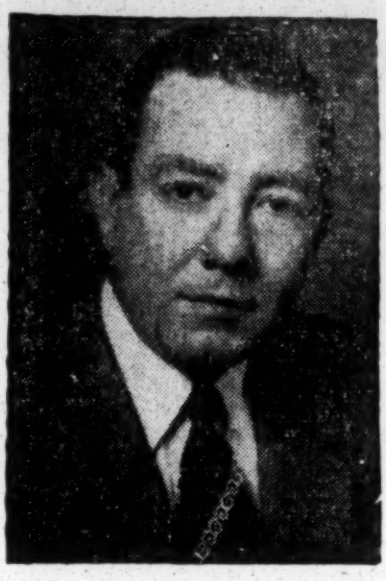
If you can lend a hand in "cultivating the soil," I think it might be mutually helpful.

Sincerely,

John Hope II.

JH/DM

cc: Fred Routh



HEAR

John Bell Williams

U.S. Congressman of Mississippi

Author of motion for investigation of Integrated schools in District of Columbia and member of this Sub-committee

SPEAK AT

Edmunds High Auditorium

Thursday, Feb. 7th, 8 P.M.

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8-28-56
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ADD: (to your copy of index to files)

Florida - Doggett, Rev. Caxton, Chairman

Georgia - Consultants - Correspondence

Oklahoma - General

Kentucky - Parrish, C. H.

FBR'S FILES

American Friends Service Committee - General
" - Osborne, Irene

American Jewish Committee

Anti-Defamation League

Board of Directors - SRC
Board of Directors - Executive Committee - SRC

Books and Films, Literature on; Correspondence regarding

Consultant Service Program - (Does not include John Hope II correspondence)
Consultant Service Program - Hope, John, II - Correspondence

Council of Southern Mountains

Decision Pamphlet - Replies

Employment, Discrimination in - (For New Orleans panel)

Encampment for Citizenship

Fisk Institute on Race Relations - General
" - Comments

Fund for the Republic - (Ford Foundation) - General Correspondence
" - Loescher, Frank - Correspondence

Future of SRC

Highlander Folk School

Human Relations Organizations - Cities; Colleges

Lists
" - Out-dated

National Civil Liberties Clearing House
" - Conference, New York, March 1956

National Conference of Christians and Jews

National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

Newsletter - SRC
" - Items

Parrish, C. H. - Letters, memos, reports, etc.

Progress Report Card

Riots - Riots, Race Riots, Riot Prevention

SRC - ~~Central office files - List~~
- Descriptive Files, Central office, state, and FBR's - Lists
- Office Manual
- Program planning

Speeches - Miscellaneous - (Fred Routh's, Marion Wright's filed separately in respective folders)

U. S. President's Committees

Wright, Marion A.

NAIRO

- By-laws and membership rosters
- Correspondence, General
- Memos (General) - Reports, Speeches, Statements, and NAIRO Resolution
- Meetings, Correspondence regarding
- Minutes of meetings
- Newsletter and Executive Family Letter
- Reporter

FREDERICK B. ROUTH (Reports, Speeches, Personal Correspondence)

- Personal Correspondence - General
- " - University of Miami
- Reports - articles and such
- Speeches
- Future speaking engagements
- Past speaking engagements - 1955-56 - Miscellaneous
- Past speaking engagements - California, Washington, May 1956 - (ACLU - L. A., SFCCU, S. F., CUC - Seattle)
- Past speaking engagements - University of Oklahoma, June 1956 - (Southern Conference on Human Relations Education - A.D.L.)

MEMOS

- Interoffice
- GSM - To and from
- Johnson, Bob
- Copies of letters and memos sent out by other staff members

REPORTS (FBR's filed in his section)

- Earl D. C. Brewer
- Financial
- Grace T. Hamilton
- Miscellaneous
- Quarterly

STATE ORGANIZATIONS - General

State organizations - Board of Directors - I - (not to be removed from FBR file)
" - Board of Directors - II - (Mimeographed)
" - By-laws (policy)
" - Evaluation memos
" - General
" - Letters to State people (Does not include memos)
" - Maps
" - Memoranda to State people (Does not include letters)
" - Memoranda to State people - # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
" - Review of State activities
" - Staff personnel

STATE ORGANIZATIONS - By State

Alabama
Arkansas
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Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
" - Special
Texas
Virginia

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March 8, 1966

Conference On Education and Race Relation
703 Standard, Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I was informed to write to you to get information for my Term Paper. I hope you will kindly send me some information on my Subject "Religion In America". If not could you send me an address of someone that you think could help me on my Term Paper please.

Sincerely Yours
Paul Arnold Butcher

Washington Council
of Churches

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By:

THANK YOU

Miss Fran Dreitzer
321 Michigan Avenue
Miami Bch; Fla.

Dear Sir;

I am doing a debate in school, on Segregation and I would appreciate it, if you would send me all the material you can on this subject.

Yours Truly
Fran Dreitzer
321 Michigan ave.
Miami Bch; Fla.

MAR 23 1955

May 18, 1955

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George as Quaker interest Frank

JUN 28 1955

Even Friends are not always what they appear to be when one meets them. Take, for example, John G. Barrow of Austin, Texas, who is masquerading as an insurance agent. He is also a member of Austin Meeting and belongs to the Executive Board of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia. Deep in his heart he is, however, a scholar who has just published *A Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion*, a monumental research tool on which he has been working for 26 years. The work began with a Ph.D. dissertation at Yale (1930), and research extended to European and American libraries. It attempts to list all separately published bibliographies in all fields of religion, with evaluations wherever it was possible to give them. In its lithographed form the 489-page book costs $15.00, a price that will just about cover production.

Five years ago John Barrow left the Library of Congress, where he held the last of a long list of academic jobs, to take over the family business. Now that he has his *magnum opus* off his chest, he may be a bit more like the one he has always appeared to be, namely, a pleasant insurance manager. Yet we still wonder whether he ever will be able to heal an inner rift that has divided him for so many years. We hope he can, and we wish him every success for both his book and his insurance ventures.

Frederick V. Hetzel and family will be moving fro
Crown Point, N
wh

Pa., will tell of their two yea
under the A.F.S.C. Clarence
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19—Bart His
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19—Se
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19—F
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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Notes on Sept 15, '55
consltn w Paul
Chr. in re fund
raising

Remember
I must do.
Hall - Civil.
Chas Hartzler
Lorne Miller

Carey Hangler
would tell "us" if
pushed

Sam Scott, Pres of
Stonewalters union
would tell. then
his union

Neal Hickey in charle,
(Brewery gent)
said he would
solicit a few of
the local the
unions, + get
contribs. Wm to
+ write + ask them
do

Ellen Biffe in Charle
is of the
Cotton + old
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04

NEW SOUTH
issued by
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date 9/27/55

Dear Reader:

The last issue of the New South which was addressed to you as follows was returned unclaimed:

Miss Jane Bruce
21-55 34th Avenue
Long Island City, N.Y. 4

Sincerely yours,

NEW SOUTH

.....

My correct address is:

NAME Jane Bruce

ADDRESS Scottsville, Virginia

DATE until Jan. 1-1956 — then return to the above Long Is. City, NY address

NEW SOUTH
issued by
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date 11-9-55

Dear Reader:

The last issue of the New South which was addressed to you as follows was returned unclaimed:

Mrs. Jodie L. Atherett
2054 Main Avenue.
Houston, Texas

Sincerely yours,

NEW SOUTH

.....

My correct address is:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

DATE _____

Revised 3/8/56.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432.

Affiliated State Organizations.

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama. 4-3331

Home - ADams 4-2633

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Dir.
Moore Building, Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama. 3-6645

Mr. Fred D. Gray, Assoc. Dir.
113 Monroe Street
Montgomery, Alabama. 3-9360 or 2-0625

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred K. Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas. FRanklin 4-4521

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Assoc. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Florida Council on Human Relations

Rev. Caxton Doggett, Chairman
376 N E 90th Street,
Miami, Florida. PL 7-4898 (Home)

Rader Memorial Methodist Church
8755 N E 2nd. Avenue, Miami.
PL 8-2535 (Church).

Mr. William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida. CLinton 3-7072

Mr. Howard D. Roberts, Assoc. Dir.
324 South Beach Street,
Daytona Beach, Florida.

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky. AR 5633.

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Exec. Dir.
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Madge Sterling
203 So. Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. Affiliated State
Organizations, cont'd.

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G. E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Dir.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia. ALpine 4063
Home AT 9533.

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Assoc. Dir.
203 Linkwood Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Elsie Whitman, Chairman
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Dir.
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana. MA - 4295
Home UP - 4445.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Mrs. W. H. Ratcliff, Chairman
Robert E. Lee Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Exec. Dir.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi. 5-5673

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Assoc. Dir.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
121 East Third Street,
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina. FR 6-6833
Home ED - 39155

Mr. W. C. Chance, Assoc. Dir.
Box 116 Parmele, North Carolina.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chairman
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina. 6-8808.
Home 3-2713

Mr. J. T. McCain, Assoc. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. - Affiliated State Organizations, cont'd.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas JA 3-8986

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.
309 West 21st. Street,
Austin, Texas. 63150

Mr. Kenneth Holbert, Assoc. Dir.
2531 Forest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas. HU -4466.
Home HA 9756

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia.

Rev. John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 E. Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 3-8538

Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Dir.
Hampton Institute, Box 203
Hampton, Virginia (half-time)

Revised 3/8/56.

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Mr. Galen A. Martin, Exec. Dir.
~~2320 West Chestnut Street~~
~~Louisville, Kentucky.~~

Miss Madge Sterling
~~203 50 Hite Avenue~~
~~Louisville, Kentucky.~~

9:30

7:30

3/24/62

508 W. Main St.
Frankfort, Ky.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. Affiliated State Organizations, cont'd.

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

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Rev. John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 E. Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 3-8538

Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Dir.
Hampton Institute, Box 203
Hampton, Virginia (half-time)

ARKANSAS SUMMARY. March 12, 1956.

The Southern Regional Council in seeking to strengthen the program development of the various State organizations brought together a group of skilled and experienced social scientists. These consultants, under the direction of Mr. John Hope II, were to confer with the Boards and Staffs of the State organizations. Arkansas is the second State to receive this program aid. The two consultants, Dr. Bonita Valien and Dr. Whitney Young, outlined for the group their competencies and experiences so that the group might know in which areas they could receive the greatest assistance from the consultants. Together we examined the current situation and "climate" in the State of Arkansas and the role of the Arkansas Council in seeking to help bring about the desegregation of the public schools. We noted that while we talked about State policies we recognized that by and large this called for local implementation. We also wanted to know ways and we explored methods of reaching the leadership of the silent South - the moderate masses. Dr. Valien had said in her description of the process of desegregation in St. Louis that the various organizations who worked in the process had to first define what they could do within the framework of their organizational structure and the scope of their declared goals to assist in the process. And that is what we seek to do in a meeting such as this.

In seeking to define the role of the Arkansas Council we divided this definition into two parts. First, the role of the Board members; second, the role of the Staff.

ROLE OF BOARD MEMBERS:

A. The organizational role.

1. Program development planning and follow up (with the cooperation of the Staff.)
2. Fund raising.
3. Obtaining membership.
4. Recruiting new Board members.

B. Individual role.

1. Reaching leadership people in existing organizations.
2. Working through other organizations to which we belong.
3. Knowing community resources and how to reach them.
4. Talking with neighbours and friends.
5. Letter-writing to the "Letters to the Editor" columns of the paper.
6. Broadening our knowledge and understanding of human relations.
7. Functioning as individuals in areas of endeavour (such as politics) where the council cannot operate as an organization.

ROLE OF THE STAFF:

1. To work with the Board in program planning, development and follow up.
2. To execute policy so determined.
3. To work in cooperation with other groups and organizations with similar goals.

ARKANSAS SUMMARY. March 12th, 1956.

ROLE OF THE STAFF (CONT'D.):

4. To serve as an information resource to the national press and local mass media.
5. Trouble-shooting and fire-fighting in local situations.

Finally, we recognized the answer to a question asked by Whitney Young early in the meeting: "For whose benefit should society be operated?" The answer which we accept is: society, for we believe in democratic principles, must be operated for the benefit of all of the people, it cannot be operated for the chosen few, no matter what group. All facets of the society without regard to their race, their creed, their national origin, their sex, their age, or their socio-economic standing must participate in and be respected by the society and by its governmental institutions.

The consultants and the central staff now return to their respective cities and states. The task of making democracy work in Arkansas must be performed by Arkansans. The dedication and the skills they bring to the job will help determine the rate of progress. In this task we wish them God speed and every success.

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6/29

RECEIVED JUN 29 1956

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAM, SRC,
APRIL 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1956

circulate PS

State Board and Staff Workshops

The major effort of the assistant director for program continues to center in the promotion and conduct of state board and staff workshops of the type described in the past report. During this period, four such workshops were planned and scheduled, two of these were successfully conducted (in South Carolina and Florida) and two had to be postponed to later dates because of our inability to find dates acceptable to the majority of the board members (North Carolina and Alabama).

Summary information about the workshops held follows:

South Carolina Workshop, Benedict College, April 24-25, 1956. SRC staff representatives: John Hope II, Chairman; C. H. Parrish; and Fred B. Routh. Summary by Mr. Routh (See him for copy).

Consultants: Dr. Lewis N. Killian, Florida State University and Dr. Harry J. Walker, Howard University.

Number: Total present, 39; number excluding state and SRC staffs, and consultants, 31; board members 7; other participants selected by state director, 24.

Florida workshop, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida, June 10-12, 1956, SRC representatives: John Hope II, Chairman, Fred R. Routh (See Routh for summary).

Consultants: Dr. A. Lee Coleman, University of Kentucky; Dr. Harry Walker, Howard University.

Florida staff: William K. Williams, executive director; Howard B. Roberts, Associate director, and E. Carol Klose, office secretary.

Number present: total, 18; board members, 9; others, 2.

It is apparent from the distribution of members present between board and non-board members in attendance at these workshops that the South Carolina group was more heterogeneous and less sophisticated in intergroup

relations understanding than the Florida group. These differences resulted in significant variation in scope and emphasis of discussion subject-matter. And yet, because of the high level of competence, maturity, and, thus, flexibility of the consultants, both discussions seemed to the writer well tailored to fit these specific needs and problems of the respective areas.

Complete plans for the workshops made for Chapel Hill, North Carolina and Tuskegee, Alabama had to be cancelled a few days prior to the meeting dates because the number of board members who planned to attend was insufficient to warrant the expenditure. The Alabama director has since that time re-canvassed his board and has proposed September 28-29 as a firm proposal for a state board and staff workshop. No further proposal has been received from the North Carolina director. The financial burden of a special purpose gathering of board members in addition to the regular board meeting has proved to be a real deterrent to state workshop promotion. The Florida experience may provide the answer. In this case, the Board was called for a two-day session, one day and a half apportioned solely to the discussion of program and one-half day to an official board meeting. When thus clearly divided, the two appeared to effectively complement each other without confusion or harm to either program or organization matters.

Brief visits with two state directors have been fitted into other trips with, it is believed, satisfactory results. It is hoped that this can be done more systematically and effectively in the coming months after the series of board workshops has been completed. A day each has been spend with directors Jack Marion in Virginia and Harry S. Jones in North Carolina.

The assistant director for program is continuing to probe for other effective uses for consultant services. The following are in the making, it is hoped:

(1) Consultation services with school boards, study committees of school boards, etc. Jack Marion thinks there is a real possibility of such a

service beginning in some districts of Virginia in the near future. He is quietly seeking such openings.[1]

(2) Use of consultants as speakers and participants in panels when SRC staff members are either not available or in situations where official SRC representation is not desirable.[2]

(3) The use of single consultants for specific purposes accomplished through one or two day visits at state offices may be fruitful as the particular needs of the various states can be more accurately determined and the peculiar specialized skills of our consultants are more clearly apparent from experience with them as well as their technical training.[3]

(4) Services of consultants to other organizations on a totally or partially self-sustaining basis

(a) Three SRC consultants participated in two major sections of the Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Atlanta on April 13 and 14.[4]

(b) The speech of Whitney Young made for the Daytona Beach Council on Human Relations and a similar request from the Birmingham Council is now under consideration.

(c) The writer as a private citizen has accepted a position on the board of the newly organized Nashville Community Relations Council in order to work more effectively in the Tennessee situation.

Miscellaneous Activities Pertinent to SRC Program but Not Directly Connected with the Consultant Service Program

The spirit of co-operation among members of the SRC staff has been a source of satisfaction to the writer and has greatly assisted him in carrying out the specific functions assigned. In like manner, he has felt free to participate in activities for which he had no direct responsibility where it seemed to the person responsible that his efforts would be helpful. The Following are examples of such activities:

(1) Consultation with Mrs. Elizabeth G. Bradley, director, Community Relations and Publications, Child Study Association of America regarding their projected southern program aimed at parents and teachers.

(2) Consultation with Emmanuel Murchavchik, national field director, Jewish Labor Committee regarding plans for their Fund the Republic sponsored "Study of the Impact of Race Relations on Labor Unions in the South."

(3) A variety of activities in close co-ordination with Fred Routh and George Mitchell in an effort to assist the Tennessee council in solving its organizational and program difficulties. Participation in the two-day conference on "Manpower Problems and Secondary Education" sponsored jointly by the National Manpower Council and George Peabody College for teachers on May 3-4, 1956. This was an invitational meeting of industrial leaders in the Nashville area, officers of US Employment Service, and selected educational leaders.

(4) Leadership as a board member in the first board consideration of the current racial situation in the South before the Board of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. The purpose was to determine what role this organization should play, if any. This is to be determined at the next board meeting on July 19, 1956.

John Hope II, Assistant Director
for Program

4/28/56.

Footnotes

[1] Harry S. Jones and Guy Wells are more dubious of current prospects in this direction within their states but promise to keep the service in mind and advise me if such possibilities arise. Bill Williams feels that there may be such a prospect in Florida in the near future and that others may develop as the adverse results of the political campaign subside. A confidential conversation with Mayor Ben West of Nashville on this subject may be a beginning. This will be followed up.

[2] Whitney Young did a good job as dinner speaker for the Daytona Beach Council on Human Relations. Further policy clarification is needed if this service is to be extended.

[3] For instance, a one or two day visit of Robert Johnson to the Virginia and perhaps the Kentucky offices might be very valuable in the near future as a means of stepping up the efficiency of operations in states where potential resources within the council and outside appear to be sizeable and ready for positive direction. In some other states the time is not ripe for this, to use a trite phrase.

[4] Mrs. Bonita Valien and Dr. Lee Coleman participated in a panel on the desegregation issue which drew about 200 people and the writer contributed a paper to the section on social change entitled "Trends in Race Relations in the South" to an audience of about 150 persons. Incidentally, this paper will appear in the summer issue of Phylon.

[5] It should be added that some of the activities mentioned originated from requests to the Race Relations Department rather than SRC but since their objectives are essentially similar, it is hoped that positive results accrued to both.

SRC
PROGRESS REPORT CARD
JULY 15, 1956

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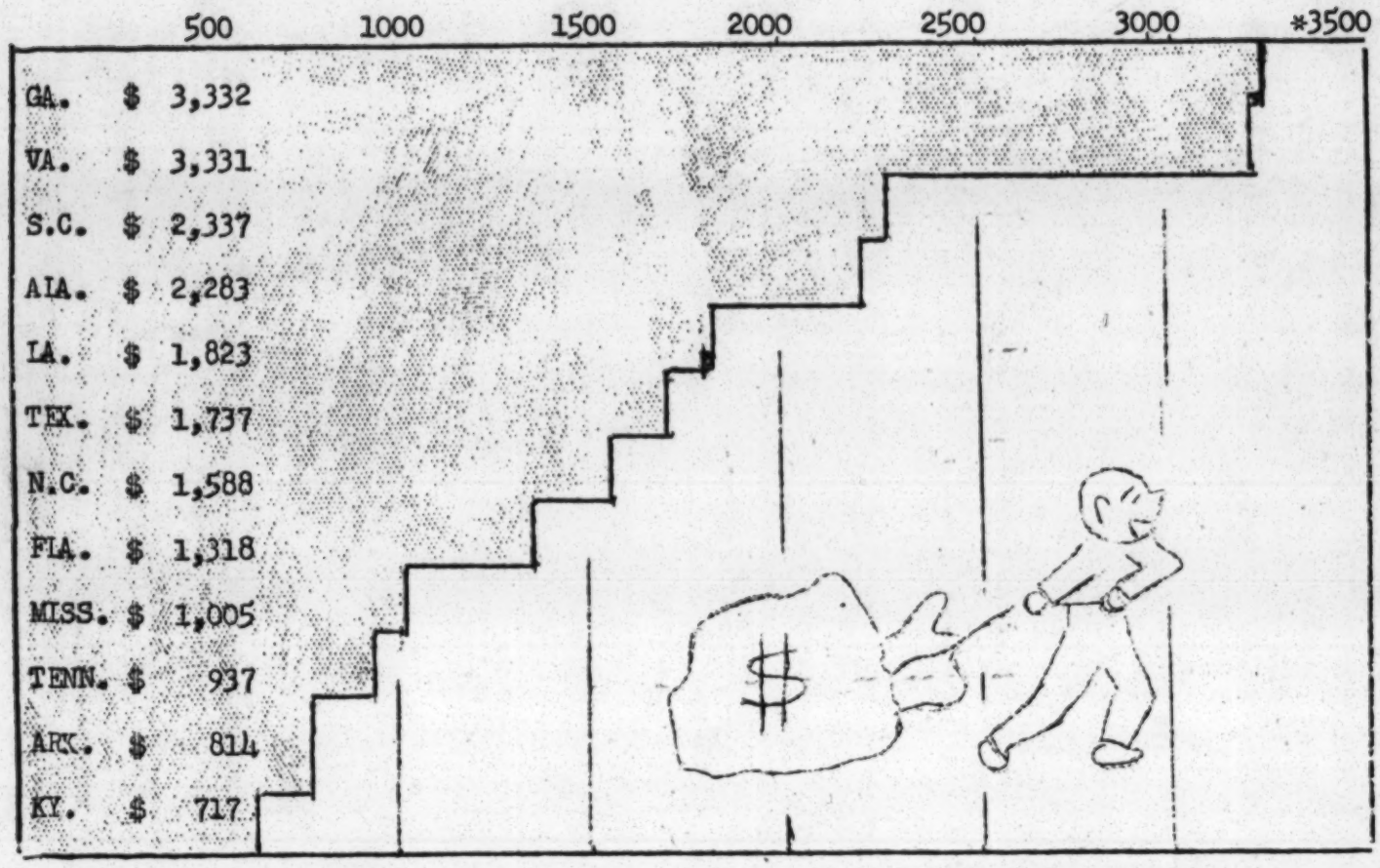

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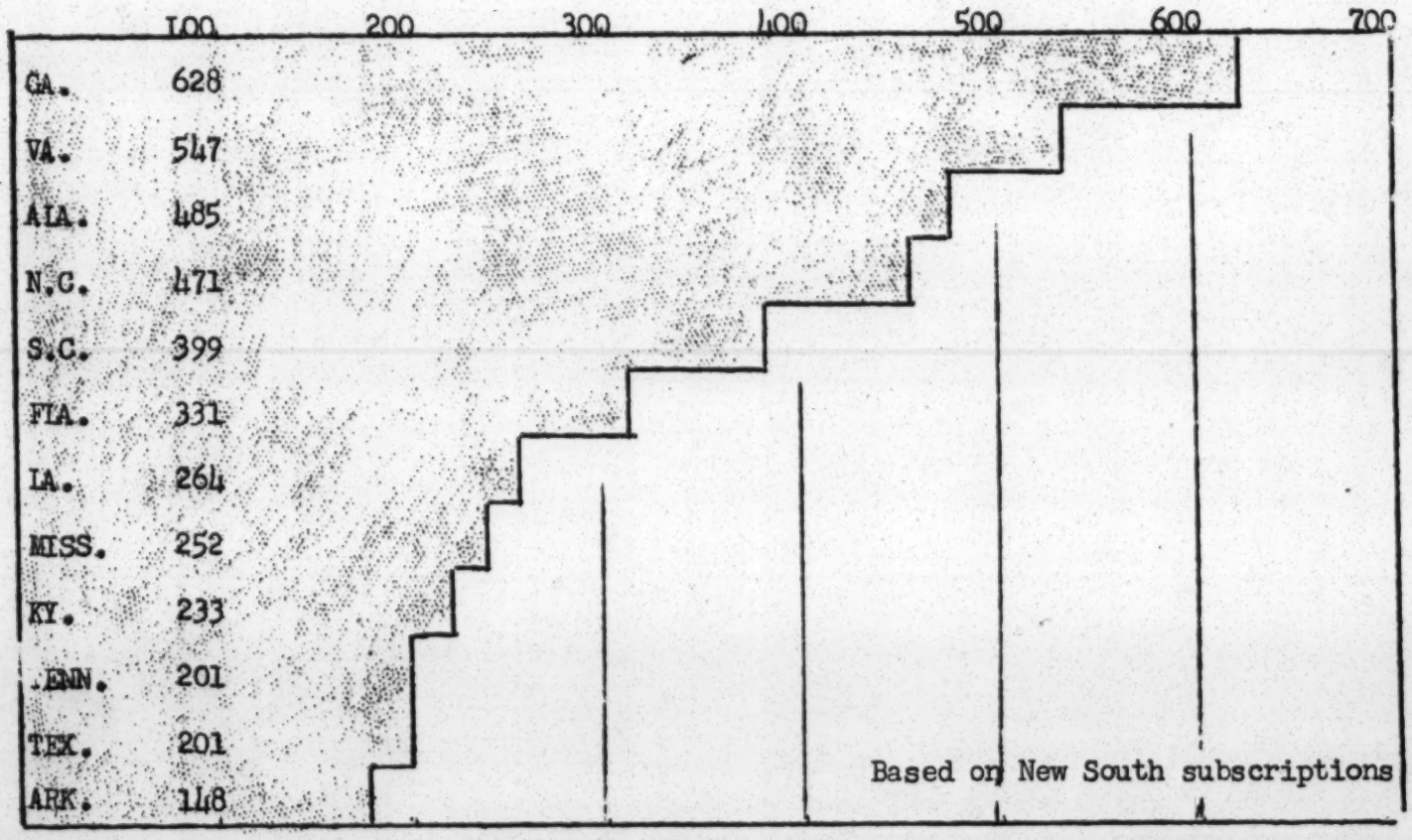
STATE MEMBERSHIP



F. B. Routh

History —

Civil War —

NOW II — Accel Ch.
Grand School
Jury —
Jim Crow Car
White & Burning
Armed Force —

May 17 —
May 31st

Experiment in Living

By HELEN DUDAR

Up in Riverdale a few days ago, a pretty white girl in shorts stretched out in the shade of one of Fieldston School's large elms. As she daintily maneuvered a caterpillar off her toes, she explained in a fetching Dixie drawl:

"It's not going to be easy—going home. When I got here July 1 and took a look at some of the girls sharing my dorm—two Negroes, an Indian and a Jew —I almost turned around and went home, I was that scared.

"Now, here I am worrying about who I'll be able to talk to back home and, worse yet—who'll listen to me and how I can be useful in my community and what can I do for minority rights. I sure changed."

After a moment's thought, she dimpled into a grin and offered an amendment. "It's not all change. You might say I just bloomed in a hothouse atmosphere. The thing is: how am I going to take being transplanted back into native soil?"

* * *

THIS WEEK-END, HAVING EXCHANGED TEARS and home addresses—and, with the help of several astute adults, somewhat oriented to a native's return —our Dixie belle headed for home.

In other directions went 102 fellow students aged 18 to 23, of diverse backgrounds and skin colors, from Brooklyn, 25 other states, Hawaii and several European countries, all of whom have just concluded six lively weeks with a rather remarkable enterprise that operates under the forbidding title of Encampment for Citizenship.

The double-deck bunks they had slept on in Fieldston's classrooms have been stored away in the attic; the hall bulletin boards have been stripped of exhibits; and the staff has limped off for vacations. As one staff member puts it:

"Like every other year; it's been most rewarding and utterly exhausting." For the eleventh Summer—surviving a fairly pot-holed financial road and periodic pot shots from the extreme right wing—the encampment has exposed a reasonably broad section of young people to some of the complexities of the world they live in.

Like over 1,000 youths before them, this year's crop of campers had come with their own blue jeans, ideals and prejudices and at least two qualities in common: the making of a community leader and lively curiosity about the world they live in.

* * *

FOR THE LAST 42 DAYS, IN A SELF-GOVERNING community, through lectures, workshops, field trips and relaxed bull sessions, with teachers as informally dressed as the campers, they have cut a broad swath through some of the perplexities of life in the Atomic Age.

"What did I learn?" A sophisticated, highly articulate young New Yorker echoed the question a few days before the session closed. He moved a yard away from a group sprawled on the grass, quietly discussing India's education problems with a morning visitor from India, and said, laughing:

"I learned that I don't know as much as I thought I did; that those farm kids from the Widwest may never have read Proust but know more about some of the problems of living than I do; that there are some people who don't think my generation is going to hell in a rock 'n' roll basket and who are interested in what we have to say."

The program also apparently manages to turn out a fairly tough-minded collection of young citizens. The session's final lecture last week was delivered by a suave, BBC-accented young official of Britain's delegation to the United Nations.

As he concluded his exposition on Britain's foreign policy and the road to peace, the questions came flying. Why had Britain recognized the Red Chinese government? What was Britain's claim on Cyprus? Where did he think the road to peace lay in the Suez?

When he emerged 45 minutes later, his shirt sweat-drenched, he grinning with ill-disguised relief and murmuring, "Well, I *think* I held my own, don't you?"

* * *

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION, as well as 61 distinguished Americans, and with a cross-country network of 74 network youth and social groups, the encampment is the brain child of Algernon D. Black, its education director.

Black's inspiration arrived during the bottom of the depression of the mid-thirties. An earnest, enthusiastic man of terrifying energy, Black, who heads the Board of Leaders of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, recalled not long ago:

"There were so many propaganda organizations in the depression, and youth seemed particularly unclear as to the meaning of democracy and at the mercy of propaganda.

"It also seemed to me important that our youth didn't know one another—whites didn't know Negroes; the working class didn't know the middle class. We were a mixed nation, and we weren't mixing."

Black organized a camp program on a small scale for three years before World War II. Out of it, he related, came a program with three major goals:

"Clarifying the concepts of democracy; learning some of the issues in the struggle for democracy; teaching the practical techniques of action so a person would know how to function as a citizen as positively and, equally important, as realistically as possible."

"We're assuming a need," he continued. "We're assuming that democracy depends on its citizens—on individuals to take the initiative; if not upon all men then upon a certain group in every community. We have a special obligation to prepare that group."

* * *

IN ADDITION TO BLACK, A FEW OTHER DEDI-cated individuals work on the year-round problems involved in recruiting likely campers and preparing for the annual session. These include executive director William G. Shannon, the only full-time executive on the staff; 86-year-old Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer, chairman of the encampment board and unofficial grandmother to a succession of campers, who attends every session daily; and Dr. John A. Scott, head of Fieldston's History Dept., who is associate educational director of the encampment.

Scott, who confesses he had to be "dragged" to the first session 11 years ago, hasn't been able to tear himself away since, although the encampment makes a six-week dent in the vacation time he would like to spend with his family. After 11 years, his astonishment and enjoyment remains undiminished.

"You know," he says a bit incredulously, "that camp is out of this world for a teacher. Everybody who comes *actually* wants to learn."

To the staff of 8 or 10, one source of unfailing fascination is the kind of change that can take place in a brief span of 42 days.

One of the most dramatic products of encampment life is the young merchant seaman who came there over a half-dozen years ago through the National Maritime Union.

Unschooled, inarticulate, he was nevertheless a dynamic youth whose leadership potential showed up in camp life. The camp experience sent him back to school, on to college and into politics. Today, William Haddad is a leader in California Democratic circles and a member of Sen. Kefauver's staff.

* * *

SOME OF SCOTT'S FAVORITE MEMORIES CENTER around less spectacular results. He is particularly fond of the blond blue-eyed, clean-cut Protestant boy, son of a successful Minneapolis attorney. The youth began to wilt a week after arriving in Riverdale.

When staff members tried to find out what was ailing him, the boy merely said he was thinking of going home. Eventually, he confessed that he felt "out of joint."

"In a very mixed group of Negroes, Indians, Catholics, Jews," Scott relates with relish, "for the first time in his life, this blond, upper-middle-class Protestant boy was in a minority. He didn't like it and he felt oppressed.

"But he stayed and, I think, enjoyed it. Of course, he didn't crack a book the whole time. He attended the lectures and workshop courses, which were compulsory, and spent the rest of his time playing tennis.

"A few months later, his father ran into one of our staff and wanted to know what we'd done to John. 'He reads books,' his father said. 'He discusses the international situation. He asks me questions about things I've never heard of.'"

Scott remembers with pride a North Carolina Negro who also wanted to leave after the first week.

"He had been kicked, punched and abused all his life and, to survive, he had learned to hate most white men. Suddenly he comes to a place where everybody accepts him. It isn't easy to revamp a stereotype and it was hard for him to believe and accept the fact that not all white persons were hostile. He stayed—and, incidentally, became leader of the camp that year."

* * *

THE EMPHASIS ON "BOLD AND COURAGEOUS thinking" in an era of great conformity hasn't exactly won the encampment a uniformly friendly following. Periodically under attack, it underwent its rockiest era when the American Legion magazine blasted its staff as "corrupters of youth," carefully refraining from printing any specific charges.

"That camp is out of this world for a teacher"

The staff weathered these sessions serenely, and Black answers anyone who asks him a blunt political question, to wit:

"I think one of the things that keeps our people from being unduly influenced by any extreme is the great emphasis we place on differentiating between truth and propaganda.

"We've had kids arrive here who were ardent socialists or ardent pacifists, even neo-fascists. We don't try to answer all questions; we do try to expose them to all points of view and to realities—the facts and complexities of our problems.

"We take them to visit and hear people in Wall St. and union offices and factories; to minority communities like Harlem, to the UN and the State Dept. When these things are talked about, when theory is translated into practice, they are forced to face up to the realities of life. I don't think we make people into either naive radicals or naive conservatives."

More worrisome to Black are his financial problems. Half of the campers come on either half or full $350 scholarships, provided by raising funds from the camp's friends and sponsors who include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Lehman, Attorney General Javits and labor leader Walter Reuther.

This year the camp got its first foundation grant, enough funds to hire a full-time worker to recruit campers and possibly to expand the camp's capacity.

* * *

BUT, IN HIS RARE, SPARE MOMENTS, BLACK dwells longingly on an old dream—enough money to spread a network of encampments across the country.

"Just think," he says, as his pipe goes out and the papers on his desk are forgotten, "just think—if we could take a half-dozen unused campuses at the edge of great educational centers around the nation.

"Why, every year, we could turn out 1,000 people who really know how to make things happen."

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For Information write to ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64th STREET New York 23 N. Y.

Florida Council on Human Relations

324 S. BEACH ST. - DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Dear Fred -

George wrote a white book about Tax Exemption - I explained we had been checking it over with you, + submitted (as requested) our answers. I said I'd wait for the final yellow light from up yonder - can you push a button or somethin'???

Bill

Sunday Sept 16/06

My dearest Teddies! — we were delighted to get your good letter, but was disappointed you could not come earlier but — you & Charles will be very welcome & let us hope the weather will be fine. We have had no summer at all & about to warm day, now have a cold, wet on it — is damp & dreary & we do feel terribly blue over the loss of dear Nellie Jones. Just 4 weeks today since she left us. I not can't get over it — we had her nearly 13 yrs. The Lin isn't up yet & we expect to go to church to, he!

I'm about run out of
paper. I did ans. your last
letter, but not your cards.
I'm can't see to write. I
hope you let Charles know
we both deaf & sed. as
he wont expect two weeks.
I haven't seen the Fallons
in ages. guess cause I is
away & we saw no
signs of Hal. You were
here a year ago. I do
hope you can both
stay 2 weeks at least
Aunt Frank are always
so we are lonely.
Grace has been lovely
to us & taken us for a
ride several times.
Rest & chet look me
shopping Friday mg/ st.

but I do miss Amy & their new dog. The Boxer will miss you when you leave there. He must be a dear. I wonder how Blossom fares when Paul is away. Mrs Emma Wheatley & her daughter are in a visit but not staying here. They have been out for some meals. They will be here again this week. Emma is so sorry to miss you. Emogene is a grand piano player & needs no training. Each week you could hear her & she needs no music. They are only staying 3 weeks. Jessie has to come with them & monopolizes all the conversation

oh what a gas boy he is
We will be so happy
to see you & Charles. I
sure he must be nice
& he is a friend of your
Effie Charles so too.
I want to go to church
but I'm isn't well
enough so I'll close
now & let us know
just when you will
be here. With all
our love.
ever your
loving Aunty
Ula

Tues – 18 Sept 56 320

Jack Marin Called.

(1) Does non-used money stay with state or revert to SRC – the latter is true –

(2) Can Va – employ part time consultant til Jan 1st out of this years budget.

(3) Fairfax has invited Va. consultant in.

- Ala. Council on Human Relations -

SRC ~ Consultant Service Program - Sept 25-26, 1956

John Hope II
Hyland Lewis
Fred Routh
Bob Hughes
Duncan Hunter
Mrs. Andreas
Mr. Brooks
Dr. Freeman
Dan Gomillion
Mrs. Rutledge
Rev. Harris
Rev. DW Holmes
Mr. Watkins
L.A. Pinnock
Dr. Jim Pierce

Introduction of group by Duncan Hunter;

Invocation by Dr. Freeman - asked for guidance.

J.H.II Background of SRC Consultant Service Program - changing emphasis from organizational problems to program development - Bring trained social science minds to bear on local problems through state Boards and staffs. No speeches - No pat answers - Examine with local people, local problem - Self-introduction - autobiotal

Some Basic questions raised -

1.) How do we reach the non-converted -

2.) How do we build a Climate of respect for law & order -

3) What is the lowest "common denominator" - law & order.

Dr. Lewis - Regarded Pandora's Box - of the morning's discussion -

1.) Social Climate - Concern for -

2.) Public Policy - Concern for - ★

A/ What is the attitude of people with whom we work Tennant public policy - ie - Law & order - Gov. Clement of Tenn - good example "If they can take over a community on this issues, they can on any issue" and Dr. Carmichael of Louisville - "Lots of Louisvillians dont like the Sp. Ct. decision but believe strongly in Law & order."

B/ Unless there is a change in climate to support law and order little can be done by an organization such as this. Transcending the problem of desegregation is that of law and order. You can involve and enlist people in its support where you might not for desegregation per se -

Roles

C/ Position of Controversial figure -

1.) who determines - how?

2.) Can we escape the title -

3) Will title hamper our effort

4) How do we protect and support a Controversial figure

5.) Can we create more C. figures -

The Safe roles:- Safe places -

what figures in a given community can we point out.

1. Southern white woman - permissiveness -
2. Retired ministers - active ministers less so -
3. Negro professionals - not dependent on white community -
4. Business men not dependent on local community -
5.

The Unsafe roles:

1. People on public pay rolls -
2. Businessmen susceptable to Boycotts -

One Shot Role:- spot job - can't be used everywhere -

Expendable persons -

SAFE Places: to work -

Health - Welfare service - Law & order - employment - mental health
United Church Women - League of Women Voters - AAUW - Public Libraries -
Civil Defense - Safety -

Watch Dog Function

work Through other organizations to which we belong -

Description of Tuscaloosa Situation - Bob Hughes -

How aware are citizens of Tuscaloosa of the critical situation -
what is role of college president - his prestige
In the state of Ala what are legal steps to mobilize
low enforcements forces
Keep accurate Diary of what you've done -
How do you reach above local power structure - Below it.

Ala. Alabama Council - Jt II

1 Tues - Sept - 26 :

Mr. Watkins 3-city = Problem is different in our area - what can we do?

Ans. Have to examine problem break it down in manageable lumps Good to get people involved not only in our organization but in the process of democracising the society - each in his own fashion - Look for real leaders not just front men. Raise questions with people - yeast in the loaf. Where climate is mild apathy runs high - needs to be stirred up and directed.

where do we stand on Segregation -

Ans - This is a mouse trap question; in terms of strategy it may be wise to say that we believe in people working out their problems in equal human dignity. We must face the challenge of the Sp. Ct. decision in calmness and mutual respect.

Als ONIX ON!!

Idis li kei ke

Dade County Council on Community Relations: October 22, 1956

Report to the Executive Committee from the Program Planning Committee

I. Planning for School Desegregation

A. Publish a pamphlet on Dade County school desegregation, stressing the feasibility of a constructive program, the things learned from experience elsewhere, and the danger of inaction.

B. Plan with related organizations.

1. Convene representatives of organizations committed to desegregation. Strive for regular meetings. Search together for ideas for constructive activities to be carried out singly or jointly. Work to enlarge the circle of participating groups. (Samet)

2. This group will call together a group of specialists in intergroup relations, education, and citizens who know the local schools, to plan recommendations on how Dade County school desegregation can best be accomplished. These recommendations will be made available in a report for wide distribution.

C. Work with the Board of Public Instruction.

1. Have a committee to observe carefully all the business of the Board of Public Instruction. The committee will attend all meetings of the Board (in interracial groups,) and study press reports and official pronouncements. The committee will report items for inclusion in the newsletter and report to the officers, looking to action by the organization.

2. The DCCCR will write to the Board a careful, thoughtful letter expressing its views. (The letter can include one or more of the following: offer of assistance, expression of faith that desegregation can be accomplished, noting the obligation of the Board to plan, noting local reasons for desegregation, stressing the danger of inaction and delay.) Follow up with further letters as developments occur. Restate the case if no developments occur. Urge other groups to state their views to the Board.

D. Carefully plan contact with key officials and opinion makers.

1. School Superintendent and members of Board of Public Instruction (on a more individual basis).

2. Other city and county officials.

3. Press (Have public relations director).

4. Members of the "Power Structure".

E. Other related projects.

1. Appoint a legal committee which can provide information about litigation and legislation, to contribute to the newsletter and to provide information for officers and committee chairmen.

2. Have a committee to observe "hate groups", analyze their activities and sources, and have needed background for counter-action when needed.

3. Provide procedure whereby expected incidents or tension areas can be reported to a central clearance point.

4. Make a map of schools likely to be desegregated coordinated with areas where violence has occurred. This will help to identify areas in need of special attention.

5. Have strategy meeting with police officials to discuss police planning at time of desegregation.

6. Have a series of small workshops for teachers, to discuss the role of the teacher at the time of desegregation, and good ~~business~~ HUMAN relations practices.

7. Find a radio and TV chairman who will seek program times where DCCCR can make a contribution.

8. Publish a balance sheet on race relations in Dade County, using the background material from the Institute reports as a basic.

II. Revitalizing the Dade County Council as a working organization

A. Involvement of members

1. Plan regular membership meetings at frequent intervals.

2. Publish a regular newsletter to keep members up to date on key issues, announce meetings and important local activities, review new literature as it comes out, distribute longer articles of general concern, etc. Contributions could be solicited from members as well as from board members, others. (Jacobson) Sometimes an entire issue can be used as a fact sheet on some phase of desegregation.

3. Involve a wider circle of members in committee activity.

B. Offer specialized services for local organizations.

1. Have a good collection of literature for a display at all meetings and frequent reminders in newsletter.

2. Have speakers available on a variety of topics related to desegregation and human relations.

3. Offer specialized assistance in program planning for local groups.

4. Announce these services through an attractive flyer to be widely distributed.

10-56

A Better Louisiana Thru . . .

RESEARCH IN ACTION

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS
AMITY UNITY

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

"To attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all"

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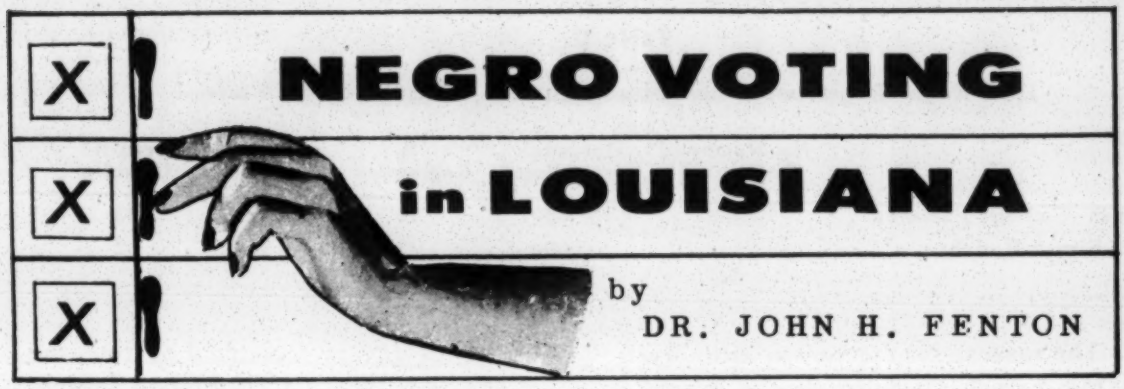


NEGRO VOTING in LOUISIANA

by DR. JOHN H. FENTON

In the short space of some 12 years the Louisiana Negro has become a citizen, at least in terms of the right to vote. In 1940, only 803 Negroes were registered to vote in the entire state. In 1956, more than 160,000 Negroes are eligible to enter the polling booths of the state.

Table I
State-Wide Negro Registration

	No. Reg.	Potential Vote	% Reg.
1940	803	473,562	0.2
1948	22,576	479,738	4.7
1952	97,101	497,000*	19.5
1956	161,410	529,000*	30.5

A series of Supreme Court decisions culminating in Smith v Allwright, 1944, made possible the registration and voting of Negroes in Louisiana. As Table I indicates, the increase in Negro registration has been precipitous. However, it does not, as yet, approach the 75 percent level of the white population.

The process and pattern of Negro registration in Louisiana has been roughly as follows:

1. Not surprisingly, a first condition of Negro registration is a permissive attitude on the part of the white population. Seemingly, this permissive attitude is to be found in the southern French-Catholic parishes and in the North Central Cut-Over sections of the state.

* Estimated.

Dr. Fenton *is a Professor of Political Science at Tulane University, New Orleans. He traveled throughout Louisiana this summer gathering information and statistics about the pattern and behavior of the Negro voting. This three-month project was sponsored by the Southern Regional Council.*

As Table II indicates, Negro registration in Louisiana is concentrated in its French-Catholic parishes. The primary reason for the differential reaction of these population groups to Negro registration seems, in great part, to be due to fundamentally different attitudes of the people with respect to the Negroes. Some visual evidence of this difference in attitudes includes: 1) the fact that many colleges and universities in south Louisiana are integrated at the undergraduate and graduate level, whereas in north Louisiana segregation in institutions of higher learning is the rule; 2) the crowds at political meetings in south Louisiana are often racially mixed, even at indoor meetings, whereas in north Louisiana such crowds are always segregated; 3) the Citizens' Council is weak in south Louisiana and strong in north Louisiana; 4) in many business establishments in south Louisiana, Negroes work at skilled jobs beside whites, and all use the same rest room facilities. If a business establishment adopted a similar policy in north Louisiana it would be boycotted; 5) racially hybrid communities are relatively common in south Louisiana, but are rare in north Louisiana.

Table II

1956 Negro Registration by Religio-Cultural Sections of the State

	No. Negroes Registered	Potential Negro Vote	% Registered	Mean % Negro	Mean %‡ Catholic
French-Catholic Parishes†	70,488	138,000	51	32	83
Non-French Parishes	90,922	390,000	23	38	12

The reasons for the variant attitudes of the French-Catholic people toward the Negro are various. The Catholic Church seems to be an important factor. Catholic leaders cite the catholic character of their Church as the reason for its advanced stand on racial issues. They emphasize the alleged fact that Protestant churches tend to be national in origin and exclusive in character, whereas the Catholic Church is more universal, or supra-national, in both its background and orientation. In addition, Catholics like to cite the effect of the Church on the Negro as a reason for the high percent Negro registration in Catholic parishes. According to their argument, the Catholic Negro enjoys religious and ethical training which is identical to that received by the white community, and from a well-educated priest. Therefore, according to this theory, the Catholic Negro's value system more nearly approaches that of the white community than does that of the Protestant Negro, and, therefore, he is more readily accepted by the greater community.

Regardless of any philosophical arguments, it is true that the Catholic Church is virtually the only major biracial institution in Louisiana which is actively working toward integration. For example, in Tensas parish in the Mississippi Delta where Negroes comprise 65 percent of the population and not a single Negro is registered to vote, the Catholic priest, Father Edward Bowes, S.S.J., stands alone among whites in his fight for racial equality. In this Protestant, Anglo-Saxon, delta parish, Father Bowes has initiated integrated Sunday School and catechism classes.

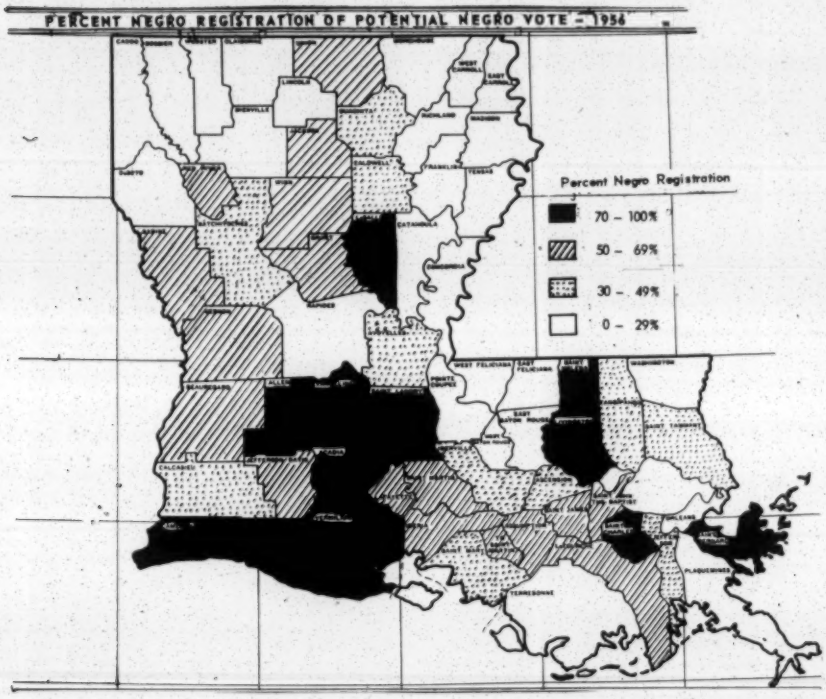
In north Louisiana Negro registration, as a rule, is great only where there are relatively few Negroes and thus no "Negro problem." The North Central Cut-Over section parishes only have a mean percent Negro population of 24% and thus a high percent Negro registration, 55 percent. However, in the Mississippi Delta and Red River Delta parishes where the mean percent Negro population is high (51% and 40%, respectively), Negro registration is low (11% and 25%).

By comparison, the strength of the permissive attitude of French-Catholic Louisiana is underlined by the fact that there is little relationship in this section between the relative size of the Negro population and the extent of Negro registration.

II. The first concern of every politician is to be elected and re-elected to office. Therefore, the existence in any community of a reservoir of untapped voters tends to act as a magnet on politicians in search of votes. Since the recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing interference with the Negro's right

†Taken from T. Lynn Smith and Homer L. Hitt, The People of Louisiana, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1952, p. 143.
French-Catholic Parishes: Acadia, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vermillion, West Baton Rouge.

‡Taken from 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, the latest reliable religious census.



to vote, the Louisiana Negro has represented a potential vote resource to every politician.

The sheriff is one of the more important elective officials in Louisiana parishes. The sheriff, by the very nature of his office, is subject to many temptations. One temptation to which most sheriffs are subjected and to which many succumb is the classic "payoff" to permit gambling. When a sheriff permits gambling, he is invariably charged with "corruption of public office" by the "good government" middle class of his community. Therefore, the sheriff must turn to lower socio-economic and marginal groups for political support. Thus, in addition to a permissive attitude on the part of the white population, a second important factor in a high proportion of Negro registration is a sheriff who is need of political support.

The largest single potential source of lower socio-economic votes available to the sheriff is the Negro vote. However, if the white population is strongly opposed to the idea of Negro participation in politics, he will not seek this vote out of fear of the reaction of his neighbors. But if the attitude of the population toward Negro voting is passive or permissive, he will tend to permit or even encourage Negro registration, and will actively seek Negro support in election campaigns. Invariably, the sheriff is not disappointed in his expectations with respect to the Negro vote where he seeks it.

The reward of the Negro for his vote is a cessation of "police brutality" and promises made and often kept with respect to such matters as street improvements, better school and park facilities, jobs as police or deputies.

The emergence of a large Negro vote has already had a marked effect on the Louisiana political scene. In 1952, the overwhelming vote cast by Negroes for Adlai Stevenson was an important element in the slender majority he received in Louisiana. In a study of the 1952 presidential election made by L. V. Howard and David R. Deener it was found that Stevenson received 89% of the vote in the predominantly Negro precincts in Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The percent participation of registered voters in the Negro precincts was high – in excess of 70 percent.♦ If it can be assumed that Negroes throughout the state voted as did the New Orleans and Baton Rouge Negroes, then Adlai Stevenson received more than 65,000 Negro votes to less than 10,000 cast for Dwight Eisenhower, a majority of at least 55,000. Since Stevenson carried the state by only 38,102 votes over Eisenhower, Negroes have some basis for the claim that they were instrumental in keeping Louisiana in the Democratic column.

Again, in the 1956 Democratic gubernatorial primary the Negro vote was a crucial factor in determining the outcome. Table III tells the story of that primary.

Table III▲

Comparison of Negro Voting Behavior With That of State in 1956 Louisiana Democratic Primary

	% Turnout For Governor of Reg. Voters	% Voting for Governor Who Voted For			% of Total Vote Outside New Orleans for Long Ticket		
		Lt. Gov.	Atty. Gen.	Comm. of Ag.	Gov. Long	Lt. Gov. Frazer	Comm. of Ag. McCrary
(Mean of precincts) Negro	78	79	76	67	80	74	77
Total White & Negro	78	90	86	84	55	49	50

	% of Total Vote in New Orleans for Long Ticket			% of Total Vote in New Orleans For Morrison Ticket			% Vote in State for Negro Candidate
	Gov. Long	Lt. Gov. Frazar	Comm. of Ag. McCrary	Mayor Morrison	Lt. Gov. Barham	Comm. of Ag. Pearce	Atty. Gen. Amedee
(Mean of precincts) Negro	47	38	47	50	53	50	52
Total White & Negro	40	35	41	40	40	54	9

The Negro vote shown in Table III was derived from the vote of 28 precincts, in all of which more than 90 percent of the registered voters are colored. The total breakdown for the 28 precincts is 20,425 Negro and 508 white. The 28 precincts are located in 11 parishes (Orleans, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, Caddo, Acadia, LaSalle, Allen, Calcasieu, St. Landry, Evangeline, and Vernon) scattered throughout the state. They include both rural and urban parishes.

The striking features of Table III include the large turnout of Negroes and whites (approximately 78% of the registered voters in both cases) and the landslide vote accorded Earl Long by Negroes outside New Orleans. In fact, Long would, in all probability, have

♦Source: L. Vaughan Howard and David R. Deener, Presidential Politics in Louisiana, 1952, Tulane University, New Orleans, 1954, p. 96.

▲This table was derived from statistics compiled by Kenneth N. Vines, Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Tulane University Professor Vines also participated in interviews conducted in this study and was of invaluable assistance in the completion of the study.

faced a runoff primary if it were not for the majority accorded him by colored voters. It is notable that fewer Negroes than whites voted for lesser candidates. This was, in all probability, a question of literacy and information.

The Negro is often accused of block voting. Table III would indicate that the Negroes outside New Orleans did vote overwhelmingly for Earl K. Long and his ticket in the 1956 primary.[4] However, it is important to note that in New Orleans Mayor Morrison received more votes than did Long among Negro voters. In fact, Table III clearly indicates that Morrison's narrow plurality in Orleans parish was, in large part, due to the vote he received from the Negro population.[5]

The conclusions that can be drawn from Table III are several. In the first place, the Negro vote is not atypical. Where the Negroes are subject to cross pressures their vote splits as does the remainder of the population. Where cross pressures do not exist the vote tends to be of the block variety – which should occasion no surprise. The name "Long" is identified by Negroes with pensions and other state services oriented toward lower socio-economic groups. Because most Negroes are of the lower socio-economic strata they tended to vote for Long. However, in New Orleans the name "Morrison" is as well known as that of Long and is identified with low-cost housing for Negroes, better park and school facilities, and related official acts designed to aid the Negroes. Therefore, the Negro in New Orleans was faced with a dilemma in casting his vote and reacted by dividing it rather evenly between Morrison and Long. In addition, according to Negro leaders throughout the state, the upper socio-economic Negro class tended to cast its vote for Morrison. Therefore, the large Negro vote for Long outside New Orleans was, first of all, not a race vote, but an economic class vote. Secondly, its overwhelming character was due to the absence of cross pressure, i. e., Negroes are largely of the lower socio-economic class. If the white vote should be divided into classes, the lower socio-economic white vote would not differ greatly from the Negro vote.

The vote for Earl J. Amedee, Negro candidate for Attorney General in the 1956 Democratic primary, provides interesting material for speculation with respect to the block vote stereotype associated with Negroes. As Table III shows, Amedee received little more than 50 percent of the Negro vote (in the state as a whole, Amedee received only 9 percent of the vote). The principal reason for the relatively small vote cast for Amedee among Negroes was the presence on the ballot of a Long candidate for Attorney General. Therefore, many Negro voters were cross pressured between a race vote and an economic class vote, and many resolved the issue in favor of the class vote.[6]

The above analysis provides a rather good index of what may be expected of the Negro voter in November 1956. It is an irony of history that the party that deprived the Negro of the suffrage is relying upon his vote to swell the democratic margin in Louisiana. Adlai Stevenson's 1956 margin over Eisenhower among Negro voters will, in all probability, approximate the majority given Long in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, and he will receive this vote for roughly the same reason that Long was accorded it. The Democratic party is equated by Negroes with enlarged social services – – with delivery from economic despair.

There is some evidence of defection among Negro leaders toward Eisenhower

---

[4] There were five candidates in the primary.

[5] It must be remembered that in a close election many groups might claim credit for a candidate's victory.

[6] In addition, evidence would seem to indicate that many rural Negroes were not aware of Mr. Amedee's race. For example, in 13 precincts in largely rural parishes, Amedee received a mean vote of only 47%, whereas in an equal number of precincts in urban parishes, Amedee received a mean of 59% of the vote.

in response to his administration's position on civil rights. However, it is interesting that in most cases the Negroes who say they might vote for Eisenhower also voted for Morrison in the 1956 Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Finally, a word about block voting. Any group in the population tends to vote what it believes to be in its own self-interest. A group is, indeed, fortunate when its self-interest may be served by any of several candidates. Under such circumstances its vote will often be rather narrowly divided between the candidates. For example, the white population tends to be split rather narrowly on economic issues, because many whites receive a rather comfortable income. However, Negroes vote as a block on economic issues because they are predominantly lower socio-economic.

There is among you the man who is not bound by party lines. You vote according to your common sense and your calm judgment after hearing each party set forth its program. To you, I say that the strength of this independent thought is the great contribution of the American political system. – – – *F. D. Roosevelt*

Jesse Stone, a Negro attorney in Shreveport, Louisiana, said, "I am told that I should vote as an American and not as a Negro. Well, I believe I love America as much as anyone else, and I would like to weigh our policies in the Middle East and the Far East when I vote. However, I'm too busy trying to be free – – to *become* an American – – to concern myself with such questions. When I vote I must concern myself with what is good for the Negroes."

We settle things by a majority vote, and the psychological effect of doing that is to create the impression that the majority is probably right. Of course, on any fine issue the majority is sure to be wrong. Think of taking a majority vote on the best music. Jazz would win over Chopin. Or on the best novel. Many cheap scribblers would win over Tolstoy. And any day a prizefight will get a bigger crowd, larger gate receipts and wider newspaper publicity than any new revelation of goodness, truth or beauty can hope to achieve in a century. – – – – – – *Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

In summary, a political revolution has occurred in Louisiana since 1944. However, the Negro has not achieved full suffrage. In the Mississippi and Red River Delta areas political emancipation for the Negro remains to be achieved. But in French-Catholic Louisiana and the North Central section of the state the Negro vote has become an important factor in determining "who shall rule." The dividend to the Negro of this new-found power is political attention, and with political attention have come promises made and often kept, in terms of such items as better schools and roads, streetlights, jobs as policemen and deputies, and police protection instead of police brutality.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

"What would be a good way to raise revenue and still benefit the people?"

"Tax every political speech made in this country."

"What we want is a candidate who isn't too radical nor yet too conservative; in short, a middle-of-the-road man."

"Then Smith is the man to elect. He's been a bus driver for years."

"What's the election today for? Anyone happen to know?"

"It is to determine whether we shall have a convention to nominate delegates who will be voted on as to whether they will attend a caucus which will decide whether we shall have a primary to determine whether the people want to vote on this same amendment again next year."

"By this will all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one for another" --- John XIII, 35.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY is expressed in two immortal documents: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The two are inseparable. For, although the Declaration of Independence is not part of the organic law of the land, it is in truth the vital **spirit** and **thought** of which the Constitution is the operative **body** and **letter.** Now the vital spirit and thought of our living philosophy of government and law is epitomized in the familiar words of the Declaration:

BY THIS WILL ALL MEN KNOW

BY

Rev. W. J. Kenealy, S. J.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

According to this philosophy, government is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. And the end of government is not merely the establishment of order; for order itself is a means, and its end is justice. But justice also is a means, and its end is liberty. Finally, liberty is simply the condition of social life necessary to enable all members of society to cooperate in peace and prosperity, to attain their happiness, to achieve their perfection, and thereby to fulfill their human destiny. Thus, the real end of government is adequately defined as a just and ordered liberty. But the essence of liberty is the free exercise by every human being of the rights proper to human personality and destiny. Wherefore, the prime purpose of government is the protection of the individual in the exercise of his personal rights. Therefore, the crucial test of the value of a government is the measure of its success in protecting the personal rights of its citizens and subjects.

MAJORITY RULE

Now the characteristic feature of democratic government, as distinguished from other forms of government, is that it is rule by the majority. But contrary to a popular modern fallacy, true democracy is not a mere matter of form. It is much more than majority rule. Majority rule could be mob rule. Remember a distressed Italian people, flooding the piazzas of Rome, crying "Duce! Duce! Duce!" They cried for a leader and got a demogogue. Remember a bewildered German people, crowding the squares of Berlin, shouting "Heil Hitler!" and **voting** for Adolph Schicklegruber. They shouted for a fuehrer and elected a tyrant. Who ever received greater majorities than Joseph Stalin? No, there is no magic in mere forms. And mere majority rule is capable of establishing a tyranny as atrocious as that of any Oriental despot. Hence, democracy, as mere majority rule, would be a faceless and spineless philosophy of government and of law.

On the contrary, because the essence of liberty is the freedom to exercise individual and equal personal rights, and because voting majorities are able and quick to vindicate their own rights, **true and effective** democracy must consist in minority rights under majority rule. But never in history has there been, and never in the future can there be, minority rights under majority rule unless the majority repudiates the blasphemy that numbers make truth, and that might makes right; unless the majority has the intelligence and good will to reason, and to subjugate **prejudice** to judgement; unless the majority faces and accepts the fact that there is an **objective moral order,** within the range of human intelligence and within the capacity of human virtue, to which civil societies and voting majorities are bound in conscience to conform — and upon which the liberty, the peace and happiness of personal, national and international life depend.

THE NATURAL LAW

The mandatory aspect of the objective moral order is called by philosophers **the natural law.** In virtue of the natural law, essentially equal human beings are endowed by their Creator with natural rights and obligations,

which are inalienable precisely because they are God-given. They are antecedent, therefore, both in logic and in nature, to the formation of civil societies and the casting of majority ballots. They are not bestowed by the beneficence of any state, democratic or otherwise; wherefore the tyranny of any state, democratic or otherwise, cannot destroy them. Rather it is the high moral obligation of all civil societies and all voting majorities to acknowledge their existence, to protect their exercise, and to facilitate their enjoyment by the construction and maintenance of a civil code of laws which embraces, complements and applies the principles of the natural law to civic life.

In its essence, granted the existence of Almighty God, the natural law is a simple thing. It is man's participation in the eternal law of God. It implies that we know, independently of Lafayette Square, or Baton Rouge, or Washington, or London, or Moscow that all human beings, without exception, are the children of God, endowed with immortal souls, destined for eternal life, bound in conscience to pursue that destiny, and possessed of equal and inalienable rights to enable us to do so. It implies that we know, from our God-created nature, that some things help in attaining our destiny and some make it more difficult; that some actions and some institutions are right, and some wrong, regardless of material consequences. It implies that human governments and laws are instituted and administered by us to safeguard the personal rights of every single member of the **brotherhood of men**, so that each and all of us may attain, in human dignity, the divine destiny decreed by the One Good God Who is the loving Father of us all.

Thus, the philosophy of the natural law provides a rational and spiritual basis for our civil rights and liberties. It gives an adequate reason for the essential equality of all men. It supplies a sufficient measure for the essential dignity of human personality. It tells us why the Chinese coolie is the equal of the Roman cardinal; the Australian bushman, the equal of the European diplomat; the African tribesman, the equal of the American financier: because they and all of us, white and black and red and brown and yellow, have been created by the One God for intimate association with Him in perfect happiness for all eternity. Such is the glorious destiny which measures the essential dignity of every man. Such is the common destiny which explains the essential equality of every man; an essential equality which makes rather ridiculous the pride and prejudice based on our accidental and temporary differences, be they physical, intellectual, economic, social or racial. Such is the awesome destiny which gives intelligibility to our constitutional principle of freedom and equality; and which demands, not merely decent human freedom and equality, but reverential respect and genuine brotherly love, for every single person on the face of God's earth, **regardless of race or creed or color or national origin.**

This is the philosophy of the natural law. It is not pietistic pap. It is not sanctimonious sentimentality. It is not the insubstantial mist of wishful theory. It is the only solid soil of human freedom and equality. It is the philosophy upon which this nation was founded and to which this nation, by its most solemn covenants and usages, is dedicated. It is the philosophy upon which we, the people of the United States, did ordain and establish our Federal Constitution. Despite the cynics and secularists in some academic halls, the glory of the American Constitution is that, for the first time in history, a great people formally and expressly made human rights the comerstone of its political structure — and did so in a solemn profession of politico-religious faith. There should be peace in our minds and joy in our hearts; because what a man is before God, that he is before the Constitution of the country we love.

THE SUPREME COURT

But ideals must be put to work. General principles alone do not decide particular cases. Neither a philosophy nor a constitution is self-executing. A constitution needs legislative implementation, executive enforcement, and judicial interpretation; moreover, from time to time, it may need substantial change. To provide for a substantial change, we did ordain and establish Article V of the Constitution, defining the **only lawful process** of constitutional amendment. To provide for judicial interpretation, we did ordain and establish Article III of the Constitution, creating **one Supreme Court**, conferring upon it **alone** final judicial power to decide all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and the Amendments thereto. Wherefore, subject only to the lawful process of constitutional amendment, the prevailing decisions of the Supreme Court are the authoritative interpretations of the supreme law of the land. As such, they command our loyal obedience. As such, they are binding upon all private citizens and public agencies in these United States. For American liberty is not lawless license; it is the responsible liberty of free men living under God and the law.

I have said the "prevailing" decisions of the Supreme Court because, with all proper deference to the principle of **stare decisis (let the decision stand)**, the very nature of the judicial process postulates the reversal of a prior judicial precedent whenever, in the best judgment of the Court, such a reversal is necessary to correct previous error, or to interpret more accurately the meaning, and to apply more effectively the purpose, of

constitutional provisions. Reversal of a judicial precedent may be necessitated extrinsically, by the impact of changing political, economic, technological or social conditions in a complex and dynamic society; or intrinsically by the evolution of a clearer understanding and deeper appreciation of the moral and social values already implicit in the constitutional provisions themselves. This will always be true, I submit, at least until such time as society ceases to grow, knowledge ceases to advance, and the Supreme Court becomes infallible — **quod Deus avertat (which God forbids)!**

The reversal of the 1896 **"separate but equal"** doctrine of **Plessy** v **Ferguson,** by the 1954 decisions in **Brown** v **The Board of Education** and **Bolling** v **Sharpe,** was principally owing, it seems to me, to the evolution of a clearer understanding and a deeper appreciation of the moral and social values which were **always** implicit in the **equal protection** clause of the XIVth, and the **due process** clause of the Vth, Amendments. But whatever the explanation, this much is certain: that in the **Brown** and **Bolling** decisions the Supreme Court we established, exercising the powers we conferred, interpreting the Constitution we ordained, enunciated its authoritative interpretation of constitutional freedom and equality and applied the same to the difficult problem of racial segregation. The segregation decisions are binding, therefore, on all private persons and public agencies; but, **a fortiori (all the more so),** they command the loyal obedience of those of us who are honored and privileged, as members of the bench and bar, to be the officers and the agents of the courts in administering justice and preserving liberty under the supreme law of the land. Ours is not merely the obligations of citizenship; ours is also a sacred responsibility of leadership. To defend the majesty of the law is our professional honor. To this exalted task we are solemnly sworn and dedicated. That we may the more perfectly discharge our professional responsibility, we are gathered here in sincere and humble supplication of God's blessing.

OBLIGATION OF LOYAL OBEDIENCE

I do not wish to imply, of course, that our obligation of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court precludes adverse criticism of its decisions. Certainly, I do not wish to insinuate that all those who disagree with the Court are necessarily members, hooded or otherwise, of the Ku Klux Klan; any more than all those who agree with the Court are necessarily members, underground or otherwise, of the Communist Party! For freedom of speech is a constitutional liberty. The Supreme Court itself is its vigorous champion. Justices of the Court frequently have been the Court's severest critics. Many men of good will, however, are greatly perplexed by the merits of the segregation problem, and profoundly disturbed by the violence of the controversy it has aroused. Without question, there is an alarming danger in the current controversy. That danger, however, does not arise from freedom of speech, but rather from a grave threat to its exercise. That threat, as it becomes daily more evident, consists in the ominous climate of **fear,** produced by intemperate partisanship and unrestrained passion, and penetrating into the home, the office, the shop, the school, the store, the club, the playground, and even the church. The fear, I mean, in the hearts of many citizens, and not a few of the legal profession, who have honest and reasoned opinions about segregation, but who are afraid or hesitant to express them, lest they or their families suffer unjust political, economic, professional or social reprisals. I sympathize sincerely with their fear; but I admire all the more those who have had the fortitude to speak and the courage to stand up and be counted. **The success of the democratic process is predicated upon intelligent conviction courageously expressed.**

The obligation of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court does not preclude, of course, honest and reasonable efforts to reverse its decisions by the **lawful process** of constitutional amendment defined in Article V of the Constitution. But it does preclude the employment of tactics of evasion and defiance, based on obsolete and unconstitutional theories of interposition and nullification. Where, for instance, is the loyal obedience of the lawyer who would counsel, encourage, persuade or incite his fellow citizens to violate the supreme law of the land? Where is the loyal obedience of the lawyer who would lend the skill of his draftsmanship and advocacy to the enactment of a statute, which he **knows**

Father Kenealy is visiting Professor of Law at Loyola University, New Orleans, and was former Dean of the School of Law, Boston College for 16 years. This address was given on the occasion of THE RED MASS at St Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, on October 1, 1956

THE RED MASS is the traditional mass celebrated at the beginning of the autumn judicial session to invoke God's blessings on the members of the bench and bar — — — judges from the federal, state, and municipal judiciaries; members of the legal profession; and law school professors, all of many creeds and races

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to be unconstitutional, and which provides criminal penalties against citizens who desire to respect the supreme law of the land? Where is the loyal obedience, or even the elemental sense of self-respect, in the lawyer-legislator who would **knowingly** lobby and vote for such a statute, and then cynically explain to one of his minority constituents, "Oh well, it's unconstitutional anyway!"? When such things happen, and they **do** happen, why should we be surprised at the evidently growing disrespect and distrust, not merely for the legal profession, but for the law itself? The law is a majestic structure of principles. The legal profession is their sworn guardian. Neither the law nor the profession nor the public, for whom both exist, is well served by the lawyer who stands by, alerted to pressure, ready, able and willing to jettison principle for **selfish** and **cowardly** expediency.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION

Subject always to the obligations of loyal obedience to the Supreme Court, to the requirements of constitutional procedure, and to the fairness and courtesy of civilized debate, by all means let us exercise, without fear or favor, the constitutional right of free and open speech on this controversial issue of compulsory segregation. It would be a substantial public service if the legal profession, in appreciable numbers, would assume its traditional role of leadership in public affairs, by demonstrating the way of calm and dispassionate, and therefore fruitful, controversy. It would clear the air of public fear and create a healthy climate of discussion, if members of the bar could dissuade the misguided and discourage the malicious from the reckless use of insulting epithets and the irresponsible imputation of improper motives – which run the gamut, apparently, from trivia to treason. A really free, truly fair, and calmly intellectual discussion on the merits of the issue is demanded by the grave importance of the fundamental principles involved, and by the enormous impact of compulsory segregation on the daily lives of millions of our fellow American citizens. It is my confident **belief** that such a discussion would lead to agreement on the basis and meaning of the fundamental principles involved; and it would be my **hope** that such agreement on principles would eventually lead the majority of the legal profession, at least, to concur with the United States Supreme Court that compulsory segregation is **completely incompatible** with the fundamental constitutional principles which support our proud American way of life. Surely, the realization and perfection of that way of life is our common purpose.

The fundamental principles of the natural law, which I have attempted to outline in the beginning of these remarks, are obviously incompatible with compulsory segregation unless: the Negro is not a man; or, if he is a man, then an essentially inferior man; or, if he is not an essentially inferior man, then an accidently inferior man, whose accidental inferiorities unfit him, **as a Negro**, for free association with the allegedly superior white man. At this point I feel constrained to beg the considerate indulgence of the Negroes present for the mention of these hypotheses, every one of which is absolutely and demonstrably false.

Human knowledge, it seems to me, has advanced to the point where the burden of proving the alleged inferiorities of the Negro is upon those who assert them. That the Negro is a man, essentially equal to the white man, is a clear and certain truth, objectively demonstrated by philosophical argumentation, experimentally verified by scientific investigation, and universally accepted by the common consent of mature and civilized society. That the Negro is not an accidently inferior man whose accidental inferiorities unfit him, **as a Negro**, for free association with the allegedly superior white man, is also an objective certainty, established by philosophical considerations of his nature and destiny; corroborated by the overwhelming evidence of the anthropological, biological, psychological and sociological sciences; and conceded by the vast majority of thoughtful men the world over. It has been argued to the contrary, however, that the Negro is inferior to the white man in his standards of health, intelligence, culture and morality; and, therefore, the compulsory segregation of the Negro is a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state.

The first answer to this argument, of course, is that compulsory segregation is not based on any standards of health, intelligence, culture or morality, but simply and solely on race. The Negro of robust health, refined intelligence, gentle culture and heroic virtue must still sit in the back of the bus; while the most diseased, stupid, uncouth and immoral white man must ride in front. The second answer to this argument is that the statistics, offered in its support, do not prove what they purport to prove. The statistics do show that many Negroes are in fact less healthy, less intelligent, and less law-abiding than many white men. But the statistics do not prove that the Negro, **as a Negro**, has a lesser potential for health, a lower aptitude for education, or a smaller capacity for virtue than the white man who lives in a similar environment. The statistics do show that many Negroes are in fact handicapped severely in reducing their potential to actuality, their aptitude to achievement, their capacity to fulfillment by the sub-standard physical, economic, educational and social environment in which they are compelled to live. Compulsory segregation is the most extreme method employed by racial discrimination to force the Negro to live in the sub-standard environment which it has

created. Ironically, the statistics offered in support of segregation constitute powerful evidence against it. Surely, it is a cruel and cynical logic which argues for segregation from the very evils it has produced.

RACIAL SUPREMACY

By their fruits you shall know them. Compulsory segregation is the bitterest fruit of so-called "racial supremacy", an obsolete and exploded doctrine which is false in theory and vicious in practice. It is not without significance that two of the most prominent antagonists of the Supreme Court, both governors of sovereign states, in arguing recently for segregation, one in a national magazine and the other on a national television program, made use of the expression "mongrelization of the race." How could such an expression, with its degrading canine implication, escape the lips of anyone who sincerely believes that human beings, as human beings, are possessed of personal dignity, entitled to reverential respect, and deserving of brotherly love? How far can emotion displace reason? What price the pride of "racial supremacy"?

Some there are, who disavow the racial supremacy nonsense, but argue, nevertheless, that compulsory segregation is not **"per se"** unjust or uncharitable; and, therefore, the old "separate but equal" doctrine is still a reasonable exercise of the police powers of the state. The first answer to this argument, of course, is that the "separate but equal" facilities of **Plessy** v **Ferguson** never were, are not now, and – in view of the tragic experience of the years – never in the future will be, even remotely, "equal". The **"per se"** argument is an abstraction contemplating itself in a vacuum. It prescinds from the facts of life. It ignores the real problem in its real moral and social context. The facts of life are that compulsory segregation is the product of the mentality of "racial supremacy", a mentality which is still deep and widespread and which, in a vicious psychological circle, draws strength and "respectability" from the legal blessing it received in the "separate but equal" doctrine of **Plessy** v **Ferguson**. Separate facilities are "inherently unequal", because the matrix and context of separation is belief in the inequality of the separated. The second answer to the **"per se"** argument is that, even supposing the contrary-to-fact hypothesis of equal facilities, compulsory segregation would still be objectively wrong; because it would still be contrary to the natural unity which impels human beings to associate in organized society for their common good; because it would still violate the political and social unity of organized society which is demanded, in both justice and charity, by the essential equality and natural dignity of human personality.

BY THIS WILL ALL MEN KNOW

Peripheral to the main issue, but of serious civic importance, is the question of the **spiritual** damage segregation has done and is still doing to those who force it upon their fellow citizens, both Negro and white. For injustice has a subtle way of reversing its impact, spiritually, from the oppressed to the oppressor. Peripheral also, but of momentous international importance, is the question of the **diplomatic** damage segregation has done and is still doing to our American aspirations to the moral leadership of the free world. **We must practice what we preach.** A busy and effective section of Soviet Russia's propaganda machine will collapse if, and when, we decide sincerely and efficaciously, to obey the supreme law of the land as enunciated by the United States Supreme Court.

A law is valuable not because it is law, but because there is right in it. - - - - - *H. W. Beecher.*

Members of the bench and bar, the segregation issue constitutes, in my opinion, a formidable challenge to the intellectual vigor, the moral courage, and the genuine patriotism of the legal profession. I have spoken as a member of that profession. Nothing I have said rests upon the premise of revealed religion. But, in conclusion, allow me to add, in my capacity as a Catholic priest, that there is no question whatsoever as to the position of the Catholic Church on the issue of compulsory segregation.

The position of the Catholic Church has been clearly and courageously stated by His Excellency, the Archbishop of New Orleans. The philosophy of the natural law has always been embraced and elevated by the theology of the Church Universal. The fundamental principle of the essential equality and dignity of every human being, and the essential unity of the entire human race, has been sanctified by the sacrifice of Calvary, illumined by the dawn of Easter, emblazoned by the fires of Pentecost, and heralded to the corners of the earth by the voice of Catholicism – proclaiming our common origin in the First Adam, our common redemption by the Second Adam, and our common sanctification in the Mystical Body of Christ. Popes, archbishops, bishops, dogmatic and moral theologians, the unanimous judgment of the teaching Church is that compulsory segregation is objectively and morally wrong. It is a cancer in the body politic. It is a desecration of Christian civilization. We like to think that God is on the side of our American way of life; but it is true only to the extent that our American way of life is on the side of Him Who said, "I am the way, the truth and the life." **In the eyes of God there is neither white nor black nor red nor yellow nor brown, neither Jew nor Gentile nor Barbarian nor Cythian; but all are brothers. "By this will all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one for another."**

MAY WE RECOMMEND

THIS MONTH

The Negro Potential, Eli Ginzberg. New York: The Columbia University Press, 1956. 160 pages. An objective study by a group of manpower experts of the problems involved in the development of the potentialities of America's 16 million Negroes. An account of the progress made by Negroes since 1940 tracing their integration into American life with the implications of manpower policies directed at raising the productivity of groups suffering from discrimination. $3.00

Equality By Statute, Morroe Berger. New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. 252 pages. The legal controls over group discrimination: an analysis of the significant federal and state laws regarding minorities, with a concise evaluation of the Supreme Court's interpretation of these laws. A compendium of evidence documented by findings from sociology, social psychology, psychoanalysis, and legal data indicating the reduction of discrimination and prejudice through legislation. $3.25

Three Views of the Segregation Decisions, William Faulkner, Benjamin Mays, and Cecil Sims. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1956. 32 pages. A symposium of three papers read at a session of the twenty-first annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association: "American Segregation and the World Crisis," by William Faulkner; "The Moral Aspects of Segregation," by Benjamin Mays; and "A Lawyer's View of the Segregation Decisions," by Cecil Sims. 20¢

What the Supreme Court Said. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1956. 12 pages. Text of U. S. Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954 and Implementation Ruling of May 31, 1955 on segregation in the public schools. An analysis by Dr. Robert A. Leflar, former justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, giving the answers to questions about the problems that are being raised with reference to the decision and ruling. 10¢

The Schools and the Courts: Questions & Answers. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1954. 16 pages. Answers to questions which pertain to the Courts' decrees on segregation in the public schools and to the South's efforts to equalize educational facilities. 15¢

These books and pamphlets may be obtained from the state office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Please specify number and title(s) of books and/or pamphlets, and forward check, money order, or cash to the above address. Please add 25¢ to each book-order to cover cost of handling and postage.

FREEDOM'S FASHION

Many politicians lay it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. – The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. - - - *Macaulay.*

The punishment suffered by the wise who refuse to take part in the government, is to live under the government of bad men. - - - *Plato*

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HOW?

The objectives of the Council are furthered----

Through research projects which secure information and statistics about our state's standard of living, education, government, economy, employment, housing, health, law enforcement, voting, welfare, labor relations, transportation, communications, and other areas.

By evaluating the results of the research and publicizing their significance through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, periodicals, and speakers.

Through its official monthly publication---RESEARCH IN ACTION and through the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council--NEW SOUTH.

Through the local chapters which work in the communities with civic, business, labor, religious, governmental, professional, private, and public officials, agencies, groups, organizations, and institutions to find democratic solutions to local problems.

No substantial part of its activities shall be devoted to political propaganda or to other attempts to influence legislation. The LCHR intends only to educate the people so that they may work toward a better Louisiana, South, and Nation.

WHO?

Membership in the LCHR is open to any person who is in accord with our democratic and constitutional principles of freedom, justice, dignity, and equal opportunity.

Membership includes subscription to the monthly publications, NEW SOUTH and RESEARCH IN ACTION.

The members of the LCHR believe that they can play a humble but creditable part in achieving the ideals and practices of equal opportunity. It is their hope that other citizens throughout the state will join with them in seeking and practicing the American way of life.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT? The Louisiana Council on Human Relations, as a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization, promotes through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the people of Louisiana. The LCHR's local chapters throughout various communities in Louisiana are composed of citizens and their leaders from business and labor organizations, civic groups and government, many religious denominations, public and social service organizations, educational institutions, the professions, and many other groups, organizations, and fields.

The LCHR is divided into seven geographical districts: New Orleans, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Alexandria, Shreveport, and Monroe --- with headquarters of each district located in those respective cities. The local chapters in each district, with their own membership and governing board, study and evaluate their communities' problems and strive to achieve worthwhile solutions in order to effect community improvements.

The Louisiana Council is one of the 12 southern state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia.

WHY? The LCHR endeavors to improve the economic, educational, civic and social conditions in Louisiana in order to achieve democratic understanding for the common good of society. Its members believe that democracy is prosperous only when everyone contributes to it and shares in it, and that the problems of Louisiana can best be solved through mutual understanding on the part of all the citizens of our state.

It is working toward the attainment of a society where every individual will enjoy his full share of dignity and self-respect in recognition of his democratic rights and of his creation in the image of God by providing a mutual meeting ground where people of good will from all races can come together, air their common problems, and achieve effective solutions for the betterment of the communities of Louisiana.

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303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

October 1956

GRANT FROM SRC --- The Southern Regional Council has awarded the Louisiana Council on Human Relations a financial grant for another year (October 1956-September 1957) by allocating funds for the salaries of an executive director and an administrative secretary. However, the LCHR must raise locally a minimum of $6,500 for its operational expenses in order to function this fiscal year and to qualify for another grant.

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DO YOU KNOW? --- That in New Orleans 9,214 school children, all of whom are Negro, are receiving only a half-day of schooling under the "platoon system," and that there are many half-vacant rooms in white schools near the overcrowded Negro schools. That the Orleans Parish School System indicates that under present conditions there is no relief of the overcrowded Negro schools in the near future.

That the Assistant U. S. Attorney General describes the removal of more than 3000 Negro voters from the registration rolls in Ouachita parish as "mass disenfranchisement conducted purely because of their race." That the White Citizens Council of Louisiana has initiated a statewide purge of the state's registration rolls in an attempt to reduce the rapidly growing Negro votes. The members of the pro-segregation group are systematically challenging Negro voters in 13 parishes in north Louisiana and are attempting to initiate similar action in other parishes.

§ §

AROUND THE STATE WITH THE LCHR --- LAKE CHARLES --- The Committee on Education working with the PTA's submitted their report of a survey of the parish and city schools to the school boards. Members of the local chapter on Human Relations attended the meetings of the school boards, presented the deficiencies in curriculum and facilities in the parish and city schools respectively, and requested that the school boards give consideration to the existing problems. The parish School Board president appointed School Board members to make a study of the discrepancies. The chapter strongly recommended to the PTA's throughout the city that they work on a long range program in urging students to prepare for college. The Committee on Education will continue its efforts to work for improved school conditions.

For many weeks prior to the deadline for registration for voting the members of the Chapter personally contacted those citizens in Lake Charles whose names were to be removed from the registration rolls for failure to vote for the past two years. The members of the Chapter urged the delinquent voters to register in order to be able to exercise their democratic right by voting this coming November.

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NEW ORLEANS CITIZENS' FORUM ON INTEGRATION --- TOPIC: "What the New Segregation Laws Mean to You" SPEAKER: A. P. Tureaud, Sr. DATE: Thursday, November 8, 1956 TIME: 8:00 P.M. PLACE: YWCA, 130 S. Claiborne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Number 9 * October, 1956

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

Harry S. Jones W. C. Chance
Executive Secretaries

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in the bulletin.

THE PEARSALL AMENDMENTS

Voters on September 8th favored the Pearsall Amendments by a majority of approximately four to one. In Mecklenburg and Guilford counties the vote was roughly two to one. In Forsyth County it was three for to two against, although a majority in Winston-Salem voted against the amendments. Chapel Hill also recorded a negative vote. Some of the eastern counties favored the amendments ten to one.

The vote was difficult to interpret. People were confused in regard to the issues. The amendments were widely heralded as a plan to "save the public schools". Many were persuaded to vote "yes" for this reason. Others saw in the amendments a dangerous threat to the schools, and therefore voted "no". The main interest of many who voted "yes" was undoubtedly in preserving segregation in the schools although some thought that the amendments would actually hasten integration. Some people refused to vote in protest against the way the election was handled.

In predominantly Negro precincts, the vote was overwhelmingly against the amendments. It ran as high as thirty-five to one in some cases. This left no doubt as to the general attitude of Negroes on the issue.

Dr. Douglas Maggs, professor of constitutional law at Duke University, told the legislators at a public hearing in Raleigh on July 24th that the entire Pearsall Plan would be held unconstitutional. Dr. James C. N. Paul, formerly on the staff of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, agrees with Dr. Maggs.

Dr. Paul made a study of the Supreme Court decision for the late Governor William B. Umstead. According to Joel Johnson of Fair Oaks, Dr. Paul's full report was never made public because "no one is under an obligation to let the people know of this important work". Paul's study, Johnson says, "flatly states

that no tax monies, directly or indirectly, can find their way legally to any private school through tuition grants or other subsidy nor can equipment or buildings be used by private groups: furthermore, the state may disestablish the whole system of public education but cannot legally disestablish by any local majority, however large, a single school".

The constitutionality of the Pearsall Amendments may come under attack in federal court in the near future. Plaintiffs in the Montgomery County school case filed a motion on September 13, asking that the amendments be declared unconstitutional. The action was a motion to amend the original complaint in the case.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.?

We have heard much of late about the "failure of integration" in Washington. What is the truth about the school situation there? We understand that a project is under way to launch a thorough and objective study of the desegregation program. This is badly needed. In the meantime, here are some excerpts from a report of Miss Irene Osborne, school consultant for the American Friends Service Committee:

"Integration in Washington has enjoyed a great degree of success. Problems that have arisen are the behavioral and teaching problems that must be faced by any large metropolitan educational system . . . .

"The Davis Sub-Committee conducted its hearing without objectivity and with predetermined goals. The hearings were conducted in a manner which will lower the morale within the school system and interfere with the children's learning situation."

Among the improvements in the school programs now possible for the first time Miss Osborne listed:

1. Children can attend the school nearest their home, thus correcting poor school assignment for thousands of children.

2. The most overcrowded schools have been relieved by utilizing available space nearby.

3. All teacher services are available where they are most needed.

4. Special education is available to those who need it without racial restrictions.

5. Parents and children in the same neighborhood can work together in the same school program thus providing a stabilizing and unifying force for the community.

6. A child can enter an educational program suited to his individual needs without being considered as an anonymous member of his racial group.

7. There is for the first time an adequate testing program and skilled use of test results for the guidance of individual schools.

Miss Osborne continues: "The Davis Sub-Committee gave sensational treatment to the problems of the poor, impoverished and deprived who are present in all communities and appear in our schools whether integrated or segregated. It is a disservice to give such problems a racial label. It is inhuman to view them with scorn rather than sympathy and responsibility."

On the final day of the hearings conducted by the Davis Sub-Committee, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, denied that the schools were in a "mess" because of racial integration. He also repeatedly refused to testify that Negroes are on a lower mental level than whites. He pointed out that the influx of Negroes from states having segregated schools had intensified problems in Washington schools.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and INSTITUTE
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1956 2:30 to 9:00 PM
At the CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER
2701 Avondale Avenue
Charlotte

SPEAKERS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING(Partial list):

Dr. Douglas B. Maggs, Professor of Constitutional Law in the Duke University School of Law
Mr. Reed Sarratt, Executive Editor of the Winston-Salem Journal and the Twin City Sentinel
Rev. Henry G. Ruark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church in Laurinburg, N. C.
Dr. Carl E. DeVane, Chairman of the Division of Social Science and Professor of Government, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.
Dr. James McBride Dabbs, Author and Lecturer, former professor at Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.

HOW TO KILL THE N A A C P

No doubt many people in North Carolina, like many people in Virginia,Alabama, Texas and other southern states, would like to put an end to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. John B. Henderson, writing in the Norfolk Journal and Guide, of September 22, suggests two certain ways that this may be done. His article follows:

If what I read in the papers is correct the members of the Virginia legislature are out to kill the NAACP in Virginia. Believe it or not I am all for it. The NAACP ought to be killed. It is a shame and a disgrace it ever had to be started. For once I am in accord with the purpose of a movement in the Virginia legislature.

I can tell the legislators how to kill it stone dead but I hardly think they will listen to me. My proposal for getting rid of the NAACP will be too much for them to swallow. To make it brief, give the Negro all that the NAACP is struggling to obtain for him and you will kill it as dead as can be. There will be no reason for its existence if the Negro is granted first class citizenship. Remove all the laws that hinder and restrict him from living as other Americans live. Abolish all the evil practices, customs and traditions that humiliate and insult him. Accept him on the same footing as others are accepted and the NAACP will die a natural death.

If you don't care to kill it in that manner, here is another way. Repudiate the Declaration of Independence, abolish the Federal constitution and destroy the Christian religion with its ideals of human brotherhood and its teachings on the dignity and worth of human personality then the NAACP will not have a leg to stand on.

The shame and disgrace of it all is on America. That one tenth of her population was subjected to such unjust, un-American and un-Christian treatment until an organization had to be formed to secure for them the inalienable rights guaranteed to all by the constitution, should be the thing to be concerned about.

It will everlastingly be to the credit of the NAACP that it has operated well within the framework of the law. Not once has it done anything that was not provided in the constitution. The ends for which it has striven and the means it has used to achieve those ends have had the approval of the highest officials of this nation. No responsible, right thinking person or agency has ever charged the NAACP with beint un-American.

Now unless the members of the Virginia Assembly are willing to kill the NAACP in the ways described above they are standing in their own light by trying to crush it without removing the causes for its existence.

They may succeed in making it difficult for it to secure members and funds in Virginia but that will only cause the Negro church to take up the cause with greater zeal and determination. The spirit of the NAACP cannot be killed until

every Negro enjoys every right and privilege enjoyed by every other man. The present efforts of the legislature to crush the NAACP will serve to give added momentum to the cause for which it stands.

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, in an article in the New York Times Magazine of September 23, 1956, tells this story:

A few years ago a university press editor in one of the Upper South states projected a volume that would represent the range of Negro thought on race relations, from conservative to liberal to radical opinion. The title was: What the Negro Wants. In the final results, all of the Negro writers seemed to think and want substantially the same things; the differences appeared only in the literary styles of the authors. This irritating unanimity provoked the editor to one of the most extraordinary introductions in publishing history. He censured the writers for thinking and wanting the wrong things, and advised them what they should be wanting!

Dr. Johnson's article entitled: "A Southern Negro's View of the South" will be reproduced and distributed by the Southern Regional Council. Copies will be available from the North Carolina Council.

DESEGREGATION IN THE NEWS

We have been reading many articles in newspapers and magazines about desegregation programs in the public schools. Fortunately, not all of it is bad news. Enclosed with this bulletin is a reprint of the New York Times article by Benjamin Fine describing a very successful program of desegregation in the Louisville public schools.

Southern School News reports that 650 individual school districts have completed or have begun the desegregation process. This represents a new increase of 208 since the beginning of the 1955 school year. In the great majority of these districts, the desegregation program has been carried on without incident.

DUKE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Members of the faculty of Duke University Divinity School in a resolution noted that "the Methodist Church, with which our own seminary is affiliated, called upon its related institutions to re-examine racial policies and practice in the light of Christian gospel. . .

"In view of the clear meaning and intent of the Christian gospel, to which our churches bear increasing witness by word and deed, we are obliged to acknowledge, with deep trouble of spirit, that the admissions policy of our own institution does not accord with this aspect of the gospel as we understand and teach it. We therefore wish publicly to affirm...our eagerness to admit suitably qualified applicants to regular courses of theological study without restriction of race. . ."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

1106 Water Board Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

COMPLETE ROSTER OF NAIRO RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE
November 30, 1956

Committee Chairman: Richard V. Marks
Commission on Community Relations
735 Randolph Street - Room 1106
Detroit 26, Michigan

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Chairman: Harold A. Lett
Division Against Discrimination
1100 Raymond Blvd.
Newark, New Jersey

Arnold Aronson
N.C.R.A.C.
9 East 38th Street - Suite 801
New York 16, New York

Frank W. Baldau, Ex. Dir.
Community Relations Board
123 City Hall
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Marshall Bragdon, Ex. Dir.
Mayor's Friendly Relations Comm.
105 City Hall
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dan W. Dodson
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Maurice B. Fagan
Jewish Community Relations Council
260 S. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Arthur L. Johnson
N.A.A.C.P.
606 E. Vernor
Detroit 1, Michigan

Frank S. Loescher
414 S. 46th Street
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

George Schermer, Ex. Dir.
Commission on Human Relations
800 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

NAIRO RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE ROSTER (Cont'd)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Committee Chairman: George W. Culberson, Ex. Dir.
Commission on Human Relations
518 City-County Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Alexander J. Allen, Ex. Dir.
Urban League of Pittsburgh
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Miss Helen E. Amerman
Council for Civic Unity
437 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

David Danzig
American Jewish Committee
386 4th Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Lloyd Davis, Ex. Sec.
Catholic Interracial Council
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Charles Livermore, Ex. Dir.
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Alexander Miller
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Louis A. Radelet
N.C.C.J.
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Frederick B. Routh, Ass't. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Rev. H. Benjamin Sissel, Assoc. Sec'y.
Bd. of Christian Education of the
Presbyterian Church
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

(Confidential - For Your Information)

Apprenticeship Program in Intergroup Relations

At the September meeting the Officers presented for preliminary discussion a memorandum describing the need for recruiting and training personnel in the intergroup relations field, and proposing a program of one-year apprenticeships. Since then the proposal has been discussed with executives of other foundations and representatives of agencies in the field. The Officers are now prepared to recommend a two-year program, on a matching basis.

The Need.

There is a shortage of trained personnel in the intergroup relations field. The Fund has at least indirectly contributed towards this shortage through grants to the Southern Regional Council, the Urban League, and church organizations. The urgency of the problem has been brought home in recent weeks when one or another of the Fund's grantees has reported delays in initiating programs because of recruitment difficulties.

The proposal.

We propose that the Fund initiate an apprenticeship program. This would be done by a series of individual grants to intergroup agencies and one administrative grant to NAIRO (The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.) The number of grants to agencies by the Fund would depend on the number of "matching" grants made by other foundations. Several of these have already indicated interest in the plan.

The program would be set up as follows:

1. Each participating agency would receive a grant of $5,000 to cover the cost of employing one apprentice at a salary appropriate to the agency. The balance of each grant would be used to defray travel costs and expenses for special supervision and on-the-job training. The agency would select its own apprentice, and would agree to send the apprentice and a senior staff member to a ten-day or two-week seminar to be held toward the end of the year of training.

2. The Officers would negotiate with NAIRO a grant for administration, at a cost not to exceed $20,000 a year for two years. This grant would provide for the salary of a senior practitioner in the field to administer the program, and would also finance the seminar.

Apprenticeship Program in Intergroup Relations (cont'd)

The proposal (cont'd)

The tentative annual budget for administration follows:

Administrator (3/4 time)	$ 9,000
Office and travel expenses	3,500
Recruitment and placement expenses, including announcement fliers	1,500
Seminar expenses, including honoraria for consultants	6,000
	$20,000

3. The number of grants to individual agencies financed by the Fund would be determined by the amount of matching funds pledged by other foundations, up to a maximum Fund commitment of 12 such grants. This would mean that if the Fund were to make 12 grants, for a total of $60,000, the Officers would first have had assurances that at least an additional $60,000 would be forthcoming during the two-year period from other foundations. Conversations with executives of foundations (Field, Whitney, Doris Duke) interested in the field indicate that they and others might be willing to participate to the extent of $100,000.

4. The selection of the agencies to receive the fellowship grants would be made by the Officers, in conjunction with executives of other foundations. Criteria should include opportunity for intensive on-the-job training in a variety of assignments, the needs of the agency for additional staff, and a "spread" in the type and location of agencies.

Purpose.

A program such as that outlined above should serve several purposes:

1. By attracting the attention of young people, it should serve to raise recruitment levels in the field and open up sources such as law schools, business schools, schools of industrial relations, theological schools, schools of journalism, etc.

Apprenticeship Program in Intergroup Relations (cont'd)

Purpose. (cont'd)

2. The program would provide practical experience for the participants and improve the process of training for responsible positions in the field.

3. It should also improve cooperation among practitioners and agencies by focusing attention on the most effective methods of work in various parts of the field.

4. The program should stimulate the interest and support of other foundations.

5. The program would, of course, have the immediate effect of providing each participating agency with one additional staff member at no cost to the agency. (Some agencies believe they may find supplementary funds to match the grant so that they can have two apprentices each year.)

Annual Seminar

The seminary would be required for apprentices, and would be open to a small number of others. Younger staff members would benefit, and the apprentices would gain by association with more experienced workers. The seminar should prepare apprentices for greater versatility and mobility among different kinds of agencies.

Organizations

While the degree of professional competence in the intergroup field varies from one agency to another, we believe that at least 20 national, state and municipal agencies, private and public have progressed far enough in the development of their programs to warrant confidence in their ability to train apprentices.

NAIRO is a tax-exempt organization with a membership of approximately 400, including representatives from all national agencies active in the intergroup field, most municipal and state councils on human relations, and many university human relations centers. Through conferences, seminars

Apprenticeship Program in Intergroup Relations (cont'd)

Organizations (Cont'd)

and committee work, NAIRO has given considerable attention to training in intergroup relations work. It publishes the NAIRO Reporter, and through its Secretary operates a placement service for intergroup relations workers.

NAIRO is financed by membership dues, and by foundation grants for special conferences. It has no full-time staff. The current officers and Board members are listed in Appendix A.

Administrator

The administrator for the program, moving among the agencies, counseling with the trainers and trainees, would communicate insights and skills obtained from the whole field. He would insure that each agency provided varied experience and competent supervision. He would also be responsible for the preparation of recruitment material, the planning and operation of the seminar, and the placement of the apprentices at the end of their training.

Participating Agencies

A list of agencies that might participate is attached as Appendix A. It is not all-inclusive, but suggests the range of organizations in this field.

Recommendation

There is need for a program of recruitment and training in intergroup relations. The Officers believe that the proposal, if it receives enthusiastic cooperation from agencies and other foundations, will meet the need.

The Officers recommend an appropriation of up to $100,000 for apprenticeships in intergroup relations, $60,000 to be available for grants to intergroup relations agencies and $40,000 for a two-year grant to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials for administration of the program and the cost of two annual seminars.

Draft

Memo

To. RHA - 7BR
From GSM

Dec 7, 1956

Pursuant to GSM's memo to RHA dated Sept 20, 1956, which provided that up to "$5,000 be made available, within the discretion of the Executive Director, for emergency and special tailor-made assistance in fiscal 1956-57 to this or that state" it is now directed that five hundred dollars ($500.00) be allocated to the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Sept 21st
Exec Dir

This action is taken because of the special circumstances arising in Montgomery and at the request of the State Chairman, Rev. Duncan Hunter for special assistance.

Note: Of the $5,000 set aside for special cases the following amounts have been allocated as of Dec 7th 1956:

1.) Virginia; up to $1,500 for consultants services for a special effort in key areas.

~~2)~~

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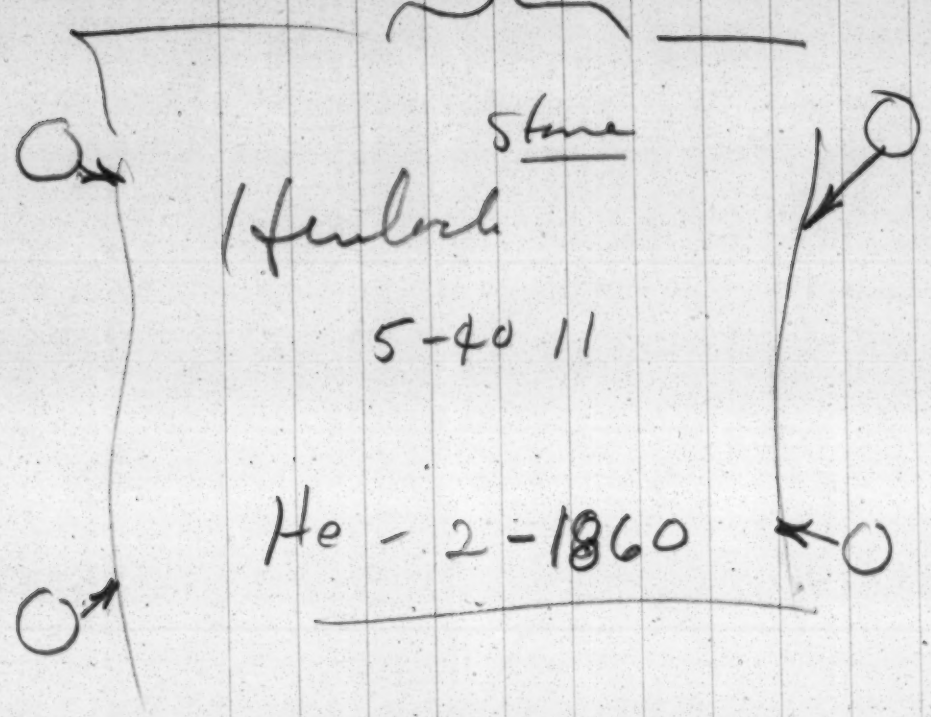
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Dear Fred -

Am at loss to know whether I sent you a card or not - so if I did, another one wont hurt. Am spending Christmas with the family in Chicago, but expect to be in New York for New Years Eve. Mother is pretty good considering everything, and the rest of the family is in good health. We've had nothing but family gatherings since I've been here. Tonight Charlotte and her husband are coming out to Lelahs for dinner so we can do a bit of catching up.

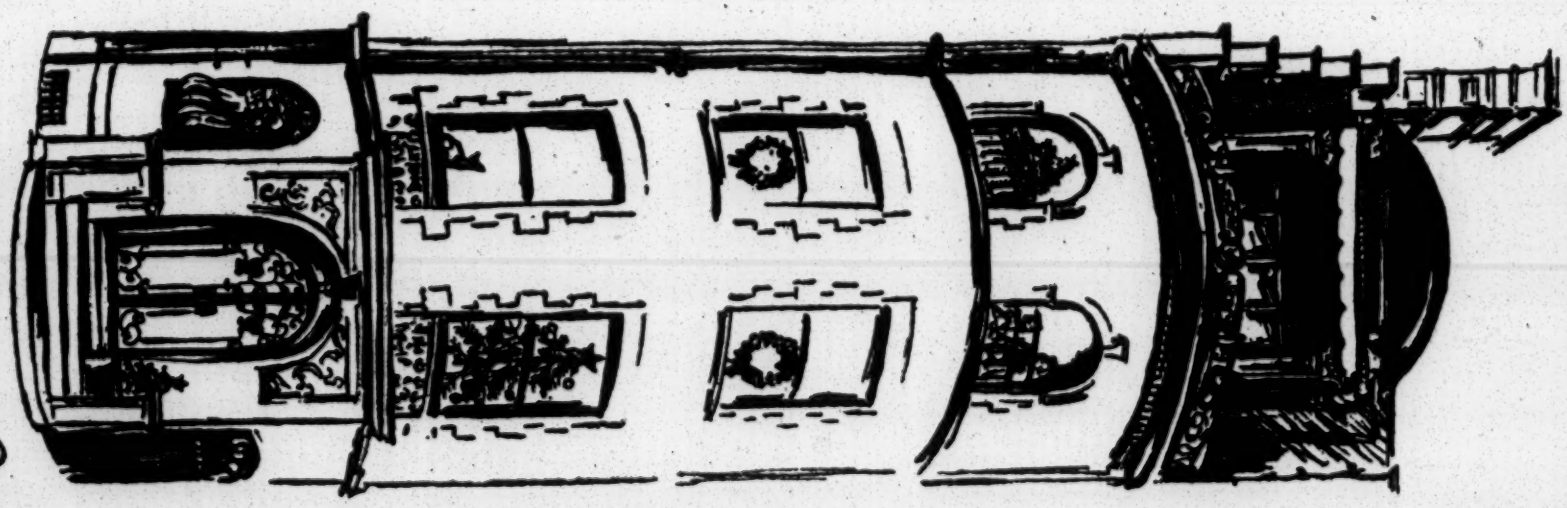
Thanks so much for the subscription to the New Yorker I can keep up with what's going on, even if I don't get to much of it. Wynnie has moved back in the house and Hal is living at the Imperial Court - 79th near Riverside so their positions are just reversed. Frankly Hal is much better off there where he does get daily maid service, telephone service and utilities included - and he can still stop by 8r when he feels like it. He still doesn't have a job though

Gordon & Wynnie both got an increase in salary so things are looking upward. Wynnie turned down a 10 day Cruise job on the Homeric - at which I was really surprised, so maybe he has made up his mind to stick to the desk or something like it.

Hope you can visit again soon - Have a New Year brim full of happiness and Good Health - Best wishes to Bea, Earl, Terry, June and family -

Love,
Marge

P.S. Mr. Engel at 83 passed away Thanks. Morning - evidently just slept away.



greetings from 82

Dec 30 - 56

FLORIDA

My own dearest Ted,

We hated to see you leave but were so thankful you were able to be here for Christmas. I hope we can always be together on that day. I have my blouse & I shall get something nice with the 5'er. Thank you many times my dear.

We splurged yesterday one — Dad & I went to the Pagoda Room at the Sarsony to celebrate his birthday. He had rasla teefa & I Red Snapper & it was out of this world with its almonds & rice. Ruth Wallis topped the floor show with her naughty songs & we really had a time for ourselves. This afternoon we are going in shifts to Saundexters

Cocktail Party - its from 5 to 9
so we'll go the early part & the kids
later on. Don Dan loves his towel
& uses it every day for his bath.
We've put the big train away &
got the small one out he's too little
to appreciate the big one yet & we don't
want it broken.

Phyllis has a new baby girl born
on the 27th so all the Mondays
are breathing easier.

Dad & Donnie have gone on
their weekly jaunt - business
is lousy & will be until after
the holidays. Its beastly cold
here too. This enclosed letter
came for you yesterday so guess
you may miss Mary as I see
its from Chicago.

Glad you like your gifts so well - it is good to know what size do you want the smaller one to be - one size smaller or 2 from the 2 Suits be sure to answer this for I'm going to have it set aside so you'll have the same color.

Hope your meetings turn out well and I do hope you have a fine time on your New Years Eve party - The kids still don't know where they are going as you know their Grandma has sort of frittered out (when she wanted?)

Well old dear, I do hope

You will have a happy healthy
& prosperous New Year
Oodles of love from
all of us but most from me
Your own loving est
Mother.

I told Dad you had renewed
the New Yorker for him
I couldn't find the card among
all the litter! & he was
happy - I got him a shirt &
a pair of warm pajamas &
the kids got him a stretchy
belt so he said O.K for his birthday
We finally got Tom tied Morn &
they had tried getting us too all
Well there & we are expected up
there in the spring lah

12/31/56

Dear Ded. –

Sure was grand to have you home for Xmas –

Hope some day Tom can join us also with his family.

The weather has been real nippy since you left and the gals in the parade tonite will shiver no doubt.

Mom & I will baby sit tonite while DT +). make whoopie.

Sure sign of old age!

Went to a nice party at Pomdexters last nite (our competitor who lives on the lake on N Kendall).

Will keep you posted

As ever Dad.

PBR
JC
FI
PA

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

William Korey
DI 7-4650
JU 7-7677

FOR ~~IMMEDIATE RELEASE~~
Saturday, December 29, 1956

In a statement issued today by Gerhard Van Arkel, chairman of the Washington Committee for the Public Schools, the Davis Subcommittee report was termed "negative and hostile" and "designed to reintroduce a measure of segregation in the District school system."

Singled out for specific criticism by the chairman of a group of 31 leading Washington church and civic leaders is the proposal to abolish the integrated D.C. Teacher's College. Mr. Van Arkel urged instead "an expansion and improvement" of teacher training facilities "to meet the serious shortage of qualified teachers."

At the same time, Mr. Van Arkel released a series of conclusions reached by the Committee in an evaluation study it conducted of the integrated school system. The study took three months to complete and will be released next week.

The conclusions are:

1) Many problems facing the District public schools today were caused by segregation or at least existed under segregation. Others are the result of lack of teachers and funds to meet the needs. Among other sources, these conditions are documented in the 1949 Strayer Report.

2) Division II schools for Negroes were inferior to Division I for white students in many ways: very large class sizes, pupil-teacher ratios well above board standards, insufficient teachers salaries for Negro schools, Negro schools in older, substandard buildings, overcrowded schools with classes in basements or on double shifts, and few classes for remedial and special educational services.

3) The gap in school achievement scores needs careful interpretation.

(a) The scores are group averages and so do not indicate either the lowest or the highest scores in any school.

(b) Many individual Negroes scored higher than individual white students.

(c) Economic factors are closely related to achievement. Schools in areas where families have high income (as in the Northwest) consistently have high average achievement scores, but schools in the lowest socio-economic areas have consistently low achievement scores. Sometimes a predominantly white school ranks higher and sometimes predominantly Negro schools rank higher. Predominantly Negro schools in better neighborhoods have higher average scores than either Negro or white schools in depressed neighborhoods.

(d) Integration has been in effect too short a time to overcome the detrimental effects of inferior schooling suffered by colored students under segregation.

(e) A continuous influx of children every year from inferior southern school systems tends to depress the achievement standards of the District of Columbia public schools, and particularly the predominantly colored schools as the largest proportion of immigrants are Negroes.

4) Desegregation was done according to a plan with a time table which required several steps and took a number of years to complete. Some preparation was undertaken a year or more prior to the Supreme Court Order.

5) Desegregation is giving us a better school system. Many problems were solved at the time of desegregation because of the greater

flexibility provided.

(a) imbalance of unnecessary overcrowding and artificial luxury corrected

(b) better distribution of teachers

(c) all qualified teachers could be utilized wherever needed

(d) thousands of inconvenient and discriminatory school assignments were corrected

(e) relief from overcrowding for many previously overburdened Negro schools

(f) special services now available for those who need them most

(g) more efficient administration with elimination of dual assignments.

6) Citizens have united to get a good educational system instead of fighting each other to divide an inadequate one.

7) As a result, there has been a reduction in racial tensions.

8) Desegregation is NOT the primary cause of "flight to the suburbs." Rather it is a phenomenon which has gone on throughout the country for decades in most urban areas, even in localities where there is little or no racial minority present. The availability of land and housing conditions are factors which have a much greater influence on "suburbanization."

9) Incidents involving students of "different races" constitute only an infinitessimal portion of the student population of over 100,000. Some, if not most, of the 34 incidents recorded by the police in three years were merely common children's disputes over matters not related to race.

10) The city is now afforded the opportunity of removing conditions which handicap Negroes and make them a depressed group in the community.

11. The community now has the opportunity of learning to treat people as individuals.

In noting the conclusions reached by the report, Mr. Van Arkel stated: "That there are shortcomings in our local educational system is selfevident. Much remains to be done in providing adequate buildings, relieving overcrowded classes, securing an adequate number of properly paid teachers, and making provision for sufficient special training and the like."

Observing that most American cities face similar problems, Mr. Van Arkel added: "It is our hope that the citizens of Washington will be prompted to give serious and long-range attention to these matters to the end of providing adequate facilities for all children of school age, irrespective of their race, creed or color.

Mr. Van Arkel's full statement follows:

"The Washington Committee for the Public Schools has followed with close attention the work of the Davis Subcommittee and is not, therefore, surprised by the generally negative and hostile tone of its report. It seems evident that the proposals advanced by the committee are designed to reintroduce a measure of segregation in the District school system, though it is significant that even this committee has not proposed a return to an entirely segregated system. Any proposals for changes in the District schools should, of course, be considered on their educational merits, but it is quite unthinkable that a program be used as a pretext for a return to segregation. It is particularly troubling that the committee proposes the elimination of teacher training facilities, rather than their expansion and improvement to meet the serious shortage of qualified teachers.

" The Washington Committee is releasing herewith a series of conclusions reached by its study of the District integration process. The full study will be released next week.

"That there are shortcomings in our local educational system is selfevident. Many of them are the direct result of generations of unequal treatment of our school population. The report shows that large strides have already been made in closing these gaps. Much remains to be done in providing

adequate buildings, relieving overcrowded classes, securing an adequate number of properly paid teachers and making provision for sufficient special training and the like. These problems are not unique to Washington; practically every American city faces similar difficulties. They are not the result of integration of the schools, though deficiencies have been more clearly recognized since the blanket of segregation was removed. It is our hope that the citizens of Washington will be prompted to give serious and long range attention to these matters to the end of providing adequate facilities for all children of school age, irrespective of their race, creed or color."

The members of the Washington Committee are:

Gerhard Van Arkel, chairman
David Apter
Edward Burling, Jr.
Judge James A. Cobb
Dr. Paul Cooke
Dr. A. Powell Davies
Charles Donahue
Hon. F. Joseph Donahoe
Tilford Dudley
Mrs. Todd Duncan
Robert Eichholz
Mrs. Alfred Friendly
Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
Mrs. Henry Gichner
Alexander Hawes
Melvin Hildreth
Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Joseph D. Kaufman
Mrs. Harold Marsh
Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Mrs. Henry Munroe
Robert R. Nathan
Dr. John O'Connor
George B. Parks
Joseph L. Rauh
Victor G. Reuther
Seymour Rubin
The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre
Hon. G. Howland Shaw
Rev. Albert P. Shirkey

mmh

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1956

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING was held at state office on December 10, 1956 at 2 PM. Present were: Caxton Doggett, Edward Davis, Mrs. W. C. White, Herbert Davidson, Paul F. Finner, A. L. Kidd, and Mrs. Margaret Blake. Additional board members present were: J. Marshall Taxay, Dr. R. R. Williams, Jr, Edward T. Graham -- also Mrs. Herbert Davidson of state finance committee, and staff.

HIGHLIGHTS: According to the reports of SRC's November board meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, attended by Rev. Doggett and Messrs. Burney, Davidson and Kidd, the Fund for the Republic will not give further aid to the state organizations after this fiscal year ending October 1, 1957, and SRC expects the state organizations to be strong enough to carry on their separate programs, operating more as a companion organization than as an affiliated part of SRC. It may be possible that SRC will give assistance to state programs, but on a lesser scale and petitions would have to be presented to SRC individually. If assistance was granted, ti would be on individual merits, based on accomplishments of the state organization making the request.

According to the President, Rev. Doggett, the Dade County Council on Community Relations (FCHR's Dade County affiliate) had discussed at its last membership meeting the possibility of moving the state office to Miami. They believe that desegregation may first come in the state in Dade County area and it would be advantageous for the state office to be down there. Moreover, they believe it will be fairly easy to raise the $2,000 quota for Miami if the office were there. Discussion of this, however, raised the question of whether or not the northern end of the state might be neglected by the state staff if the office were moved. In response, it was suggested that if integration did start there, the entire state would be benefitted thereby, and the whole program made easy.

OFFICIAL ACTION TAKEN: That the Executive Committee approved in principle the proposal to move the state office to Miami, and prepare a request to SRC for a grant in aid to help achieve school integration in Dade County as a pilot project in the state (to be officially voted on at the Annual Membership Meeting.

That the state finance committee be reorganized, with Rev. Edward T. Graham as Chairman, Rabbi J. Marshall Taxay as Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Herbert Davidson assisting.

That the date for the 1957 Annual Membership Meeting be held in January, and the members be notified. (January 15th - at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach - was the date decided upon by the Executive Committee. Orlando was seriously considered - as a more centrally located site - and facilities would have been available at the University Club. However, it was not available on January 15th, the choice date of Executive Committee members).

A nominating chairman, Mr. Davidson, was appointed to work along with the Directors in regard to Board nominations.

There was a full discussion on the operational policies of the Council as applied to the personnel, and recommendations made.

STAFF ACTIVITIES:

Daytona Beach: Attended Methodist Youth Movement conference at Bethune-Cookman College and presented work of FCHR.

Consultation with Executive Board of Ministerial Association in regard to 1957 Brotherhood Week. As a result of receiving their endorsement for plans to have a full community-wide observance, a community-wide committee is being convened by FCHR.

Nucleus committee meeting held in state office to plan for a community-wide organizational study of job opportunities and privileges in the Halifax area.

Cooperated with the Halifax Area Council and Unitarian Fellowship in regard to speaking engagements of Dr. C. H. Parrish, an assistant director for State Organizations for SRC, and Professor of Sociology at University of Louisville, who spoke to Unitarian Fellowship on the "Louisville Story", and to the Halifax Area Council on "A scientific evaluation of race differences."

Jacksonville: Was guest panelist at a forum sponsored by the Duval County colored Parent-Teachers Association. Subject: "Change of concepts and their effects on our youth."

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE:

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld a ruling of the Federal District Court at Tampa and ruled that Negroes must be permitted to use the municipal beach and swimming pool at St. Petersburg on the same basis as white people. Officials of St. Petersburg had appealed on the basis that opening the pool and beach to Negroes would end white patronage and the city would be forced to close it because of insufficient funds. However, the appeals court ruled that financial loss "can't justify illegal operation", and "unfortunate as closing the pool may be, that furnishes no ground for abridging the rights of the apellees to its use without discrimination on the ground of race so long as it is operated." According to newspaper reports, reactions to the decision were sober, however, the Mayor of St. Petersburg indicated that the city would appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

As a result of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama, the Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee ended its seven month old boycott of busses and voted to ride them unsegregated. Subsequently, the city suspended the bus company's franchise on the ground the company was not enforcing segregated seating, and filed a suit in Circuit Court asking that the company be forced to operate its busses on a segregated basis or forfeit its franchise within 30 days. Following the arrest of the bus company's Manager and nine drivers for failing to heed the franchise suspension, the bus company contended that the city's action was illegal and filed suit in the U. S. District Court asking a declaratory decree on whether the bus line is bound by state and city laws requiring segregated seating. In addition,

the bus company's suit is seeking $100,000 in damages from the five city commissioners, the city manager and the police chief as individuals. U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane granted the company a temporary injunction restraining the city from interfering with bus operations until the validity of segregated seating laws is settled. Governor Collins stated that he was closely observing developments, and hoped for a prompt and peaceful settlement. According to reports, the Tampa branch of the NAACP is making plans to initiate steps to end segregated seating on city busses in Tampa.

In regard to the Palm Beach school integration case, a question has been raised and a decision must be reached on how many judges will hear the action. Federal Judge Emett Choate stated that he would take the question of whether he could preside alone, or call in two other jurists under requirements that apply to points of constitutionality. Both parties in the case were given five days to file briefs on the question.

The Jessie Woods case. The charges of unlawful imprisonment and aggrevated assault, and evidently the case, against the seven men accused of flogging Woods in Wildwood have been dropped because Woods, nor any witness, would identify any of the men.

USCC SOUTHEASTERN STUDY CONFERENCE
Davidson, North Carolina
December 27, 1956 - January 1, 1957

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STUDY MATERIALS ON PLATFORM ADDRESSES

Prof. Waldo Beach, Duke University Divinity School

The following readings, with brief descriptions, are suggested by way of parallel to the platform addresses. In some cases the books or pamphlets may be connected with one theme of the platforms. In most cases, the books should prove rewarding if studied parallel to the whole lecture sequence. Since the literature is large, and the range is great from simple to complex, it would be well to shop around among the books before making your choice for study. Specific reading assignments will be suggested for each address.

INTRODUCTION -- STUDIES PARALLEL TO THE CONFERENCE THEME AS A WHOLE

Buttrick, George: Faith and Education (More sermonic than systematic; a lively indictment of currect American education, and a prescription derived out of the Great Commandment. Chapter 1 on Person and 2 on Community especially pertinent. Simple reading.)

Chalmers, Gordon Keith: The Republic and the Person: a discussion of necessities in modern American education (The late president of Kenyon College analyzes the college predicament.)

Hedley, George: Religion on the Campus (Chapel talks by the Dean at Mills College in California, random in arrangement, but full of sound guidance and gentle humor.)

Hogue, Harland: Christian Faith and the Campus Mind (Simple introduction to the conference theme. "Liberal" theological slant. Methodist study booklet.)

Kee, Howard: The Inescapable Question: Where Are You? (A YM-YW study booklet which opens up searchingly the problem of Christian vocation for the student. Alienation, decision, community, and freedom are the four key concepts. Direct and sharp; good for beginners.)

Kershaw, A. L.: The New Frontier for the Student YMCA and YWCA (Brief pamphlet, a "teaser" into the issue, for newcomers.)

Lowry, Howard: The Mind's Adventure: Religion and Higher Education (The President of the College of Wooster makes the case for the small church college and in the process sketches a philosophy of a Christian university.)

Nelson, V. Robert: The Christian Student and the University (A USCC study guide. Symposium of essays dealing with various facets of the academic and extra-curricular confusion, from the standpoint of Christian doctrine, in study guide form. Excellent introduction to the issues of the conference.)

Schilling, Harold K.: The Church and the University (A series of three addresses by the Dean of the Graduate school at Penn State which seek to open up the conversation between the Church and the University and to point out opportunities for both to learn from one another and to contribute to one another's life.)

Smith, Huston: The Purposes of Higher Education (A record and interpretation of an extended faculty conversation on the title. Lays out, without pat solutions, the philosophic issues in academic life, like "absolution vs. relativism" and "objectivity and commitment." Clever writing, but a little strange for the uninitiated. Secular and liberal Christian viewpoints represented.

Smith, Seymour and Students: You in the University (Brief study booklet "to help undergraduates see themselves in their present situation." Analyses of college situations and quandaries. Excellent simple introduction.)

Thomas, M. M.: The Idea of a Responsible University in Asia Today (Though a report on an Asian Conference on the "university question," this contains many points relevant to the American scene.)

_____: Witness to the Truth (Part of the Conference preparatory materials, this little booklet's second chapter is a biting critique of the mood of the American campus scene, describing its brokenness.)

PLATFORM I: THE UNIVERSITY IN THE PLAN OF GOD

Coleman, A. J.: The Task of the Christian in the University (A pioneer job on the university question, more suited to the English than the American scene, but appropriate for the discerning American student. Brief, but weighty.)

Nash, Arnold: The University in the Modern World (Sharp diagnostic treatment of the failure of the universities and of their rationalistic humanism, and a call for theological reconstruction. For advanced student. Perhaps a bit dated.)

Newman, John Henry: The Idea of a University (Famous statement by 19th century convert to Roman Catholicism. Stiff going, but profound.)

PLATFORM II: DIVIDED MINDS: AN ANALYSES OF OUR INTELLECTUAL DISUNITY

Hedley, George: The Superstitions of the Irreligious (Good guidance here for the student who may be having trouble with science vs. religious faith.)

Jeffreys, M. V. C.: Glaucon (Parallel to Moberly, an analysis and prescription of university education by a British Christian.)

Loew, Cornelius: Modern Rivals to the Christian Faith (In the Layman's Theological Library. Terse introduction to the common perversions and counterfeits for Christianity, both outside and inside the church.)

Moberly, Sir Walter: The Crisis in the University (The classic study of "the university question," avoids facile prescriptions. English. Stiff reading, but profitable for slow chewers.)

Wilder, Amos (ed): Liberal Learning and Religion (Though as appropriate for all the platforms, this symposium deals especially with problems of intellectual anarchy and integration.)

PLATFORM III: DIVIDED SELVES: DISINTEGRATION IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Bell, Bernard I.: Crowd Culture (If you feel that civilization is automatically improving, take up this one.)

Hamill, Robert: Gods of the Campus (Concentrates on the social side of campus idolatry, and cuts the false gods down to size. Perceptive diagnosis.)

Lee, A. M.: Fraternities Without Brotherhood (Upsetting sketch, backed by careful sociological data, of some of the cruelties and inanities of the fraternity system, and of efforts to overcome them.)

Smith, Lillian: Now is the Time (Dell paper-back #44. Packs a wallop, on the segregation-integration issue.)

Walsh, Chad: Campus Gods on Trial (A discerning and catchy description of some of the campus gods. Good for newcomers to the "university question.")

Warren, Robert Penn: Segregation (A well-known novelist analyzes dramatically the contemporary racial scene in the South, and finds the conflict an inner one.)

PLATFORM IV: THE WAYS OF RECOVERING OUR UNITED WITNESS
AND
PLATFORM V: SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Brown, Robert MacAfee: The Bible Speaks to You (If you think Biblical theology would be dull, start on this one.)

Hamilton, William: The Christian Man (A treatise on Christian ethics, using sexual experience as exhibit A of the problem of the moral life.)

Hazelton, Roger: Renewing the Mind (Sensitive and probing theological reconstruction.)

Hordern, William: A Layman's Guide to Protestant Theology (A clear introduction to frontier movements in Christian thought.)

Jenkins, Dan: Believing in God (Layman's theological library.)

Miller, Alexander: The Renewal of Man, 20th century essay of Justification by Faith (In the Christian Faith series, an attempt to show the relevance of the Protestant doctrine of justification to modern man's despair. Cryptic style and subtle thinking. A valuably upsetting book, especially for a moral gymnast. See especially Ch. 6 on "The Life of the Mind.")

Ortmayer, Roger, et. al.: Witness to the Campus (A collection of addresses which seek to face the "prior questions" that must be asked if we want to explore the Christian witness on the campus.)

Sayers, Dorothy: Creed or Chaos? (Another guide to theological beginners, by the famous English detective story writer.)

Spurrier, William: Guide to the Good Life (Simple, straightforward primer in Christian ethics.)

Tillich, Paul: The Shaking of the Foundations. The New Being.: (Two sermonic treatments of faith, by a leading Protestant theologian. Stiff going, but profound.)

Walsh, Chad: Stop Looking and Listen (A sprightly presentation of certain key Christian doctrines.)

Y Study Booklet: Alone in the Crowd (The theme of alienation and acceptance. Treated in modern drama and selections from Rollo May and Paul Tillich.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
January 11, 1957

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Dir.
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Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chmn.
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, V-Chmn.
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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

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Mr. Christopher Mercer, Assoc. Dir.
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Rev. Colbert Cartwright, Chmn.
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Hillcrest and Spruce
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Rev. C. C. Walker, V-Chmn.
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Mr. Edward D. Davis, V-Chmn.
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Dr. John M. Ellison, V-Chmn.
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Richmond, Virginia

INDEPENDENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1957

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

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Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Exec. Dir.
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Jackson, Mississippi

Phone: JUniper 3-0375

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Chmn.
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. C. E. Dishman, V-Chmn.
Piney Woods,
Mississippi

NC - Workshop Jan. 12, '57

8 present 10 a.m. Sel Harland

(1) Patriots have elected new officers - Nov. Chapel Hill

Dr. George stepped down -

new guy Horace S. McCall, Troy (Montgomery County) N.C. [Case there]

he's an atty and more a KKK'er than George was.

Change Caswell Co. Case might come 1st - N.E. Piedmont - on Va. border -

(2) Pearsall Committee in a quandary as to what to recommend to legislature. They are afraid leg-islature will pass even worse (less defensible) laws.

(3) Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, W/S ✓ SRC Report -

(4) Conrad Pearson (NAACP - Ch. Counsel in NC) doesn't believe there will be final order in NC by fall 1957 - Tied up in appeal -

(5) Gov. appointing interracial committee; not to deal with question of segregation -

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Questions from local leaders - 1. What concrete steps 2. How find liberals -
3. Relationship between mass movements & HR Committee 4. How to help workers -
5. Better relate branches to state org? 6. How to get Negroes to enroll in P.S.
6. How to get together all agencies concerned with H.R. - Staffs first?

Greensboro works toward an integrated City PTA Council -

Letter from Lee Coleman to Jordan Blackwell re. visit to Lexington -

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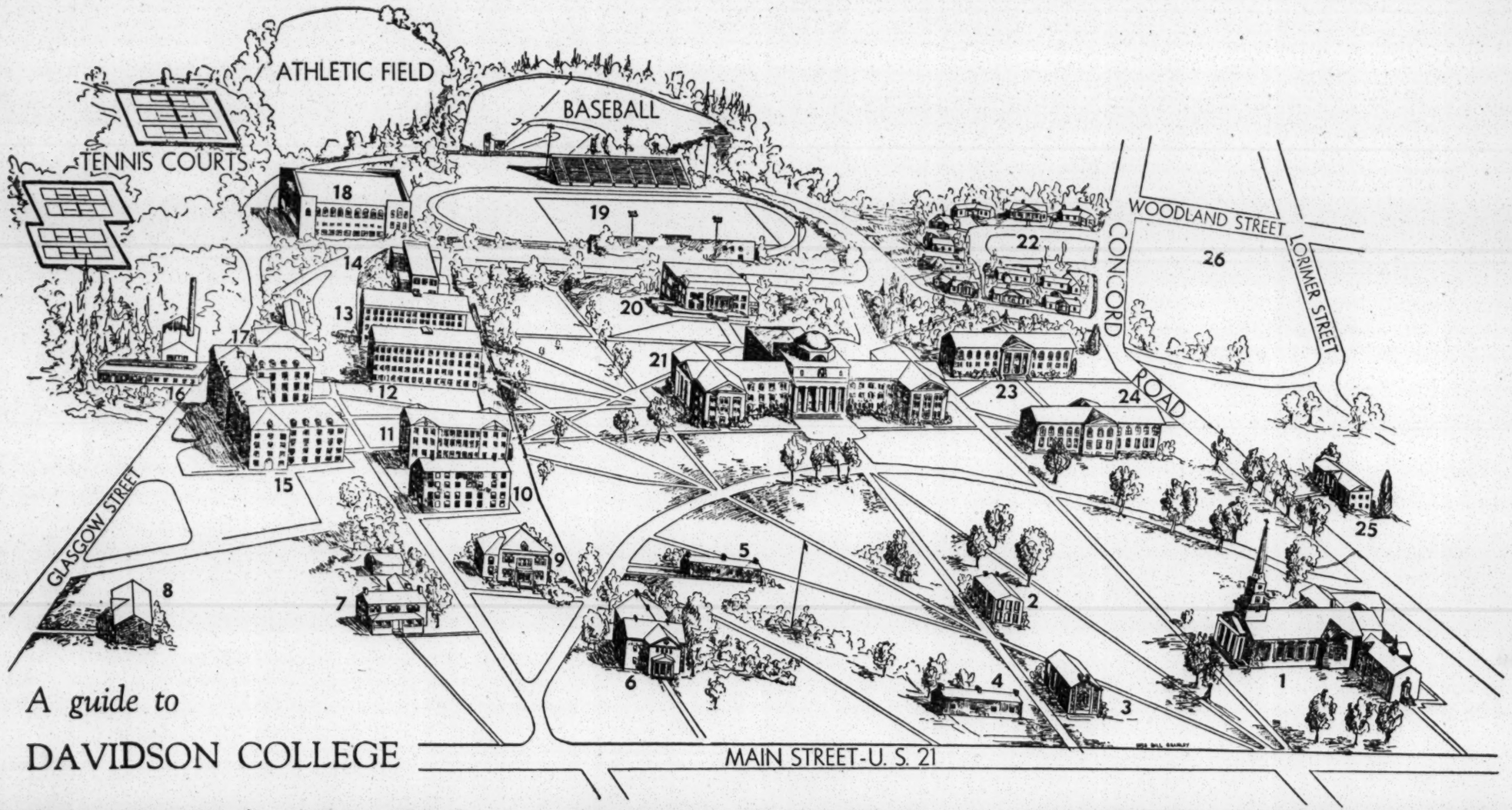
Letter to Prof. Jim Allison to find Rodney



A *guide to* DAVIDSON COLLEGE

1. Davidson College Church
2. Philanthropic Hall
3. Eumenean Hall
4. Oak Row
5. Elm Row
6. Shearer Hall
7. President's Home
8. College Apartments
9. Guest House
10. New dormitory
11. Watts dormitory
12. West dormitory
13. East dormitory
14. Duke dormitory
15. W. H. Belk Hall
16. Laundry
17. Shop
18. Johnston Gymnasium
19. Richardson Field
20. Ovens College Union
21. Chambers Building
22. Fraternity Court
23. Martin Science Building
24. Grey Memorial Library
25. Preyer Infirmary
26. Faculty homes

7

Atlanta, Georgia
January 15, 1957

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

An examination has been made of the books and records of the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., Atlanta, Georgia, for the year ended December 31, 1956.

The following Exhibits and Schedules, together with comments are submitted herewith:

EXHIBIT A - Balance Sheet, December 31, 1956
EXHIBIT B - Statement of Income and Expenses - Central Office for the year ended December 31, 1956
EXHIBIT C - Statement of Income and Expenses - State Organizations for the year ended December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 1- Reconciliation - First National Bank, December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 2- Reconciliation - Citizens Trust Company, December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 3- Accounts Receivable - Pamphlets, December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 4- Accounts Payable, December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 5- Contributions - Year ended December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 6- Receipts and Disbursements - Fact-Finding Program - Year ended December 31, 1956
SCHEDULE 7- Receipts and Disbursements - Special Projects - Year ended December 31, 1956

COMMENTS

Cash in Bank - Central Office - $1,141.00
Cash in Bank - State Organizations - $34,956.44

All recorded receipts were traced to bank deposits and disbursements were compared with cancelled checks. Balances at December 31, 1956, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories.

Savings Accounts - $79,398.50

This consists of the following:

U. S. Treasury 91 Day Bills:

Due 1/10/57	$50,000.00 par
Due 1/24/57	30,000.00 par

The above were on deposit with the Citizens Trust Company and were confirmed by them.

Accounts Receivable - $102.55

This account represents open sales of pamphlets, as shown in Schedule 3.

Inventory - Pamphlets - $750.00

The cost of pamphlets and other printed materials on hand for sale comprises this account.

Due from Fact-Finding Program - $3,500.00
Due from Consultant Service Program - $2,455.32

These amounts represent administrative and overhead expenses of the Central Office due from the above-named projects.

Accounts Payable - $3,339.40

Schedule 4 shows the detail and distribution of amounts owed at December 31, 1956, for current services and supplies.

Accrued Payroll Taxes - $1,679.17

This amount is made up of social security and withheld income taxes for December, 1956 for both the Central Office and State Organizations.

Due to Special Projects - $1,374.34

The amounts shown on the Balance Sheet belong to the projects specified. As no further activity was expected in the Commission on Equal Penalties Fund, it was transferred to the Central Office Account.

Advance Appropriations - $69,348.83

This represents advances from the various sources indicated on the Balance Sheet, to be used during the year 1957.

Operations

Exhibit B shows an excess of Expenses over Income for Central Office operations for the year of $4,239.15, and Exhibit C reflects an excess of Income over Expenses for the same period for State Organizations of $21,048.14. This gives a combined excess of Income over Expenses for the year of $16,808.99.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statements of Income and Expenses present fairly the financial condition at December 31, 1956, and the results of operation for the period then ended.

We wish to thank Mrs. Alexander for her valuable assistance during the course of the examination.

Respectfully,

L E Campbell

L. E. Campbell, C.P.A.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Balance Sheet
December 31, 1956

ASSETS

Cash in Bank - Central Office (Schedule 1)		$ 1,141.00	
Cash in Bank - State Organizations (Schedule 2)		34,956.44	
State Organizations' Savings		79,398.50	
Accounts Receivable - Pamphlets (Schedule 3)		102.55	
Inventory of Pamphlets		750.00	
*Due from Fact-Finding Program		3,500.00	
*Due from Consultant Service Program - New World Foundation		2,455.32	
Total Assets			$122,303.81

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable (Schedule 4)		$ 3,339.40	
Accrued Payroll Taxes		1,679.17	
Georgia Sales Tax		3.81	
Due to Special Projects:			
Fellowship of the Concerned	$ 1,199.84		
Commission on Race and Housing	174.50	1,374.34	
Advance Appropriations:			
Fund for the Republic	45,000.00		
Fact-Finding Program	16,810.50		
Consultant Service Program - New World Foundation	7,538.33	69,348.83	
Total Liabilities			75,745.55
Surplus, December 31, 1956			46,558.26
Total Liabilities and Surplus			$122,303.81

*Project expenses incurred for the year ended December 31, 1956

EXHIBIT A

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Income and Expenses - Central Office
January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956

INCOME

Fund for the Republic Grant		$ 27,500.00	
Fund for the Republic - Fact-Finding Program		30,189.50	
Transfer from Consultant Service Program		1,500.00	
Transfer from Fact-Finding Program		1,500.00	
Transfer from Commission on Equal Penalties		341.07	
Transfer from State Organizations Unspent Balances 1955-56		24,000.00	
Associate Members Dues		367.50	
New South Subscriptions		6,070.07	
Sale of Literature		1,293.54	
Honoraria		1,669.45	
Contributions: (Schedule 5)			
Individuals	$ 3,116.00		
Organizations	4,733.00		
Churches	4,020.00		
Foundations	19,500.00	31,369.00	
Total Income			$125,800.13

EXPENSES

Salaries		$ 63,705.51	
Social Security Taxes		1,059.07	
Annual Meeting and Executive Committee Meetings		5,365.79	
Books and Subscriptions		1,013.13	
Office Supplies		1,438.39	
Postage		1,067.75	
Printing		3,204.04	
New South Printing and Postage		6,578.24	
Rent		1,680.00	
Office Equipment		724.65	
Legal and Accounting Fees		430.00	
Georgia Sales Tax		21.91	
Corporation Tax		1.00	
Consultant Fees		605.53	
Special Services		68.00	
Travel		7,759.58	
Telephone and Telegraph		2,985.00	
Tuskegee Meeting		57.61	
Miscellaneous		84.58	
Fact-Finding Program (Schedule 6)		30,189.50	
Transfer to Fellowship of the Concerned		2,000.00	130,039.28
Excess of Expense over Income			$ 4,239.15

EXHIBIT B

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Income and Expenses - State Organizations
January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956

INCOME

Fund for the Republic Grant		$150,000.00	
Interest Income		1,832.00	
New World Foundation		16,896.82	
Total Income			$168,728.82

EXPENSES

Salaries		$110,469.74	
Consultant Fees		6,818.80	
Local Expenses		4,274.16	
Social Security Taxes		1,985.83	
Travel		89.47	
Miscellaneous		53.25	
New World Foundation:			
John Hope II - Consultant Fee and Travel	$ 7,852.31		
Consultant Service Program - Fees and Travel	5,088.99		
Administrative and overhead	1,500.00	14,441.30	
Irene Osborne		1,346.19	
Unallocated:			
Fellowship of the Concerned	1,500.00		
Social Security Taxes - 1954-55	638.18	2,138.18	
Liability Insurance		108.24	
Due to Central Office:			
Fact-Finding Program	3,500.00		
Consultant Service Program	2,455.32	5,955.32	
Total Expenses			$147,680.48
Excess of Income over Expenses			$ 21,048.34

EXHIBIT C

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Bank Reconciliation - First National Bank
Central Office
December 31, 1956

Balance per bank		$ 4,000.47
Less checks outstanding:		
Number	Amount	
665	$ 4.00	
671	397.33	
672	283.52	
673	261.70	
674	196.58	
675	187.75	
676	155.25	
677	217.43	
678	143.16	
680	145.20	
681	104.80	
682	94.95	
683	37.91	
684	24.50	
685	5.39	
686	600.00	2,859.47
Balance per books, December 31, 1956		$ 1,141.00

SCHEDULE 1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Bank Reconciliation - Citizens Trust Company
State Organizations
December 31, 1956

Balance per bank				$ 39,624.93
Less checks outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
3068	$ 177.26	3562	$ 109.80	
3512	204.16	3563	187.26	
3539	102.09	3564	88.19	
3544	875.00	3565	186.43	
3545	77.50	3566	224.10	
3548	28.97	3567	83.19	
3555	186.43	3568	181.43	
3556	186.43	3569	186.43	
3557	201.43	3570	187.26	
3558	196.43	3571	102.09	
3559	181.43	3572	186.43	
3560	186.43	3573	63.80	
3561	102.09	3574	176.43	4,668.49
Balance per books, December 31, 1956				$ 34,956.44

SCHEDULE 2

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Schedule of Accounts Receivable - Pamphlets
December 31, 1956

Roscoe Giffin	$ 2.00
Louisiana Council on Human Relations	3.30
Harold Preece	2.00
Texas Commission on Race Relations	16.50
University of Florida	14.50
Courtney Siceloff	1.20
North Carolina Council on Human Relations	9.90
Virginia Council on Human Relations	8.25
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	7.40
Harry Golden	2.00
Florida Council on Human Relations	6.60
William M. Jenkins	2.80
Hodding Carter	4.95
Women's Division of Christian Service	16.25
University of Tennessee Book Store	4.90
Total	$102.55

SCHEDULE 3

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Schedule of Accounts Payable
December 31, 1956

The Western Union Telegraph Company	$ 6.33
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company	271.91
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith	41.72
Higgins-McArthur Company	139.05
Office Supply Company	3.04
The Mimeograph Company	26.40
Ivan Allen Company	26.01
Globe Stationery Company	78.00
Hammer & Company	2,000.00
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	595.56
Elliott Addressing Machine Company	14.25
Avis Rent-A-Car System	34.01
Annual Meeting and Executive Committee Meetings	83.12
Atlanta University	20.00
Total	$ 3,339.40

Distribution:

Telephone and Telegraph	$ 278.24
Miscellaneous Literature	41.72
Office Supplies	133.45
Fact-Finding Program	2,139.05
Travel	629.57
New South Printing	14.25
Annual Meeting and Exec. Com.	83.12
Miscellaneous	20.00
Total	$3,339.40

SCHEDULE 4

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Schedule of Contributions - Central Office
January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Individuals		$ 3,116.00
Organizations:		
United Steelworkers of America	$ 1,000.00	
United Automobile Workers of America, International Union	1,000.00	
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations	2,000.00	
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America	500.00	
Community Workshop Association	200.00	
Consolidated Charities of LeMoyne College	33.00	4,733.00
Churches:		
The National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church	$ 1,000.00	
The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church	1,000.00	
Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church	1,200.00	
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church	250.00	
The General Board of Education of the Methodist Church	300.00	
The Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	250.00	
Fisk Union Church	20.00	4,020.00
Foundations:		
The Doris Duke Foundation	$ 7,000.00	
The Marshall Field Foundation	5,000.00	
The Christopher Reynolds Foundation	5,000.00	
The John Hay Whitney Foundation	2,000.00	
The Sigmund Silberman Foundation	400.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	100.00	19,500.00
Total Contributions		$ 31,369.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
FACT-FINDING PROGRAM
January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956

RECEIPTS

Fund for the Republic Grant		$ 50,000.00
Fund for the Republic - Washington, D. C.		2,000.00
Total Receipts		$ 52,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 8,922.41	
Consultant Fees	14,305.67	
Travel	6,822.37	
Printing	139.05	
Administrative and overhead	5,000.00	
Total Disbursements		35,189.50
Balance, December 31, 1956		$ 16,810.50

SCHEDULE 6

SPECIAL PROJECTS

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Receipts		
Balance January 1, 1956	$ 807.24	
John Hay Whitney Foundation	2,000.00	
Refunds	20.90	
Transfer from Unspent State Organizations' Funds	1,500.00	
Total Receipts		$ 4,328.14
Disbursements		
Workshops and Meetings	$ 3,118.30	
Miscellaneous	10.00	
Total Disbursements		3,128.30
Balance, December 31, 1956		$ 1,199.84

COMMISSION ON EQUAL PENALTIES

Receipts	
Balance, January 1, 1956	$ 341.07
Transferred to Central Office	341.07
Balance, December 31, 1956	$ 000.00

SCHEDULE 7

A --
7312

Agenda

Conference of Agencies Working in the South

Atlanta University

January 23-24, 1957

Wednesday, January 23rd

12:30 Noon - Luncheon - A. U. Dining Hall

(Informal, get acquainted.)

2:00 P.M. - Opening Session of Conference

I - Double purpose of meeting

A. Background of interest of Consultative Conference on Desegregation (C.C.D.)

B. Brief resumé of Tuskegee Meeting (October 24-25, 1956)

1. Progress reports on selected communities

(a) Miami - Seymour Samet

(b) Nashville - A. C. Miller and John Hope

(c) North Carolina City - Tartt Bell

(d) Charlottesville, Va. - Fred Routh

2. Other follow-up

II - Next Steps: How to activate the passive "liberals" and "moderates" in the South.

A. What can be done through:

1. Religious channels? - Campbell (Dorsey

2. Economic channels? - Levin (Lubin)

3. Educational channels? - Lovejoy - (Cohen (Long)

4. Labor channels? - ~~[illegible]~~ Segal - Elder

5. Governmental channels? Wilkins

6. Organizations and voluntary associations? Grace Hamilton

7. The press and other media?

5:30 P.M. - Recess

Dinner - A. U. Dining Hall

Evening free for informal discussions.

Thursday, January 24th

9:00 A.M. - Second Session of Conference

Brief resumé of previous day's agreements.

II - Next Steps: (continued)

B. What can we do to combat private and official attacks on basic rights of groups and individuals favoring desegregation? Roy Wilkins

C. What other strategies are most promising in the present situation?

D. What kind of coordinated planning and activities by national agencies can most assist their southern field representatives? Grace Hamilton Herman Long

E. What, if any, should be the continuing functions of the group here assembled? (F.S. Loescher)

12:30 Noon - Adjournment

FBR:mm

TENTATIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED
AT THE CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
January 23-24, 1957

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Richard Royce

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Tartt Bell

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Sam Lubin*

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Morris B. Hoffman
Don J. Hager

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Oscar Cohen
Arthur J. Levin

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A.
H. B. Sissel
Mrs. Jean Russell

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH
Morton Elder

CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
A. C. Miller

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN RELATIONS
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U. S.
Malcolm Calhoun

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
Frank Loescher
Benjamin Segal

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
Emanuel Muravchik

NAACP
Roy Wilkins
Mrs. Ruby Hurley

NCCJ
Gordon W. Lovejoy
Miss Marjorie McLachlan

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
William Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Miss Lillian Chernoff
Miss Edith Davison

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Cornelius C. Tarplee

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
Sam Lubin*

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Harry Alston
M. T. Puryear

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, AMA,
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
Herman Long
Miss Dorothy Hampton

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Harold Fleming
Fred Routh
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
John Hope
Emory Via
G. S. Alexander

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
Hylan Lewis

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
Lewis Deer

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Harold Bauman

YMCA, SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL
Alfred C. Payne
Paul Rilling

YWCA
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Miss Mary Jane Willett

*Representing two agencies

TENTATIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED
AT THE CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH

January 23-24, 1957

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~~David Freeman~~
Frank Loescher
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NAACP
Roy Wilkins
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Miss Marjorie McLachlan

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
William Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
~~Miss Lillian Chernoff~~
~~Miss Edith Davison~~

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT
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Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Miss Mary Jane Willett

*Representing two agencies

Mr. Gordon will set them to S.P.S. at about 10:30 A.M. Tuesday April 19 —
R.A. Thompson will call for them at about 12:00 or 12:15

January 24, 1957

B.P.R.

?

Curriculum Vitae of Richard E. van der Ross

BORN: November 17, 1921, in Plumstead, Cape, South Africa. Married, two children (boy, ten years, girl, four years).

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL CAREER:

1940 : Completed 3-year course for Higher Primary Teachers' Certificate at University of Cape Town.
1941 - 1943 : Taught in Secondary and Primary Schools, and studied privately.
1943 : B.A. degree (Univ. of S. Africa).
1944 : M.A. in Philosophy, University of Cape Town.
1945 : B.Ed. (cum laude) and Secondary Teachers' Diploma, University of Cape Town.
1946 - 1952 : Assistant Teacher at Battswood Training College.
1951 : Published "A Brief Course in Educational Psychology" (Maskew Miller). Now in third edition and used as text book by several colleges.
1952 : Principal, Grassy Park (State Secondary School)
1952 : Ph.D. degree in Education at University of Cape Town. First (and only) Coloured person to hold this degree of a South African University. Thesis: The Pragmatism of John Dewey and its Relation to his Educational Philosophy.
Returned to Battswood Training College as Method Master.
1954 : Principal, Battswood Training College, Wynberg (suburb of Cape Town).

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER MATTERS:

President (formerly Editor) of Teachers' Educational and Professional Association, only recognised organization of Coloured teachers in the Cape.
Served on Committee on New Syllabuses for Primary Schools.
Drafted numerous memoranda on salaries and conditions of service.
Served on and led numerous deputations to Administrator, Superintendent-General of Education, School Boards, etc.
Chairman: Principal Teachers-Association, Wynberg.

PUBLIC POSTS:

Founder, South African Coloured People's Organization (S.A.C.P.O.)
Chairman, Co-ordinating Committee of Group Areas, a committee to combat the implementation of the Group Areas Act.
Chairman, Wynberg Thrift Society.
Director, Cape Flats Utility Company (CAFDA Housing Scheme)
Member, Cape Western Executive, S.A. Institute of Race Relations.

SOCIAL WORK:

Chairman, Wynberg Youth Re-habilitation Committee (on Delinquency)
Executive Committee, Cape Flats Distress Association (CAFDA)
Executive Committee, Janet Bourhill Institute (Social Welfare work, creche, etc.)

OTHER:

Member of the Twenty Club, a society of twenty professors and other intellectuals in Cape Town.

Dr. van der Ross, whose previous travel experience has been only within the Union of South Africa, is spending four months in the United States, with Mrs. van der Ross, under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. While here, he plans to visit university centers, teachers training institutions and schools to study methods of training teachers, especially for the primary grades, and the organization of primary schools and to observe the structure of teachers associations.

Church W/S Cont.
Fund for the Republic
Offices 28 Jan 54

(1)

Present: Frank Loescher, Lewis Dear, AC Miller, Harold Lunger (TCU) Roy McCorkle (NCCJ) Walter Giles (Butler) Will Campbell, Mary Howard. Dumont Kenny (NCCJ) Bob Johnson Rabbi Panitz - Dave Freeman Dan Dodson

Frank Loescher - "opening remarks
1/3 of 77R grants gone into race relations.
Disciples to hold up for ministers in racial.
NCCJ held meeting for Ministers at U of Chi -
Pastoral Community Counseling needed GSM
1. Are ministers inept to work with?
2. How do we reach them?
We've worked with teachers, police, nurses etc -

(2)

Roy McCorkle + responsibility of Church and clergy.-

How close to "home" can you discuss race relations? How do you apply the "moral imperative" to this problem? Chi W/S was 3 wks. Is this idea worth while - if so. whom should be invited -

Rabbi Need to relate religion to life - religious communities no longer isolated as they once were. Clergyman therefore has 1. tremendous rôle to play - 2. to recognize he is an opinion maker. 3. to be a step ahead of the crowd and lead it along the rd. to demo.

Basic question - do we want to persuade or orientate and Train.

Russel Sage Foundation sponsored survey by Blizzard at Union Theo. Seminary - Wanted to help minister identify his role. Minister is called upon in all sorts of community situation for leadership for which he is ill prepared.

Rem Progress made in last 10 yrs. Seminaries turning toward courses in community relations -

Dumont Kind and length of tr/s are impt. factors. Experience received highly impt.

Sikes Ministers must come to recognize How we got where we are // Several levels of meeting - of one denom. to cross the Bd.

Dudley Ward doing this for ministers - bring in community institutional leaders -

ACM - meeting of ministers from NC - SC Ga to be held - Can we take responsibility to stand up in our communities - (not to be counted but to lead) [write him for details]

Will Campbell & Roy local brief w/s. dotted about South -

Four Basic Ideas -

1. Use Teams from given Committees
*2. Use Key Cities - SRC 1-2 day
3. 3-4 week W/S -
4. Get Several Committees in each state

* SRC to sponsor W/S in key cities - invite other groups -

CCD might consider key cities in North.

Afternoon Session -

Re 3-4 Week K/s

1. Problem of recruitment -
2. Content & Process - See Memo -

Basic question - "How do we resolve the dilemma of a) starting with people where they are and b.) Not compromising with Christian commitment?"

(6) Bob Johnson

1. Likes Pastoral Community Counselling
2. Typology of situations -
3. How get participants to learn.
   Lecture, Bull session, Community Experience
4. How to indicate full range of Commty and Nat'l resources
5. How to pool knowledge of success and failures
6. How do you reinforce person in his return. communication
   Possible to get team of Ministers
   B. How do you handle tension?
7. How get ministers to know Community -
   a. minority Community
   b. who is on our side
   c. Power structure

(7) Robt J.

(8) What is best type of HR Experience
(9) How to recruit - whom to recruit
(10) Minister & key lay leaders.

Moran West PEC - rural.
involve testing of want N church
on local level.
Dan Need to mobilize religious
members of Power Structure
on the side of right -
To Secure These Rights -
3 point summary.
1. schism of the soul - moral crisis.
2. Economic waste
3. Insecurity of democratic institutions.

8

① Is there need for some consultation on a continuing basis for cross the board religion organizations to undertake?

② Minutes from this meeting to go to CCD sub-committee on religion and to Annie Aronson.

Exec. Com. Members

Dr. Clement
Mr. Wright
Duncan Hunter
Paul Cristopher
John A. Griffin
Paul Williams
Josephine Williams
J.M. Dabbs
Dean Brazeal
Dr. Dent

PROPOSED AGENDA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

January 29-30, 1957

EXECUTIVE SESSION (Staff on Call)

Tuesday, January 29th
2:00 p.m.

Invocation

Adoption of Agenda

Adoption of Minutes

Other Business for Executive Session

GENERAL SESSION

What we are doing

(Brief staff reports)

Harold Fleming, Executive Director

Fred Routh) State Organizations
& Field Services
C. H. Parrish)

John Hope II - Consultant Program

Mrs. M. E. Tilly - Women's Work

John Constable - Information

Miss Florence Irving - Research & Reference

Paul Anthony - Prosegregation Groups Study

Emory Via - Labor Liaison

What we've done it with - and what's left

Fiscal Report by Mrs. Alexander

What we propose to do

Program Orientation: Functional Analysis
by Executive Director

Discussion

What we need

Proposed 8-months Budget, presented by G. S. Alexander

5:30 p.m. Recess

GENERAL SESSION

Wednesday, January 30th
9:30 a.m.

How will we get it?

Prospects of Further Support from Fund for the Republic H.C.F.

Requests Now Pending

Other Possible Contributors

What Individual Executive Committee and Board Members Can Do

EXECUTIVE SESSION
(Senior Staff Members On Call)

Staff Reorganization: Report of Personnel Committee by Pres. Wright

Discussion of and Action on Report

Action on Proposed 8-Months Budget

Membership on Policy Bodies

a. Board acceptances, vacancies, and resignation of Carter Wesley

b. Nominating Committee

c. Executive Committee vacancies

d. Question of Sub-Committee

GENERAL SESSION

General Matters

a. Participation in National Coordinating Group

b. Advice to Staff on Executive Committee Meetings and Reports to Members of Policy Bodies

c. Other Business

Adjournment

PROPOSED JOB DESCRIPTIONS
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS

January 29-30, 1957

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Responsible to the Board and Executive Committee for staff implementation of all policies, administrative and program.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

To supervise and coordinate the field services of the Council, in cooperation with the Chief Consultant, the Director of Women's Work, and the Labor Consultant. To advise and counsel with the leaders and staffs of the state organizations assisted by the Council, and to evaluate the effectiveness of their programs. Through travel, correspondence, and other communication, to follow community developments over the South and recommend such field services as will contribute to the progress of human relations. To represent the Council on occasion and to arrange for suitable members of the Council's Board to fill requests for speakers. To maintain such records, prepare such reports, and arrange such meetings on field activity as may be necessary. In the absence of the Director, to be responsible for the administration of the program of the Council.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

To prepare or supervise the preparation of publications of the Council, including pamphlets, leaflets, and New South. To supervise the research program of SRC and the maintenance of materials and clipping files, servicing of information requests, promotion and distribution of materials, and fact-finding incident to the Council's program. To maintain contact with the daily, weekly, and periodical press, radio and television, and upon occasion to prepare and circulate news releases. To keep such records and prepare such reports on information services as may be required.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

To be responsible for all bookkeeping records, including receipts, disbursements, payroll and tax records with filing of tax forms and payment of taxes; for all banking of Council's money; for purchases of office supplies and equipment and for payment of all the Council's obligations including checking of invoices and preparation of checks. With the help of auditor makes finance reports to Fund for the Republic and to SRC Board.

To keep permanent records of the Council, including records of Board membership, minutes of meeting and all matters pertaining to SRC members and associates. To be responsible for New South circulation and for filling orders and keeping records on sale of literature; for office management, supervision of clerical assistants and for providing clerical and stenographic help needed by the professional staff including employment of such people as may be needed, subject to approval by the Executive Director.

Under the state organization program to be responsible for payrolls for state employees, for working with them on their budgets for office and travel needs, and for obtaining and reporting on their monthly finance reports to the Council, as well as their New South circulation.

At the present time the Secretary-Treasurer has the help of one clerical assistant.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

To assist the Executive Director in the general administration of the Council's affairs. To aid in the preparation of such reports, requests for financial aid, agendas, minutes, and correspondence as the Director may prescribe. To arrange the details of certain meetings and conferences. In consultation with the Secretary-Treasurer, to prepare certain fiscal analyses and reports for the use of staff, committees, and the Board. To facilitate the work of such special committees as Finance and Nominating. To coordinate the efforts of the staff in instituting and carrying out such administrative procedures as may be prescribed.

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK

To administer, in conformity with the broad policy of the Southern Regional Council, a program relating activities of Church women and women's groups to the concerns of the Southern Regional Council. That part of the program dealing with the Church women and with other Church bodies is to have a high degree of autonomy as befits a relationship with Church connected bodies.

To travel widely to gatherings of Church people and women's organizations. To be in frequent contact personally and by correspondence with organizational leaders in the various denominational groups; to prepare releases and special publications for use by these bodies; and to assist with advice and information various religious and women's programs akin to the purposes of the Southern Regional Council. In addition, and specifically, to assist the Fellowship of the Concerned or any similar special organization of its kind.

To promote state or regional meetings of women, whether church connected or not, with a view of enlisting their aid in support of the Council's principles.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

To perform such fact-finding and research as may be required. To assemble, classify, and maintain reference files drawn from newspaper reports, periodicals, Census publications, and other reference materials. To handle mail requests for information. To conduct occasional mail surveys of race relations practices in such fields as municipal employment, professional associations, public libraries, and recreation facilities. To provide technical assistance to community self-surveys. To write occasional articles for New South. This official operates under the direction of the Director of Information.

CHIEF CONSULTANT

In cooperation with the Assistant Director, to recruit and direct the use of skilled professional persons as consultants to public or private leadership in Southern states and communities. To coordinate consultant services to the staffs and boards of state organizations assisted by the Council. To participate in the planning and evaluation of the Council's program, particularly those activities involving field work.

ASSOCIATE FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

To counsel with the Director and other professional staff members on strategies and programs calculated to advance the purposes of the Council. To cooperate with the Assistant Director and the Chief Consultant in the planning and executive of workshops and other field activities. On occasion, to represent the Council at meetings or in interviews with local opinion leaders.

LABOR CONSULTANT (Temporary)

To establish and maintain liaison between key labor leaders in the South and the Council and other groups concerned with human relations. In cooperation with the Trade Union Consultant to the Fund for the Republic, to inform and assist national labor leadership in the formation of constructive policies and practices in the civil rights field. To serve as a resource person for trade union workshops, institutes, and other occasions dealing with human relations. To gather such facts and prepare such analyses and reports as may assist the Council in its relations with labor groups.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

NUMBER 148

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION JAN. 1957

"SOLEMN MOCKERY"

"If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under these judgments, the Constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery; and the nation is deprived of the means of enforcing its laws by the instrumentality of its own tribunals."

This remark made by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1809 was cited recently by a group of leading attorneys, headed by former Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, in a statement decrying current attacks on the Supreme Court.

Written Decisions Asked by Union

To insure that decisions in government loyalty-security cases are based on specific criteria rather than personal bias, the ACLU asked the Administration recently that they be made in a written and reasoned form.

The recommendation was proposed in a letter to President Eisenhower on November 26 and made public in late December by Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin. The letter recommended that security officers in government agencies "making the decision that charges be preferred against an employee or prospective employee . . . shall be required to set forth his determination in a written, reasoned decision, relating the evidence to specific criteria."

The security officer, the Union said, should be required to present a fair summary of the case, including all the evidence in support and rebuttal of his findings, omitting only security-classified evidence.

The Union also pointed to the lack of training for security officers and urged that all agencies provide the equivalent of the Defense Department's intensive training and refresher program for all investigators, security officials and hearing officers.

The White House replied on December 3 that the ACLU's letter had been turned over for study to the Government's Security Commission, headed by Loyd Wright, which is now reviewing all of the government security programs and their impact on individual rights.

ACLU's Major Effort in 1957 To Focus on Crisis in South

Terming the guarantee of full civil rights for every American the "number one civil liberties issue before the nation," the American Civil Liberties Union announced on Bill of Rights Day, December 15th, that it would undertake a major organizational effort in the South to provide new support in the fight to eliminate discrimination.

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE HIGH ROAD AND THE LOW ROAD

In commemoration of the 165th anniversary of the final adoption of the first Ten Amendments to the Constitution, Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin declared that the focus of the ACLU effort in 1957 would be to build a larger corps of volunteer lawyers in every Southern state to handle promptly all kinds of civil liberties cases for all groups in the community.

New Chapters in South

Special attention also will be given to establishing new ACLU chapters in the South. The immediate objectives, Malin said, are North Carolina and Texas, where interest in the Union is mounting. ACLU members in the past year and a half have organized new affiliates in Florida, Kentucky and Louisiana.

"While many civil rights advances continue to be made in the South," Malin said, "opposition to Supreme Court decisions has caused serious civil liberties problems. The denial of voting rights in the last election to large numbers of Negroes and the barriers set up to block the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League mean that the First Amendment rights of free speech and association are threatened.

"Our effort will not be a Northern-imposed campaign. There are great numbers of people within the South itself who want to uphold the Bill of Rights. Some of them have asked our organizational aid, and we are responding to this need."

North, East and West, Too

The emphasis on the South does not mean that other areas of the country have clean records, Malin added. "Segregation and discrimination are still national problems. They exist in the North, East and West, too, and must be equally opposed there."

Is Your Check in The Mail by Now?

Early in January every member of the Union received a letter from Patrick Murphy Malin asking for a special contribution before the close of our fiscal year on January 31.

Much depends on the number and size of the checks mailed in response to Malin's appeal. First, if every member will send this January what he or she gave in January 1956, the Union will be able to end its 1956-57 fiscal year in the black.

Next, if many members will contribute this month who did not give in January 1956—and if all who do contribute will—on the average—give more generously than a year ago, then the ACLU should be able to get its new Southern program under way early in the 1957-58 fiscal year which commences February 1.

There is much that the Union can and must do to relieve the civil liberties crisis now gripping the South. You can help the ACLU play a historic role in 1957.

Have you sent in *your* check? If not, please do so *today*, so that it will be sure to reach the Union's national office before Thursday, January 31, 1957.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

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Jeffrey E. Fuller, *Editor*

ACLU Files Brief in Congress Power Test

The First Amendment protects persons from legislative investigations which inquire into political associations, the ACLU said last month. The Union made this point in its friend-of-the-court brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court urging reversal of the contempt-of-Congress conviction of John T. Watkins. This case is a major test of the power of Congressional committees to inquire into political beliefs and associations.

Watkins, an organizer for the United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, admitted to the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1954 that he had worked with the Communist Party from 1942 to 1947, but had not been a Party member. He refused, however, to answer questions concerning other persons, and accordingly was cited for contempt.

"The rights of free speech and assembly are worthless if people can be compelled, as was Watkins, to account for their speech and assembly," the ACLU's brief explains. "No one is truly free to associate with others if he must fear subsequent inquiry into the details of his association by an agency of government making an investigation such as this. Are not speech and assembly, conversing and mingling with others, the very elements of association?"

The Union contends that the "Congressional inquisitorial power is not absolute, but depending on the circumstances of the particular case, must yield to First Amendment rights justifiably deemed to be of greater importance. One of these rights is the right to remain silent about political associations."

"UNTIL WE MASTER OUR ORDEAL"

BY LILLIAN SMITH

Last month Lillian Smith, a member of the Union's National Committee, spoke in Montgomery, Alabama, at one of the meetings held to commemorate the completion of one full year of that city's world-wide famous anti-segregation bus boycott. A native Southerner who lives on Old Screamer Mountain in Georgia, Miss Smith is the author of the novel "Strange Fruit" and, more recently, of "Now Is the Time," an eloquent plea for integration in the South. The following paragraphs are from her Montgomery speech.

In order to maintain the status quo, to maintain segregation as long as possible . . . the white people of the South are giving up their freedoms. What freedoms?

Let me name a few:

The freedom to do right. There are white Christians in the South who know segregation is morally wrong. They want to do right. But they are not free to do right. Every day they do what they know in their hearts is contrary to their Christian beliefs.

The freedom to obey the law. The Supreme Court has spoken. But the law-abiding people in the South are not, at present, free to obey the law. Instead, we obey our dictators. These are sometimes our governors; sometimes they are our business employers, or our Board of Regents, or our school superintendents, or the Boards of Trustees of our churches.

The freedom to speak out, to write, to teach what one believes is true and just. We have almost lost this basic freedom now in the South. Teachers are compelled to sign statements that virtually strip them of their freedom to believe and speak out. Penalties are imposed on those who speak out anyway; jobs are lost.

And having lost those three big freedoms, the precious ones that we Americans say we cherish, we are also losing our *freedom from fear.* In old Reconstruction days, white people were afraid of freed Negroes, or so they said. Today they are afraid of each other and themselves. They fear. Front-door friends become back-door friends; some fear to be seen with a white Southerner who wants to obey the law of our land. Students on campuses are afraid to ask a Southerner who believes segregation is evil to come and speak to them because of the Board of Regents, because of what members of the faculty might say.

And is this fear restricted to the South? Not at all; magazines with mass circulation are timid about "offending the white segregationists." They fear, also. And this is very sad: to see our people, our proud, free people grow afraid to speak out and act, according to their conscience.

The risk is too big. Young brave men say "the risk is too great. I'd like to do something but the risk is too big."

I say this: "The time has come when it is dangerous not to risk. We must take calculated risks in order to save our integrity, our moral nature, our lives, and all that is rich and creative in our culture. We must do what we do with love and dignity, with nonviolence and wisdom, but we must do something big and imaginative and keep doing it until we master our ordeal."

Illinois ACLU Protests "Luther" TV Ban; Nat'l Office Ready to Act on "Baby Doll"

The late-hour cancellation by the *Chicago Tribune's* station WGN-TV of the film "Martin Luther", scheduled for broadcast December 21, drew a strong protest from the Illinois ACLU, among other groups. Pressure from the Catholic Church allegedly was responsible for the ban, but this was denied by Msgr. E. M. Burke, chancellor of the Chicago archdiocese.

In its statement, the Union's Illinois Division said: "The wave lengths belong to the people and this means to all the people. They are licensed to private corporations to be used in the public interest. Anyone has a right to protest a presentation, to refrain from viewing it, and to attempt to persuades others not to see it. But it is obnoxious to freedom of communication, on which our democratic system rests, to have any group seek to impose a general censorship on material of which it disapproves according to the special standards of that group. . . ."

Last month also saw the much more widely publicized "Baby Doll" controversy. The clash arose when Cardinal Spellman made one of his rare appearances in the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral to back up the Catholic Legion of Decency's condemnation of the film and to warn Roman Catholics against seeing the Tennessee Williams-Elia Kazan picture "under pain of sin."

The ACLU is watching the situation carefully and stands ready to intervene if censorship threatens. The Union's policy is to defend the right of a church or any other group to advise its members not to see a given picture, but the ACLU also urges local exhibitors to allow the public to see the film and not to bow to pressures to withdraw it. As of December 27th "Baby Doll" had been booked for showing in theatres in 1,118 cities across the country, although it had encountered booking trouble in one Albany theatre and with one New England chain.

ACLU Groups in California, Illinois Protest Walter Committee Hearings

Recent local investigations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities were vigorously protested by ACLU affiliates in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago. The Union as a whole has long opposed the Committee on the ground that its mandate to investigate propaganda violates the rights of free speech and association.

The hearings dealt mainly with the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, allegedly a Communist-front group, and its supposed opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

When the San Francisco session began, the ACLU of Northern California commented that the Committee wanted to brand all opposition to the McCarran-Walter law as Communist-inspired. "Of course, that is most unfair," said Ernest Besig, local ACLU director, "because nearly all the demands for the revision of the law come from anti-Communists, including President Eisenhower."

"We don't need public hearings," Besig added, "to discover that a handful of Communists have seized upon our harsh and discriminatory immigration laws as a means of political hay. Setting up front groups is the usual Communist technique. . . . What would be more to the point would be an effort by the Committee to discover what there is about our immigration laws that make them so vulnerable to Communist exploitation, and then to recommend needed changes."

In Los Angeles, the Committee also concentrated its fire on critics of the McCarran-Walter law. One witness, Frank Wilkinson, executive director of the "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms," cited the First Amendment in refusing to answer certain queries, and the Southern California ACLU immediately announced that if he were cited for contempt it would support his First Amendment challenge to the Committee's authority.

The ACLU's Illinois Division protested that subpoenas issued by the Walter Committee, which ordered witnesses to bring all material in their possession designed to influence the revision or repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, the Smith Act and the Internal Security Act, violated the First Amendment right to petition the government for a "redress of grievances."

Cincinnati ACLU Leader Is Elected to Bar Ass'n

Climaxing a six-month controversy, the Cincinnati Bar Association recently voted 201 to 82 to approve the membership application of James Paradise, local attorney and head of the Cincinnati Chapter of the ACLU's Ohio Branch.

One of the chief objections to his admission was his connection with the Union, which three American Legionnaires in the Bar Association charged was dominated by Communists and engaged in un-American activities. In a letter to Cincinnati papers after the Bar had accepted Paradise, Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin said, in commenting on the attack against the ACLU: "The Union has repeatedly denied this charge, which we believe arises from the confusion between defending an individual's civil liberties and agreeing with his philosophy. Our single function is to defend civil liberties for everybody, a function as sound and American as the Constitution."

ACLU VERSUS THE FILIBUSTER

BY IRVING FERMAN

Director, ACLU Washington Office

The Senate of the 85th Congress will experience another attempt by a handful of Senators to change its rules so that filibustering will not easily block proposed legislation.

Although the American Civil Liberties Union has been dedicated for over three decades to the preservation and extension of free speech, it has been opposed to the use of the filibuster in the Senate. There is no inconsistency in these views, because although filibustering is a form of free speech, it is really designed to frustrate the parliamentary process leading to decision after reasoned discussion.

The ACLU has been the most consistent of all private groups in its opposition to the filibuster. Not only has the Union opposed its use to stop civil rights legislation, but its use against tideland oil and atomic energy legislation also drew ACLU opposition.

Senate Rule 22 allows closing of debate only if two-thirds of the total Senate votes for such termination. The two-thirds required is not of those present and voting, but of the entire Senate body.

However, this obviously ineffective cloture rule does not even permit its use to close debate on a proposed change in the rule itself. Therefore, the only effective way to achieve a reasonable cloture provision is to effect a change in the whole structure of Senate Rules, by considering the Senate which convenes January 3rd as a new and not continuing body, thus able to make its own rules.

The present Rule 22 has been preserved on the theory that the Senate is a continuous body and that therefore each Senate is bound by the rules of its predecessor.

The continuous-body theory defies the practice of the Senate which does not consider itself as continuous for the purpose of bills, resolutions, treaties, or nominations. Indeed, the Senate does not act as a continuing body for any other purpose.

SUNDAY PAINTER

New York's Sabbath law, which prohibits all labor on Sunday except "works of necessity and charity," is being tested by the Union's Greater New York affiliate, the NYCLU. The case involves Darwin Deen, a 36-year-old Manhattan photographer, who was convicted of violating the law recently after being arrested for painting his mother-in-law's Brooklyn home one Sunday morning.

If Deen's conviction is upheld, "could our jails hold all who violate the Sabbath law?" asked NYCLU counsel Emanuel Redfield. Magistrate George Postel who found Deen guilty even though he was not paid for the painting he did, said he would worry about over-crowding the jails "when that happens."

Union Offers Aid to Reporters in China

On December 29th the ACLU denounced the State Department's revocation of the passports of the three American reporters who entered Communist China. At the same time the Union offered legal aid to the newspapermen "in the hope that our courts will rule that the State Department may not interfere with the right of travel of American newsmen and the people's right to receive their stories."

The State Department had the previous day cancelled (except for return to the U.S.) the passports of William Worthy, of the *Baltimore Afro-American,* and of Edmund Stevens and Philip Harrington, a *Look* reporter-photographer team.

The State Department's action, said the ACLU, "infringes the civil liberties principles of freedom of movement and freedom of the press. . . . The American people, who live in a democracy, need information on public issues in order to make their democracy work. The gathering of information is the responsibility of a free press. When American reporters enter Communist territory to bring out the news, and willingly forego the physical protection of the government, we believe that no agency of the government should stand in the way of these reporters doing their peculiarly important job."

Union Helps Businessman In Fifth Amendment Case

The ACLU interceded recently for a hat manufacturer who has been prevented from bidding on government business because he invoked the Fifth Amendment during government investigations into his finances. In his letter to Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker, ACLU Staff Counsel Rowland Watts said that "serious civil liberties questions" are raised by the case of Sol Schlesinger of the Ideal Uniform Cap Company.

CIVIL LIBERTIES *around the nation*

Texas: Oil magnate H. L. Hunt, whose business interests are reported to bring him an income of $200,000 a day recently brought to a sudden end his relatively small "Facts Forum" empire of radio and TV shows, public opinion polls, magazines, etc. One of his associates said: "He just got tired of useless and lost causes."

Massachusetts: The state legislature has once again been asked to approve a bill clearing the names of twenty-two persons condemned to death as witches in Salem at the end of the 17th Century.

Georgia: B. T. Dukes, a 71-year-old retired white farmer, shot to death Mrs. Maybelle Mahone, a 30-year-old Negro mother of six, after she "sassed" him. The murder took place in Zebulon, a small community 50 miles south of Atlanta, early in December.

New York: The Statue of Liberty, a gift to the people of the United States from the people of France, recently celebrated her seventieth birthday and had the name of her home in New York harbor changed from Bedloes Island to Liberty Island.

Mississippi: The Mississippi Association of White Citizens Councils has established a non-profit fund, which its trustees hope will soon be granted tax exemption privileges. The new fund will be used for education in favor of segregation.

Nevada: A 14-man team of university officials from western states hired by the Nevada legislature to investigate dissension at the University of Nevada has blamed Dr. Minard W. Stout, president of the institution, for most of the trouble—including serious threats to academic freedom.

Union Demands Speed-up in Army's Handling of Personnel Security Cases

The ACLU last month called on the Army to speed up the time required to decide military personnel security cases.

Charging that "prolonged delays," some over a year, impose a hardship by jeopardizing employment and educational opportunities, Rowland Watts, the Union's Staff Counsel, said that the Army's security program regulations should be modified to "prevent the continuation of such injustices."

Watts described four cases in his letter to Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker, two involving soldiers now at Fort Dix and two concerning men now separated from the service. The "most shocking" of the four cases, said the ACLU, is that of Private B who was separated from active service in November 1955, without a decision as to the kind of discharge he was to receive.

"Private B," charged Staff Counsel Watts, "has been deprived not only of his mustering-out pay and a full year of scholastic opportunity, but is also precluded from seeking work in his field of training because of this indeterminate separation. . . . How much longer does the Army intend to continue its control over Pvt. B's civilian life by failing to reach a decision in his case? From the entire record and from existing regulations, we believe he is entitled to either an Honorable Separation and continuation in the Reserve, or an Honorable Discharge based on the character of the service he rendered while on active duty."

OFFICE WORKERS

Volunteer office workers are still needed in the ACLU's national headquarters in New York. Please call Margret Bloomer at ORegon 5-5990.

S. Francisco ACLU Backs Godless Group's Tax Case

The Northern California ACLU has filed an *amicus curiae* brief in a San Francisco court on behalf of the "Fellowship of Humanity," an organization which was denied tax exemption largely because its tenets do not include belief in a deity. In 1947-48 it did enjoy the tax benefits usually accorded a religious body, but since then the humanist group has not qualified for tax exemption.

The ACLU brief contends that the tax law requirement that "religion and religious worship must include God" is contrary to the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of religion. Citing the Unitarian Church as an organization that for over a hundred years has been considered part of the religious community and yet requires no belief in God, the brief goes on to state that "humanism is widely accepted by reputable scholars in the field as a bona fide religious movement. . . ."

BOOK NOTES

PLEASE ORDER THESE WORKS FROM BOOK STORES OR PUBLISHERS, *not* FROM ACLU.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South, by Kenneth M. Stampp. 436 pp. New York: Alfred A Knopf. $5.75.

What it meant from day to day, and over a life-time, to be a slave or a slave-holder. A factual and moral accounting that should be required background reading for every serious student of current Southern problems.

FREEDOM, EDUCATION, AND THE FUND: Essays and Addresses, 1946-1956, by Robert M. Hutchins. 238 pp. New York: Meridian Books. Paperbound. $1.25.

A valuable collection of recent articles by the president of the Fund for the Republic, who is also on the Union's National Committee.

THE LEGACY OF HOLMES AND BRANDEIS: A Study in the Influence of Ideas, by Samuel J. Konefsky. 316 pp. The Macmillan Company. $6.00.

An important study of two great Supreme Court Justices, both dissenters and both champions of the principles of the Bill of Rights.

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Frederick B. Routh
% Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn-NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF HOUSTON

N E W S

Affiliated with the Texas Council of Church Women and the General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

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F E B R U A R Y
1957

The next meeting of The United Church Women of Houston will be held at 10:00 A.M. Friday, March 1, 1957, at Christ Church Cathedral, 1117 Texas Avenue. Mrs. William Vollus will preside during the business session. The program leader will be Mrs.B.C. Hill, with Mrs. Robert Turrentine bringing the meditation. The speaker will be Professor George N. Thompson, Director of Religious Activities of the University of Houston. The Board of Holly Hall will be special guests. In their honor, this meeting is being designated as HOLLY HALL MEETING. There will be a nursery for preschool children as usual, and mothers are requested to bring sack lunches for their children. Drinks will be furnished them.

The Evening Division of United Church Women will hold their Inter-Faith Observance on Monday, February 18, 1957, at Second Presbyterian Church. A very interesting musical program will follow the program which will be brought by a panel consisting of three excellent speakers: Rev. C. Flynn, Rev. Herbert L. Polinard, and Rabbi W. S. Malev. Guests for the evening will be the Business and Professional Women of Hadassah and the members of several Catholic groups. The members of the Evening Division are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to an evening of fellowship with their guests.

The ladies of the Evening Division spent a most enjoyable evening February 6 with the Business and Professional Women of Hadassah. The theme of Brotherhood was carried through the program by the Texas Southern Choraliers, who sang several Negro spirituals, and a Chinese child who did one of their native dances. The speaker was Rabbi Harry Ski of Temple Beth Shalom. He spoke on the brotherhood of man as related to the Fatherhood of God. The program was followed by a social hour.

The Evening Division will observe World Day of Prayer with a service on March 8, second Friday, in the Chapel of First Methodist Church, Main and Clay, at 7:15 p.m. It will NOT be a supper meeting.

ALL OFFICERS: Board meeting, February 22nd, Oaks Presbyterian Church, 1576 Chantilly, 9:45 A.M. Go North Shepherd to 43rd Street, turn left. Continue for about 2 miles and Chantilly will cross, turn left and continue until you come to the church.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: (Please read at next meeting of your church group)

"Sweet Hour of prayer—Sweet hour of prayer
That calls us from a world of care
And bids us at our Father's Throne
Make all our wants and wishes known"

Realizing that there is no burden in spirit of this world but is lightened by kneeling under it, in behalf of the United Church Women of Houston, I urge YOU to join in this world wide fellowship on the first Friday of Lent, March 8th. The World Day of Prayer is a cord of loving and prayerful concern helping to gather together God's Children everywhere into one flock that, under one Shepherd, Christ's prayer might be more manifest: That you may be one, even as my Father and I are one.

Through our offering on this day, we will be sharing in the support of "cooperative missionary work". God give us thankful hearts for this opportunity. Let us keep this fellowship of prayer and fill the churches on World Day of Prayer.

PRESIDENTS: Our emphasis this year is "Increased Attendance". May we set as our goal at least 5 from every member church. If you are unable to attend, designate someone to represent you and see that your church is represented.

HOLLY HALL

Once again, Holly Hall is in the spotlight as the annual membership drive gets under way in the various churches. A dollar membership for each member of the church is the goal for which we are striving. If we could reach that goal it would mean much to the dedicated women who do so much to make Holly Hall the finest Christian home in the land. To the guests at Holly Hall it means security and love. Let each of us do our part in 1957.

PRISON LITERATURE

Tuesday, February 26th. Collection of magazines and books for prisons will be held in the Parish Hall of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3816 Bellaire Boulevard, between 9 and 11 a.m. Magazines go to the prison library and are used in the program of rehabilitation. Weekly magazines such as Time or Life, should be February issues. Religious material is welcome.

Anyone willing to assist in sorting and tying magazines for shipment, please contact Mrs. T. W. Lopp, MAdison 3-4226. Future dates and places of collection will be announced later. Churches in the southwest area, let's make this first shipment a BIG one.

DATES TO REMEMBER:

February 14th and every Thursday thereafter, Station 8, University of Houston, 7:30 to 7:45 p.m., Dr. W. E. Garrison speaking on "The Bible as Literature".

February 18...Evening Division's World Day of Prayer, 7:15 p.m., Chapel of First Methodist Church, Main at Clay.

February 21...Station 8, University of Houston, between 5:00 and 5:30, some members of United Church Women will be interviewed.

February 22...Board Meeting

February 26...Luncheon, Congregation Beth Israel..ALL officers and Presidents of Women's work of Member Churches...12, noon. Dr. Schachtel will speak on "Great Passages of the Bible".

February 26...First collection of literature for Texas Prison System....Please cooperate (Churches in Southwest)...St. Mark's Episcopal

Feb.26-27-28..Texas Annual Assembly of United Church Women - Dallas, Texas

March 1st.....Monthly meeting, Christ Church Cathedral.

March 8.....WORLD DAY OF PRAYER. Be present and bring someone with you.

THANK YOU! THANK YOU! THANK YOU!

BETHANY METHODIST for your hospitality at the January Board Meeting. Mrs. John Strickland represented the president, Mrs. Harold Brenner.

RIVERSIDE METHODIST for the wonderful inter-faith coffee and meeting on February 1st.

MRS. HERBERT ELDER for her splendid work in connection with the Cooperative Leadership Training School held recently.

Attn: FBR

Personal
Correspondence

?

MISSISSIPPI NOTEBOOK

By TOM ETHRIDGE

The Clarion-Ledger 3/29/57

PUBLC IS CURIOUS

Recent news developments have caused Mississippians to become especially curious about the so - called Southern Regional Council which, maintains headquarters in Atlanta and conducts anti - segregation activities financed in part by the Fund for the Republic.

This organization captured the public spotlight not long ago, investigating committee at Baton Rouge. A Negro ex-Communist testified that the Southern Regional Council and its offshoots had served "as a transmission belt for Red propaganda in the South.

ARDENTLY PRO-NEGRO

Council leaders have been prompt in denying charges of Communist affiliation. Even critics of the SRC hesitate to accept the unsupported testimoney of this lone ex Red witness. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Southern Regional Council's position in the racial controversy is ardently pro - Negro and anti - segregationist.

"New South", official monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, crosses our desk from time to time. This magazine for January, 1957, betrays marked enthusiasm for racial integration while having no good word for opponents of race - mixing. Its editorial policey is far fram being objective.

DEPLORES RESISTANCE

This particular issue of "New South" discusses the Citizens' Council mevement in Mississippi and the South. A feature article by Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council staff member, comments unfavorably and at length against the Citizens' Councils. His conclusion is that organized resistance to integration is a bad thing. He describes segregationist activities as "irresponsible and yicious.'

Author Anthony deplores "outspoken insults directed at the U. S. Supreme Court, its members and anyone who advocates recognition of this supreme legal authority." He describes Southern resistance to race - mixing as "based on prejudice and disrespect for law and order." His attitude is that persons who prefer racial separation are mostly bigots and fanatics.

With obvious approval, "New South" quotes some pious remarks on Americanism and democracy by NAACP agitator Roy Wilkins. Also quoted is one U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane, who has said: "Segregation is an dead as doornail. And the sooner some of these folks around here (in the South) realize it, the better it will be for everybody."

This Southern Regional Council publication also features an appeal from a Tennessee church group, which urges Governor Clement, the legislature and state and local educators "to work together so that Tennessee's school system be brought into harmony with the letter and spirit of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954."

HAILS BUS MIXING

The SRC's magazine, "New South", notes with deep satisfaction that bus integration is spreading. It lists 21 Southern cities ending segregation on local transportation systems. The implication is that bus mixing is cheerfully eccepted by all except hoodlums.

Irving Carlyle, North Carolina lawyer, has an article in the January "New South" entitled, "The Law Is To Be beyed." He urges the legal profession to convince Southerners that integration must be accepted on grounds of morality, good citizenship, democracy and justice.

Although professing to speak for an organization of "Southerners," the Southern Regional Council's magazine nowhere speaks a good word for Southern resistance or for leaders and groups seeking legal means of forestalling integraition. Its propaganda is doaded in favor of NAACP goals and against the vast majority of Southern whites.

UNDOUBTEDLY AN ENEMY

This column has no way of knowing the extent of influence enjoyed by the Southern Regional Council here in Mississippi. We offer the foregoing summary of its magazine, "New South" as a matter of public information. Since Mississippi officially on record against racial integration, our leaders might do well to recognize the Southern Regional Council as an enemy. It is segregation's enemy and no mistake.

This fact is clearly indicated by the recent declaration of Dr. Fred Routh of Atlanta, an executive of the Southern Regional Council. Speaking not long ago in Florida, Dr. Routh said his organization definitely is working with groups seeking racial integration. This hardly comes as news to persons even casually familiar with Southern Regional Council propaganda, objectives and Negrophile leadership.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America — PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Race Relations Improve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1957

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the April 20, 1957, issue of "America" was written by a friend and classmate of mine who has been working for the Fund for the Republic and writes with authority on this important subject:

RACE RELATIONS IMPROVE

(By Joseph P. Lyford)

In an outspoken attack on race prejudice, Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, of Washington, D. C., warned some months ago that America cannot "win the bitter war for men's minds in the world struggle if the Communists can tell the hundreds of millions in Asia and Africa that they, rather than Christians, practice the doctrine that all men are equal."

The reaction abroad to the conflict over desegregation in the South justifies an even more ominous observation. Without prompting from the Communists, a large segment of the foreign press normally friendly to the United States has been printing a daily ration of such stories as the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi, the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama, the bombings of Negro churches, the activities of White Citizens Councils—the same type of stories, in a word, that United States newspapers are headlining.

Almost as serious, the little events in the segregation story leave a deep impression abroad. An example: Indian Opinion, the Natal (South Africa) newspaper edited by Mahatma Gandhi's grandson, recently front-paged half a dozen articles from different nations. The item from the United States told about the white Florida public-health physician who was fired because she lunched with a Negro nurse. A steady flow of such information can understandably create an unhealthy suspicion of America and of Christianity.

Recently, however, the foreign press has been getting a different picture of the situation in America, one which may help balance the stories of crime and strife. Asian, African, and European editors have received copies of a study, published toward the end of 1956, which tells in detail how, quietly and without publicity, racial barriers have been falling in States all over the Union. The report, by Harold Fleming and David Loth, is entitled "Integration, North and South" (Meridian Books, 17 Union Square West, New York 3, 110 pages, 40 cents). It lists more than 1,100 examples of how the Negro is gaining equality of opportunity in the school, in public and private employment, in religious worship, in health facilities, in public accommodations, and in social organizations.

Page after page of the report carries a story within a story: the account of how Catholic institutions have responded to the crisis over race relations in the South. Without depreciating the courageous and effective contributions of other denominational groups which have worked on behalf of desegregation and whose work is outlined in its pages, the report makes it clear that the Catholic Church has set an example that has heartened all supporters of the Christian principle of racial equality. The church's activities have been especially noticeable in such Black Belt States as South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, where the Negro population is densest, where segregationist sentiment is highest and where the flammatory activity of the white supremacy groups are most intense.

THE CHURCH AND INTEGRATION

One of the forces for enlightenment in a strongly prosegregation State is the Rock Hill School in South Carolina, which integrated under Father Maurice V. Shean, C. O. Another, of course, is Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, of New Orleans, who is educating his people to accept desegregation and who has supported the merging of Negro and white classes in catechism at Erath, La. But besides these comparatively well-known examples of progress in integration, there are previously unreported cases in dozens of communities and cities in States everywhere in the South.

What is most important, not only have many Catholic schools, churches, and lay groups achieved integration quietly, but in many cases the community has been deeply influenced by their action. Deep-seated prejudices have been quieted and have begun to evaporate as citizens watch, often in real amazement, the way in which Negro and white Americans have shared spiritual guidance and educational benefits on an equal plane. It might almost be said that the initial success in breaking down segregation practices was really overshadowed by the subsequent effect that the sight of equality being practiced daily has had upon southern communities.

Integration, North and South contains dozens of citations of Catholic schools and organizations, mainly in the South, which have taken steps toward integration. The report says, in summary (p. 57):

"In six southern and border States, Negroes were enrolled with whites in Catholic and elementary schools before May, 1954 [the date of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation by race and the 'separate but equal' doctrine].

"During the 1954–55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred in whole or in part are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia."

In the field of higher education, the survey recounts the progress of Catholic colleges and universities. All-white Catholic institutions desegregating since the Supreme Court decisions include Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.; Barry College, Miami, Fla.; Belmont Abbey College and Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.; and St. Gregory's College, Shawnee, Okla. An all-Negro college, Xavier University, New Orleans, admitted white students for the first time. As noted before, many of these colleges were located in the areas where desegregation moves could be expected to encounter the bitterest opposition.

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In many Southern States, hospitals have been centers of progress for the Negro in his quest for equal treatment. Here, too, Catholic institutions have figured prominently. In the border State of Missouri, the 90-bed Queen of the World Hospital opened 2 years ago as the first nonsegregated hospital in Kansas City, with an integrated hospital staff as well. In Charlotte, N. C., Mercy Hospital began admitting Negro patients in September 1954, after Bishop Vincent S. Waters of the diocese of Raleigh requested superintendents of hospitals to make their facilities available to Catholic Negroes and to allow qualified Negro surgeons and doctors to take care of their patients. St. Francis Hospital in Charleston, W. Va., admitted Negro nurses for training and service on an integrated basis which included housing. St. Mary's Hospital of Knoxville, Tenn., enrolled nine Negroes for training as practical nurses.

The Catholic Church also moved "vigorously" in several southern areas to implement its prointegration position in various church-affiliated lay organizations, reports Integration, North and South. Paradoxically, one of the most forthright demonstrations occurred in Alabama, a most difficult State. In Mobile, Bishop Thomas J. Toolen conferred one of the Church's highest honors, that of Knight of St. Gregory, upon a Negro layman. The recipient was the first Negro in the South to be inducted into the papal honorary society and one of only a few of either race in the entire country.

The Knights of Columbus in Tulsa, Okla., accepted its first Negro member in 1955; and in the State of Delaware the same year, the Bishop Monaghan Council accepted the first Negro applicants for membership since the Knights of Columbus was organized in Delaware 50 years ago.

South Carolina, where integration progress has been almost entirely lacking, was the scene of important Catholic activity. The Catholic Youth Organization was integrated on the diocesan (in this case statewide) level, and as a result, both meetings and conventions have been biracial. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Charleston and the newly formed South Carolina Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (a Catholic lay catechetical group) have also been integrated.

In the context of the whole integration report, the part played by the Catholic institutions was impressive, but even this did not tell the whole story. The report did not claim to include every example of integration. Much progress remains hidden in communities where the work of reducing racial tensions and creating equal opportunities has taken the form of education and discussion rather than of overt action.

It is important to emphasize that the report lists only examples of integration occurring since the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

This point is unfortunately not made clear in Integration, North and South. The section of the report which deals with integration in the non-Southern States makes almost no mention of the work of Catholic groups. This omission arises from the setting of an arbitrary time zone to be covered by the report. By the date of the Supreme Court ruling, the Catholic Church and its affiliated organizations in the North had integrated almost completely. Thus, paradoxically, the church was a victim of its own forehandedness insofar as the report was concerned.

The author of the nonsouthern section of the report, David Loth, has acknowledged the validity of criticism directed at his report on this point. To clarify the record he explained, after publication, that in taking his "inventory" of integration since 1954, he had found that "Catholic churches and religious orders provided some of the outstanding examples of institutions which had desegregated almost entirely in the North before the period covered in our survey." Further, he declared, "The examples of successful integration by religious groups, therefore, would have been vastly increased by the remarkable record of the Catholic Church and a few others if the report had been extended to the last 10 years instead of the last 2."

CHURCH LEADERS SPEAK OUT

An historical review of the Catholic Church's position on race-relations matters demonstrates its unequivocal doctrine on the subject. As far back as 1891, Catholic prelates like Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., were taking a clear stand. "What do I claim for the black man?" asked the archbishop. "That which I claim for the white man, neither more nor less. I would blot out the color line. White men have their estrangements. They separate on lines of wealth, of intelligence, of culture and ancestry. But let there be no barrier against mere color."

Since Archbishop Ireland's day, Catholic Church leaders have repeated the substance of his views, and in recent years such men as Samuel Cardinal Stritch of Chicago, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, Bishop Russell J. McVinney of Providence, Bishop Waters of Raleigh, and Bishop Toolen of Mobile have spoken out repeatedly on the subject. Their call for interracial justice is strengthened by papal encyclicals issued in recent years—that is, Quadragesimo Anno (Pius XI, 1931), Mit Brennender Sorge (Pius XI, 1937), Sertum Laetitae (Pius XII, 1939) and Mystici Corporis (Pius XII, 1950)—as well as by editorials in Osservator Romano.

LAYMEN TAKE ACTION

Helping to put principle into practice have been lay groups like the Catholic Interracial Councils, which now exercise great influence in 28 cities and cooperate with such organizations as the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, and the Urban League. The National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Federaiton of Catholic College Students, the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Catholic Press Association have done their part, too, to advance integration.

The effectiveness of the church and its lay affiliated groups prior to 1954 can be measured by the fact that in Washington, D. C., and Maryland, parochial schools have been integrated since 1949, and that in St. Louis school integration was completed in 1947. Other States where parochial school desegregation was begun or completed in advance of the Supreme Court decision include Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Texas, and West Virginia. In higher education, 25 Catholic colleges, universities and seminaries in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and Mississippi had desegregated before 1954.

This record has been an outstanding part of the total movement of all United States educational institutions toward equal treatment of all races. Despite outbreaks of violence in the South, successes like those described above are slowly strengthening the public belief that the days of segregation are numbered—and the people of other nations are beginning to comprehend this, too. Commenting on the events described in Integration, North and South, the Jerusalem Post said recently that the United States appears "determined to follow the difficult road toward full civic equality for her colored citizens."

Read by itself, of course, Integration, North and South presents a completely optimistic picture, and the authors are careful to caution their readers that the report is frankly one sided because it concerns itself only with the forward progress of integration of the Negro into American life. The publicizing of backward steps, reasoned the authors, has more than adequately been taken care of by the newspapers. Chronicles of quiet progress have rated few headlines, but, as a foreword by Morris L. Ernest declares, the report is "news of a high order," and an "inventory of hope." It makes unmistakably clear the fact that Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Negros and whites, doctors, priests, ministers, lawyers, businessmen, unionists and housewives can share credit for deepening the meaning of freedom to all citizens of this Republic, and for bringing a message about Christianity and democracy at work to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

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CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

PRESS RELEASES

The Church Moves In

CRITICISM and legislation are the radical social surgery that sometimes comes from the outside. But healing must always come from within. That is why a meeting projected for April 23-25 in Nashville is one of the most promising developments in all the worrisome history of integration efforts in the south. There and then will meet a Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations to "seek not agitation but education." The assembly will bring together white and Negro churchmen from all over the south "in a deeper search for God's love and wisdom," in the hope of evolving "from our common faith a plan and strategy on how to face and solve the practical problems of integration in the face of stubborn opposition." The conference is sponsored by the Tennessee Council of Churches along with seventy religious leaders from throughout the south. Those who will lecture to and lead the various sessions are absolutely top drawer: the list of their names is a Who's Who of the whole southern church. Seminars and workshops will develop "the implications of Christian faith for responsible citizenship, the teaching of the Bible on segregation and the evolution of Christian strategies and tactics in the elimination of segregation." External pressures of law and of public opinion may not be yet be lifted. But it is on such meetings and leaders as this that most hope for real reconciliation must be pinned. Meanwhile all Christians will rejoice in the imagination and resourcefulness of leaders who are creative and courageous enough to put the church back in the lead. All praise to the sponsors. All prayers for their success.

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY

March 20, 1957

CLERICS IN SOUTH TO STUDY TENSION

300 to Discuss Problems of Desegregation—3-Day Talks Begin Tuesday

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20—Southern church leaders will meet here Tuesday to discuss what religious organizations can do about tensions resulting from desegregation.

The three-day conference is being sponsored by eighty-five Southern religious leaders. Sessions will be held at Scarritt College and at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School. About 300 churchmen are expected to attend.

Dr. Everett Tilson, chairman of the planning committee, said the assembly would be attended by "Christians who are united in both a commitment to Christ and a search for the specific meaning of Christian loyalty in common life."

Dr. Tilson is Associate Professor of Biblical Theology at Vanderbilt.

"The conference sprang from the deep concern of some Southern church leaders that the Christian church should speak a constructive, healing and reconciling word at a time when the South is being severely tested by the tensions growing out of the United States Supreme Court decisions regarding racial segregation," he said.

"We come together as Christians for prayer, study and discussion in order to discover how religious faith impels us to act amid the present confusions."

The conference will open with a worship service Tuesday evening. It will be led by Dr. A. L. Currie, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church here. A greeting from President Eisenhower will be read.

Included on the program are a series of seminars on "nonviolent approaches to racial tension, the churches and the public school issue" and other subjects.

A special report on "what the churches in the South are doing about race relations" will be presented by Dr. Herman Long of Nashville, director of the race relations department, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Church.

The New York Times

April 21, 1957

The Nashville Banner
April 22, 1957

300 Christian Leaders To Discuss Racial Tensions

The Christian approach to current racial tensions will be the subject for discussion and prayer by 300 church leaders who will meet here Tuesday through Thursday.

Sponsored by 85 Southern religious leaders, the conference will be attended by representatives of every Southern state who are, according to Dr. Everett Tilson, "Christians who are united in both a commitment to Christ and a search for the specific meaning of Christian loyalty in our common life."

Dr. Tilson, associate professor of biblical theology at Vanderbilt University Divinity School, is chairman of the planning committee.

General sessions of the meeting will be held at Wightman Chapel, Scarritt College, and a Stockham Chapel, Vanderbilt Divinity School.

South Faces Test

"The conference," Dr. Tilson declared, "sprang from the deep concern of some Southern church leaders that the Christian Church should speak a constructive, healing and reconciling word in a time when the South is being severely tested by the tensions growing out of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions regarding racial segregation."

"We come together as Christians, he continued, "for prayer, study and discussion in order to discover how religious faith impels us to act amid the present confusions."

Opening the conference on Tuesday evening will be a worship service led by Dr. A. L. Currie, pastor, Westminster Presbyterian Church. Greetings from President Eisenhower will be read and speakers will include the Rev. Blake Smith, pastor of University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Seminar Series

The Wednesday morning worship service will be led by the Rev. Raymond T. Ferris, rector, Christ Church Episcopal.

The first of a series of seminars on non-violent approaches to racial tension, the churches and the public school issue and other subjects will be held on Wednesday morning. These sessions will be co-ordinated by Dr. William Van Til, professor of education at Peabody College.

THE REV. T. B. COWAN
Communion Leader

DR. MARTIN L. KING, JR.
The Montgomery Story

Other seminar leaders will include Dr. A. C. Miller, executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life and Work Commission; the Rev. Robert McCan, pastor, First Baptist Church, Clarksville; Mrs. John T. McCall, vice-president of the Tennessee Council of Churches; Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the social science department, Fisk University, Whitworth Stokes, Nashville attorney, and Dr. Gideon Fryer, director of research, University of Tennessee School of Social Work.

Dr. Long To Report

Presenting a special report on "What the Churches in the South Are Doing About Race Relations" will be Dr. Herman Long, director department of race relations, Board of Home Missions, Congregational-Christian Churches.

Col. Francis Pickens Miller, religious and civic leader, Charlottesville, Va., will speak at the Wednesday evening session following the conference banquet at the Methodist Board of Education Building.

The Thursday morning session will include addresses by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.; and Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, dean, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist Univertity, Dallas. Leading the opening worship service will be Dr. James W. Henley, pastor, West End Methodist Church, Nashville.

Closes Thursday

The conference will close Thursday at noon with a service of holy communion led by the Rev. T. B. Cowan, pastor of Union Church, Berea, Ky.

Directors of the meeting include: The Rev. Clyde Flannery, pastor of Brookemeade Congregational Church, Nashville, chairman of the program committee; the Rev. C. T. Baker, Jr., executive secretary of the Tennessee Council of Churches, promotion committee chairman; Dr. Roger Shinn, Vanderbilt Divinity School, chairman of the policy committee; Dr. Langdon Gilkey, Vanderbilt Divinity School, treasurer; Dr. James Glass, Vanderbilt Divinity School, entertainment committee chairman, and the Rev. Howard Kester, Black Mountain, N. C., executixe secretary of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen executive secretary.

The Nashville Banner
April 24, 1957

Race Relations Institute Opens Conference Here

By BILL SURBER

The Rev. Blake Smith, white pastor of integrated University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas, says the issue of race relations "has become the strategic battleground of Christ's encounter with the world.

"Either we shall give a Christian answer (on race relations issues) or receive a cynical response from the world."

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Negro president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, says, "if it (solving race relations issues) cannot be done in America, it cannot be done anywhere.

Worship Same God

"We speak the same language. We worship the same God . . . I have seen slow, but good, progress . . . and I have faith that it (solving race relations issues) will be done in my native South."

The Rev. Mr. Smith and Dr. Mays were speakers for the opening session Tuesday night of the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations. Sponsored locally by the Tennessee Council of Churches, Nashville, and regionally by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Black Mountain, N. C. The conference also has the sponsorship of 85 individual Southern religious leaders.

The conference will continue through Thursday morning, with general sessions at Wightman Chapel, Scarritt College, and Stockham Chapel, Vanderbilt Divinity School.

"The tragedy of the South is the lack of conviction to action," Dr. Mays said. "We know. We see. We have knowledge, but we lack the spiritual insight and moral courage to act on the light that we have."

"And I am not pleading for Negroes. It doesn't matter what happens to Negroes. Certainly it doesn't matter what happens to me.

"What does matter is this: can Christianity and democracy function effectively in an area of racial discrimination?"

Alive Question

"This (race relations) is the most alive question in the world today . . . It would have been wonderful if I could have told my Arab friend (an Arab who questioned him on American segregation), 'yes, we have segregation in America, but this is in secular life. When it comes to the house of God, we are all alike.'

—Staff Photo by Bill Goodman

The Rev. Blake Smith, pastor of University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, discuss the program of the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations, being held in University Center. Both were opening speakers.

"Wouldn't it have been wonderful if the church had led the Supreme Court? Or wouldn't it have been wonderful if the church had followed the Supreme Court?

"The churches didn't lead, and they didn't follow. One of the most tragic situations in the South today is the church's ministry (in race relations)."

Constant Problem

A Negro, said Dr. Mays, is so constantly confronted with the problem of segregation that he wants often to get away from it, to think of something else:

"You can't walk down the street without meeting it. You can't pay your taxes without meeting it. You can't worship God without meeting it; so once in a while we like to get away."

But on trips abroad, Dr. Mays said, he was most often questioned on American segregation. He told of having been invited in India to address a school of "untouchable" boys, whose teacher introduced him with an elaborate description of how segregation worked in America.

'Untouchable'

"After the introduction the teacher introduced me as 'one of America's untouchables.' I know I was segregated, but it hadn't dawned on me that I was 'untouchable.' Then I thought it over and realized that the man at least had been partly right," Dr. Mays said.

"As long as we cling to the Federal Constitution," Dr. Mays concluded, "As long as we keep the Supreme Court, as long as we preach the gospel . . . the conscience of America and the South will be so deeply stimulated that I have faith to believe that it (solving race relations issues) will be done in my native South."

The Rev. Mr. Smith said three efforts to improve race relations are needed on the part of Christians. "We must be penitent and repentant," he said, "before God . . . We must be witnesses and overcome the efforts of many to pervert the Scriptures and the message of the gospel . . . And we must maintain large contacts with one another, like this conference."

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Christian Issue

"This is a Christian issue . . . Faith declares the total love of God. It embraces all men, good and bad. It is totally indifferent to race and to the social structures that separate men . . . God loves totally and rightly . . . Mankind is engaged in an inescapable solidarity. This unity is not something that ought to be. It is something that is."

A telegram of greeting from President Eisenhower told the conference, "I am sure you will arrive at constructive approaches to the problems of our day."

The initial session was held at Scarritt.

The Nashville Banner
April 24, 1957

Bible Use In Segregation Views Cited

By VIRGINIA BIVIN

Use of the Bible in search of light on the problem of segregation was discussed here this morning by Dr. Everett Tilson, associate professor of Biblical Theology, Vanderbilt Divinity School.

Dr. Tilson was one of today's featured speakers at the three-day Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations being held at the University Center under auspices of the Tennessee Council of Churches and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and various individual sponsors.

In discussing the Bible in connection with the problem of segregation, Dr. Tilson outlined five points:

1. "The Bible treats the character of the choosing God, not the career of the chosen people, as the norm of ethical conduct."

2. "The Bible views history, not as a theatrical performance to which we can only contribute an audience, but as an arena of the action of the sovereign Lord of 'life, death, and destiny', whose reign whether in grace or judgment, hinges on our response to His call, but who, regardless of our response, reigns forever and ever."

3. "The Bible reckons God's special favor, not as a privilege to parade, but as a responsibility to serve."

4. "The Bible hails the hope of heaven, not as an excuse for the denial of justice on earth, but as another reason for the practice of justice on earth. And justice, as viewed in the Bible, does not end with the demand that we do as we are done by. It also means . . . to refuse to claim for oneself what he is unwilling to grant unto others."

5. "The Bible sees men as equals, not in native capacity, not in physical development, not in cultural progress, not in social poise, not in political know-how, not in spiritual maturity, but in more fundamental and basic respect. Men are equal in their dependence on God for their place in creation . . . for their membership in the covenant . . . for their anticipation of the final consummation." They are totally dependent on God for all three, he pointed out.

Seminars Held

Following this address, seminars were held on "Non-Violent Approaches to Racial Tension," "Opening of Churches to All," "The Church and the Public School Issue," and "The Church and Community Relations."

In the seminar on "Opening Churches to All," Dr. Charles McCoy, professor of Religion, University of Florida, posed the problem that "Churches as groups stand for integrated church in an integrated society and yet they face some problems that churches are in the main segregated. This is where the problem arises. How do we move from a segregated status to where all churches are really open to any who wish to worship God?

"There are already a number of integrated churches throughout the South. The question is how did they arrive at this state? Perhaps because they have faced up to the problem and made up their minds to have integrated congregations," Dr. McCoy said.

Scheduled as speakers this afternoon were Dr. Herman Long, director, Department of Race Relations, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches, and the Rev. Das Kelley Barnett, The Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest.

Tonight's speaker will be Col. Francis Pickens Miller of Charlottesville, Va. Col. Miller formerly served with the intelligence division of SHAEF under Gen. Eisenhower during World War II in the European Theater. Col. Miller is a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and among many other activities is commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

The conference concludes Thursday.

The Nashville Tennessean
April 24, 1957

Aid Integration, Churches Urged

By JAMES CARTY
Religious News Editor

The church is in the most favorable position of any organization in America to eliminate segregation, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Negro president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, said here last night.

Another speaker, Dr. Blake Smith, warned that unless the church does solve the race relations problem, God could reject Christians. Dr. Smith, a white man, is pastor of the inter-racial University Baptist church of Austin, Texas.

They spoke at the opening meeting of a three-day conference on Christian faith and human relations at Scarritt college.

Approximately 300 Southern church leaders are attending sessions. Co-sponsors are the Tennessee council of churches, Fellowship of Southern churchmen, and 85 individual religious leaders.

President Sends Wire

A telegram of best wishes from President Eisenhower to the conference said, "It is important that new plans and effective programs be considered if we are to make service of God and neighbor meaningful in our generation."

The united effort of the conference should provide strength, insight and mutual support for improving Christian human relations, said one participant. He is the Rev. Otis E. Kirby, Methodist district superintendent from Decatur, Ala.

Dr. A. L. Currie, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, said, "Man's relation with his fellow man is a theological question, not a social question. This is a question which must be settled in the sight of God and by His children.

"To us belongs the high responsibility of solving it." Only when people follow the way of Christ, Dr. Currie said, will they find peace and rest.

Elimination of segregation in the church will strengthen and extend her missionary program and also political democracy around the world, Dr. Mays said.

"If democracy cannot work in

(Continued on page 5)

Leaders Gather for Scarritt Meeting

—Staff photos by Joe Rudis

A clergymen and two educators discuss race relations during the registration period for a conference on Christian faith and human relations. They are, from left, Dr. Tracy Strous, faculty member of Morehouse college; the Very Rev. Roger Blanchard, dean of St. John's Cathedral, Jacksonville, Fla., and the Rev. Murray Branch, religion teacher at Morehouse.

Aid Integration, Churches Urged

the United States," Dr. Mays said, "I am quite convinced that it cannot work anywhere."

Several Conditions Listed

Dr. Mays listed several conditions favorable for a functioning democracy in the United States.

They were: "Negroes and white people speak the same language, they worship the same God, they follow the same Christ, and they fight for the same flag.

"There are no unsurmountable language barriers between the two races in America, no unsurmountable religious barriers and no unsurmountable cultural barriers."

Open Door Policy Urged

"It is too bad that our churches had to wait for the Supreme court to lead the way," Dr. Mays said. "Still most of them do not follow the desegregation policy.

"And until the local church can declare an open door worship policy to all who embrace that particular faith, it is not in a position to criticize segregation anywhere in the secular order. It is this point where the minister's and the church people's hands are tied."

The Rev. Otis E. Kirby, in an interview, said, "I have a deep conviction of the need for improving race relations. I think it must be done on an interdenominational basis.

"I want to learn how to handle, to take hold of the situation, to learn things that would help rather than hurt human relations."

No Tensions in Decatur

Kirby said Decatur had no strong racial tensions. He said this calm resulted partly from the fact that ministers of the different faiths hold bi-racial meetings, discuss ways of avoiding extreme approaches, and then exert their influence to prevent radicalism in the community.

Other participants, in talking informally as they registered yesterday afternoon at Wesley hall at Vanderbilt university commented on the value of the conference in sharing ideas.

Henry T. Ware, executive of the Blue Ridge assembly, the YMCA conference training center in North Carolina, said, "I have confidence the leaders attending here will devise ways and means of making progress within the framework of intelligent good will."

Ware, native of Mississippi, said, "For many years, we have discussed the race issue as an academic question. Now it is a reality and must be dealt with realistically in terms of Christian faith and processes."

The Nashville Tennessean
April 25, 1957

Integrated Farm Defies Fear, Hate

Followers Will Die Rather Than Sacrifice Principles, Leader Says

The president of an embattled community of integrated families in Georgia said here yesterday he and his followers will die rather than sacrifice their principles of "Christian brotherhood."

"We feel that we are partly responsible for the fear and hate that has gripped the souls of the people around us," Norman R. Long, 32, told a seminar during the conference on Christian faith and human relations.

"We feel we must stay to help them and try to break through the barrier with the redemptive love of God."

Mutual Climate Urged

It was agreed by those taking part in the discussion on non-violent approaches to racial tension that Negro and white churchmen should seek first to establish a "climate" of mutual confidence locally in which they can discuss their problems.

When this is done, they agreed, then the more serious problems of integration can be rolled out into the open and aired.

These " open channels of communication," the group concurred, are essential to the non-violent movement. Dr. Langdon B. Gilkey, professor of theology at Vanderbilt Divinity school, was discussion leader.

The discussion was held in the seminar room of the Methodist Board of Evangelism building.

Long is president of Koinonia Farms Inc., near Americus, Ga., an organization he described as a "communal Christian group which has been operating in Georgia 15 years."

He said it has been "integrated in reality" for five years and now contains 60 persons, three-fourths of whom are white.

"In the last year," he said, "We have been under virtual seige.

"We have had every type of violence you can think of—buildings have been bombed and we have been shot at with rifles, machine-guns and shotguns. There has also been an economic boycott in which we cannot buy or sell anywhere in the local area.

Unable To Find Gas

"When I left (to attend the conference) we had been unable to find any butane gas to heat the houses.

"Our insurance has been canceled. Even Lloyd's of London will not insure us."

As to their "approach" to the problem, he said, "We have just been taking it. We have taken whatever came and stayed on."

'. . . As a Christian'

—Staff photo by Jimmy Holt

Norman R. Long tells a seminar of Christian and Negro churchmen they should not regard racial equality as a social change "but as a Christian . . . concerned with Christian brotherhood."

J. Metz Rollins Jr., 30, of Tallahassee, Fla., Presbyterian minister, related his experiences in the Florida capital during the non-violent struggle by Negroes for integrated seating on city busses.

"The Negro ministers have taken the lead in the struggle," he said. "We have been called carpet-baggers, newcomers, agitators."

The Nashville Tennessean
April 25, 1957

Interracial Talks Urged for Parents

By WALLACE WESTFELDT

A Nashville church leader suggested yesterday that clergymen arrange preliminary conferences between white and Negro parents to help ease the way for peaceful desegregation of schools here.

The Rev. C. Thomas Baker, executive secretary of the Nashville Association of Churches, told a seminar on "The Church and the Public School Issue" that this is one way churches can work toward peaceful desegregation. The seminar was part of the Christian faith and human relations conference being held here currently.

Baker, who also is executive secretary of the Tennessee Council of Churches, suggested the plan as a means for the church to become directly involved in the action of making desegregation peaceful.

Plan Outlined

Here is the way Baker's plan would work:

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The association of churches would produce a map of the city which would clearly indicate the school districts in which desegregation will take place and the white and Negro churches serving each district.

The ministers of the white and Negro churches would then select a couple from their congregation—parents of children who will attend desegregated classes—and bring them together for discussion about their children attending school together.

"This way," he said, "they would have the common tie through church membership. We have no plan beyond this, but if this works out as we want it to these people will be getting together before next September."

W. A. Bass, superintendent of city schools, and J. E. Moss, county school superintendent, could not be reached for comment.

One of Many Plans

Baker's suggestion was one of many offered at the three-hour discussion of the church and the school segregation issue. Under the leadership of Dr. Harold B. Drummond, professor of elementary education at Peabody college, the group devoted the first hour and a half to discussing the problem in general terms.

After lunch, however, and at the suggestion of a seminar member from New Orleans, the group discussed specific means in which the church can help make desegregation smooth, as well as means for the church to work for better relations between whites and Negroes.

Suggestions

Here are some of the suggestions that were offered in reply to the question:

A member suggested that churches may, as did one in Texas, bring together public school teachers who are church members to "discuss their Christian religion in terms of their occupation, to think about how they carry on their Christian religion as public cshool teachers."

Another suggested that churches may do as churches in St. Louis did and hold "a series of institutes during Brotherhood week in the city high schools."

A third member suggested bringing together a community's white and Negro ministers as the first step prior to any organized church action.

The Nashville Tennessean . . . April 25, 1957

Performance To Determine Negro's Place: Virginian

By BILL SURBER

Virginia statesman and church leader Col. Francis Pickens Miller says that in the long run American society will accord to Negroes the place they deserved "based on quality of performance."

The Rev. Das Kelley Barnett, associate professor of Christian social ethics, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, has called for long-range interdenominational strategy and cooperation to eliminate segregation in churches.

Both men were speakers late Wednesday before the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations, held in University Center under sponsorship of 85 Southern religious leaders, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Black Mountain, N. C., and the Tennessee Council of Churches, Nashville.

Speaking in Wightman Chapel, Scarritt College, Colonel Miller addressed these remarks to Negro delegates attending the integrated meeting:

"In the long run you have everything on your side. You have world opinion on your side. You have the law of the land on your side. You have Christian conscience on your side.

"You are entering a new period in which you will stand on your own two feet, and I know that you are glad of it.

"You will continue to work for your rights, and you have every right to do so. Nonetheless, it is a fact that the thing that will give you acceptance in American society is not status but quality of performance—being good doctors, good lawyers, good teachers, good citizens."

—Staff Photo by Bill Terry

Dr. A. C. Miller, executive secretary, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention; Col. Francis Pickens Miller, Virginia statesman and church leader; and the Rev. Raymond T. Ferris, rector of Chirst Church, Episcopal, discuss the Wednesday night program of the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations. Colonel Miller was principal speaker.

Earlier, in an address in Stockham Chapel, Vanderbilt Divinity School, the Rev. Mr. Barnett said:

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"Christian churches ought to formulate at the institutional level a long-range strategy" to break through segregation barriers. "This calls for interdenominational cooperation. By this I do not mean that it has to be some great, world church, but simply joining together to face a common problem.

". . . There should be a definite, intelligent, workable strategy . . .

"From psychology have we not learned how attitudes can be changed? This is not to manipulate. That would be going off on a diagonal. But is there not an art of Christian persuasion?"

"Why did we change?" he said, addressing his remarks to white ministers of Southern background. "Those of us like myself, white Southern born and bred. We who once saw no contradiction between Jim Crow and Jesus Christ—why did we change? Why are we here? Education played a part. Social science helped. But above all we saw the teachings of the Bible in a new light . . .

"Moreover, we had an opportunity to meet with Negroes, to break bread. And when we did he was no longer an 'invisible man' but the brother for whom Christ died."

Primitive Ignorance

Colonel Miller, headquarters officer under General Eisenhower in World War II and World Council of Churches and Presbyterian leader, called upon whites "to provide wider, wiser leadership for community and for politics . . . If the wrong man is in a powerful place he can change the whole atmosphere of a great area."

"There are areas," Colonel Miller continued, "where it appears to me that morons and nitwits have become the pace-setters of public opinion. These men represent nothing but primitive ignorance. They are a disgrace to white civilization.

"The hour has come for Christian men to challenge this type of leadership. The day calls for intelligence, reason, tolerance, and fair play."

But one thing the day does not call for, Colonel Miller said, is compulsion. "Compulsion does not change men's hearts, and we've got a big job of heart changing to do. We cannot trust to compulsory law to effect the changes that must take place in men's hearts . . .

"The Supreme Court has said that compulsory segregation was contrary to the Constitution. It did not say that the Constitution required compulsory inegration. Further, as I understand the Christian faith, a Christian does not believe in compulsory integration any more than in compulsory segregation.

'No Tricks—No Publicity'

"What he hopes for is a society in which equality of educational opportunity will be open to all children on a basis not of compulsion, but of voluntary selection."

Concerning segregation in churches, Miller said:

"I do not believe that a church is a Christian church that closes its door to any man who sincerely wants to worship there and enjoy its fellowship . . .

"But the men who come there must be sincere on their part . . . no tricks . . . no publicity . . .

"Then, when there is a knock at the door, it is the Lord Himself who is at the door."

The Rev. Mr. Barnett said: "Christian prophets have spoken in the South. God has not been without a witness . . . There is a gap between word and deed. There is a gap between pronouncement of the church and practice. There is a gap between the minister and the layman . . . Unless the churches act, our pronouncements will extend hell's pavement of good intentions."

"In the South the churches are segregated," he continued. "State universities admit Negroes; Christian colleges turn them away. On the rolls of the White Citizens Council are the names of many Christian laymen, even Sunday school teachers."

There are two great questions of the day, the Rev. Mr. Barnett said: "How can we translate pronouncements to practice? How can we make the Christian ethic the force of society?"

The engrossment of Americans in the comforts of modern civilization present a problem to action, the Rev. Mr. Barnett said:

"The trend of the times does not support the call of the gospel . . . Men work long hours to earn money to buy gadgets to impress people whom they despise . . .

"It is hard to get a man pulled away from his TV set, out of his fin-tailed car, and away from keeping up with the Joneses long enough to embark on a moral crusade."

But there are forces, he said, working toward change. He mentioned equal wages in industry, integrated armed forces, and trends in novels and drama which he said are awakening the sensitivity, particularly of the young, to race issues.

'Why Did We Change?'

Dr. Barnett said, "We who once saw no contradiction between Jim Crow and Jesus Christ—why did we change? Why are we here? Education played a part. Social science helped.

"But above all we saw the teachings of the Bible in a new light. We came under a type of Christian influence that convinced but did not coerce.

"Moreover, we had an opportunity to meet with Negroes, to break bread. And when we did he was

(Continued on page 9)

Race Group Told Time To Choose: Christ, Jim Crow

Southerner Can Be Led, Not Pushed, Conference Hears

By JAMES CARTY
Religious News Editor

The time has come when church people must choose between Jesus Christ or Jim Crow, Dr. James K. Barnett, Episcopal seminary professor from Austin, Texas, said here yesterday.

Dr. Barnett, associate professor of Christian ethics at Episcopal seminary of the Southwest, made the principal address yesterday afternoon at a southwide conference on Christian faith and human relations. The three-day conference is the first southwide, interracial, interdenominational meeting on race relations since the Supreme court decision.

"The Southerner can be led but not driven to see that his ultimate loyalty is not to Jim Crow, but to Jesus Christ," Dr. Barnett said at Wesley hall, Vanderbilt university.

"Must Match Word"

Dr. Barnett said:

"We must match the word with the act in Christian human relations. Unless the churches act, our pronouncements will extend hell's pavement of good intentions."

Dr. Herman Long of Nashville reported ways some churches are choosing Christ in preference to Jim Crow. Dr. Long directs the race relations department for the home missions board of Congregational-Christian churches.

Col. Francis Pickens Miller, noted layman of Presbyterian church, U. S. and civic leader from Charlottesville, Va., said the church must do more—must directly challenge irresponsible leaders. He spoke at Wightman chapel, Scarritt college.

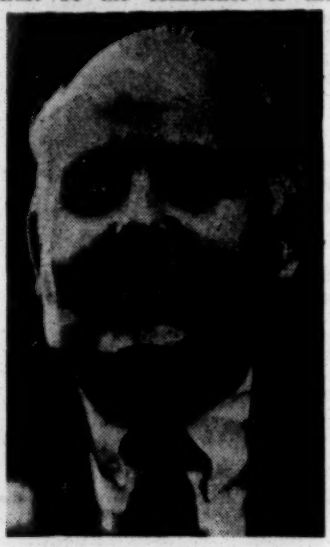
These leaders spoke during the second of a three-day conference being attended by approximately 300 Southern church leaders. Cosponsors are Tennessee council of churches, Fellowship of Southern churchmen and 85 individual religious leaders.

—Staff photo by Jimmy Holt

An interracial seminar group, meeting at the Methodist board of evangelism, listens as a participant describes ways of desegregating churches. Seated, from left, front, are the Rev. H. M. White, pastor of Gordon Memorial Methodist church, Nashville; the Rev. L. Nelson, pastor of El Canaan Baptist church, Ripley, Tenn.; the Rev. Harold Keeler, student at Vanderbilt university divinity school; the Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, pastor of West Nashville Presbyterian church and president of interracial Nashville ministerial alliance; Mrs. Culverhouse, and Dr. W. D. Weatherford, vice chairman of trustees at Berea college, Ky. The group also heard talks on easing school integration.

no longer an 'invisible man'—but the brother for whom Christ died."

Dr. Barnett said churchmen must be the conscience of the



Dr. James K. Barnett
"We saw the teachings . . ."

South, a sane guide of a transition that must come during desegregation.

Many ministers, he said, must be provided in-service training in community leadership. A pilot attempt at such training, he added, will take place during August in Dallas.

"The witness of the churches to their own constituents and the impact of Christian social action will be greatly enhanced by the growth of interdenominational co-operation. This co-operation at the level of social action ought to include the spokesmen of Judaism and the Roman Catholic church."

Dr. Long said the most widespread and general change since the 1954 supreme court decision has "involved the formation of interracial ministerial associations. Associations in 20 communities have taken this important step, including such strategic cities as Richmond, Va., Little Rock, Ark., Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., Knoxville, Nashville, Shelby and Cleveland counties, Tennessee."

"They have in part kept the individual minister from being entirely isolated and left to the complete control either of his local parish or his church organization."

Dr. Long estimated there are approximately 160 racially inclusive Southern churches.

'Conservative Confrontation'

"The most conservative confrontation of the racial question has been shown in the actions and policies of organized Protestant church bodies in the South," he said.

Texas Theologian Raps South's Race 'Defenses'

White Southerners were roundly scored here today in a satirical address which included an apparent thrust at the FBI for attempting to investigate the NAACP.

Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, dean of Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and son of the late Dr. J. L. Cuninggim, president of Scarritt College, satirized white Southerners with 13 points which pulled peal after peal of laughter from a mixed audience.

Dr. Cuninggim spoke this morning at the three-day Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations concluding today at University Center.

The speaker following Dr. Cuninggim was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., the Negro minister who led the now-famous boycott of buses in Montgomery last year. Dr. King's topic was "The Role of the Church in Facing the Nation's Chief Moral Dilemma."

The Nashville Banner
April 25, 1957

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King Speaks Here

—Staff Photo by Jack Gunter

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., minister who started the now-famous bus boycott in Montgomery last year, with Howard Kester, executive secretary of The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Black Mountain, N. C., and of the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations. Dr. King addressed the three-day session at University Center today.

Reply to President

Also this morning, the conference authorized its planning committee headed by Dr. Everett Tilson, associate professor of Biblical theology, Vanderbilt Divinity School, to send an appropriate reply to President Eisenhower thanking him for his message of greeting and "restating our hope that the President will use the prestige of his name and office to lend support and leadership to the many Southerners earnestly striving to expand justice and good will."

Prior to Dr. Cuninggim's address, various seminar reports were given, including one on "The Church and Community Relations" discussing whether newspaper and other publicity should be given to activities of churches working in integration.

The seminar reporter stated that "If you work quietly and get into effect what you want before the community knows, then when it is an established fact, they won't complain too much." On the other hand, some felt you should "voice loudly" what you are doing but many felt that "newspaper sensationalism" usually was destructive to furthering of integration.

Howard Kester, executive secretary of The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Black Mountain, N. C., organization sponsoring the Conference, together with Tennessee Council of Churches and various individuals, pointed out that the church in the South is in a critical period of its history and expressed appreciation for money given for this Conference by churches and individuals "who believed this sort of thing could happen in the South."

Dr. Cuninggim said "The South is the best laboratory I know to test Christianity and democracy . . . The stone of racial discord seems to block our access to the living Christ. We of the South know the peculiar potency of the question — 'Who will roll away the stone?' The way is open. The patch is not blocked except for those who think so—'Looking up they saw the stone was rolled away.'

Lists 'Defenses'

The Perkins School of Theology dean said "The problems we as Southerners face are so crucial, we must not talk off the top of our hat . . .

"As white Christians of the South, we would escape the cutting edge if we could." He then listed "defenses" of "white Southerners presumably Christian" and said "we have become convinced of their absurdity.

He quoted 13 ("the unlucky number") of "defenses" and answered each with a snap-back that brought peals of laughter from the mixed audience.

1. "The situation is easier elsewhere."

"So what?"

People Not Ready

2. "Our people are not ready."

"What do we do, just wait?"

3. "The Negroes are not ready."

"Maybe not, but when and where can we enter the vicious circle that the Negro is not ready for first-class citizenship. . ."

4. "The Negroes don't want desegregation."

"If so, that's their argument but it's strange how few are making it."

5. "The Negroes lack our standards in health, morality and marital fidelity."

"Get to work on it, then."

6. "What will it lead to?"

"You notice I avoided using the Ku Klux Klan terminology 'You don't want a Negro marrying your daughter.' I didn't phrase it that way. I have respect for your integrity and my daughter's judgment. It might lead to a chance for integrity for the Negro."

'Leave Us Alone'

7. 'Leave us alone."—to the Northerners.

"We've been left alone a long time. . ."

8. "You've got your problems, too, in the North."

"There's not a Yankee that doesn't share in our damnation."

9. "We believe in State's Rights."

"If it were not for State's Rights, would you do the decent thing?"

10. and 11. "We've got a state law," and "Supreme Court used pressure."

"We've got one where I come from but it hasn't kept us from doing what our courage called for . . . We've got a Federal law now."

12. "NAACP is suspect and subversive."

"The FBI has been trying to prove it but, if so, the FBI must be in on it because they can't prove it."

13. "We love the Negroes."

"We do—and I love my dog!"

'Dragging Our Feet

These "defenses in their stark poverty" are pretexts we use for dragging our feet. But there is good news in the Southern picture. Most of us are getting tired of seeing ministers and laymen react as Southerners first and Christians second . . . We know our own guilt . . . Southerners have a troubled conscience and anxious insecurity . . . But there is now repentance as well as a sense of guilt."

Dr. King, in discussing "The Role of the Church in Facing

(Continued on page 11)

the Nation's Chief Moral Dilemma," described the country's main moral dilemma as its failure "to make of our nation a brotherhood."

Dr. King said "Racial segregation is a blatant denial of the unity which we have in Christ. . . . The Supreme Court was eminently correct in saying the separate facilities are inherently unequal."

Baptist Ministers

The Baptist minister said, "The task of conquering segregation is an escapable must confronting the Christian churches. The churches are called upon to recognize the urgent necessity of taking a forthright stand on this crucial issue."

He listed various things "the church can do in making brotherhood a reality.

1. "The church should try to get to the ideational roots of race hate."

2. ". . . The church can help by showing that the continual outcry of intermarriage is a tragic distortion of the real issue. It can show that the Negro's primary aim is to be the white man's brother, and not his brother-in-law."

3. The church can "keep men's minds and visions centered on God."

4. The church can "take the lead in strong Christian social action. . . . Most of the major denominations practice segregation in local churches, in church schools and other church institutions. . . . So the church has an internal problem that it must cure."

5. "The church must take an active stand against the injustices that Negroes confront in city and county courts of many southern towns."

Communication Channels

6. It must "keep channels of communication open between the Negroes and white community."

7. The church must move into the economic sphere with its influence because of "blatant inequalities . . . in the economic order."

Dr. King said "It is my profound hope that more leadership will come from the moderates in the white South" . . . in this tense period of transition." He said "leadership from the white South today all too often stems from the close-minded reactionaries."

The Baptist minister said "the nation is looking to the white ministers of the South for much of this leadership . . . It is also necessary to stress the urgent need for strong, sincere and dedicated leadership from the Negro community.

Win Friendship

"The Negro leader must stress the fact that the aim of the Negro should never be to defeat or humiliate the white man but to win his friendship and understanding . . .

"As we struggle for freedom in America it may be necessary to boycott at times. But we must remember as we boycott that a boycott is not an end within itself . . ."

Dr. King said "the salvation of the world lies in the hands of the maladjusted" who do not adjust themselves "to the evils of segregation" and the like.

He said "the challenge to you is to be maladjusted—as maladjusted as Jesus who dared to dream of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men . . ."

Aid Race Rights, President Asked

Eisenhower Failure To Address Session Disappoints Churchmen

By JAMES CARTY
Religious News Editor

Three hundred church leaders from every southern state voted here yesterday morning to ask once more for President Eisenhower to exert leadership in expanding racial good will and justice.

They voted during the final session of a three-day conference on Christian faith and human relations. Co-sponsors were the Tennessee Council of Churches, Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, and 85 individual religious leaders.

The vote came amid widespread disappointment and some criticism by conference participants of President Eisenhower's failure to accept an invitation to address the conference or send it a strong statement on race relations. Instead he sent what conference members called "vague, general greetings."

The President wired the following telegram, which was read at the opening conference session Monday night:

"Please give my greetings to those attending the conference on Christian faith and human relations, and my congratulations to its sponsoring body.

"Coming together, united in one faith and seeking the common welfare, I am sure you will arrive at a constructive approach to the problems of our day. It is important that new plans and effective programs be considered if we are to make the service of God and neighbor meaningful in our generation. Best wishes for the success of your conference."

Previously, Bernard M. Shanley, a secretary to Eisenhower, wrote conference officials that the President's "heavy, official schedule" prevented his making a speech before the group here this week.

But delegates pointed out that Eisenhower spent the week playing golf in Augusta, Ga.

The group, yesterday in Wightman chapel at Scarritt college, voted to "prepare an appropriate and tactful reply, thanking Eisenhower for his message." There were only two dissenters.

Conference participants laughed loudly when the word tactful was read in the resolution.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Clyde C. Flannery. A program committee member for the conference, he is pastor of Brookmeade Congregational church, Nashville, and former president of Southern Union college, Wadley, Ala.

Flannery told the conference

(Continued on page 12)

Conference Worshipers Take Communion at Scarritt

Staff photo by Bill Preston

White and Negro worshipers, participating in a conference on Christian faith and human relations, take Holy Communion together at Wightman chapel, Scarritt college. Presiding at the Lord's Supper are the Rev. Clyde C. Flannery, left, white minister of Brookmeade Congregational church, Nashville, and Dr. Murray Branch, right, Negro professor of social ethics at Morehouse college, Atlanta.

that Eisenhower previously had been invited to speak and the leaders hoped he would follow through and make a statement on human relations to the South.

"A great many of you have spoken to members of the planning committee about sending a reply from the conference to the message from President Eisenhower."

Many Disappointed

Flannery, in an interview after the conference, also said many conference participants told him they were disappointed that the President failed to send a forthright statement on race relations.

Dr. Everett Tilson, chairman of the conference planning committee, originally had written on behalf of the group to Eisenhower Feb. 2. Dr. Tilson is associate professor of Biblical theology at Vanderbilt university divinity school.

The letter said "It would be especially helpful, we think, for you as President, to lift before our people the goal of full equality of opportunity in the kind of religious setting which our conference would provide. The propitious moment has now come, we feel, for leaders in government to lend their voices and offices in support of the southern churchmen."

Follows Negro Appeal

The letter, offering a channel of communication through Southern religious leaders, came after a Negro group, the Southern Leaders conference, appealed to Eisenhower to speak in the South. The group of prominent Negro clergymen—70 meeting Jan. 11 in Atlanta and 100 meeting Feb. 14 in New Orleans -- appealed to Eisenhower to make a speech in a major southern city and calling for law and order.

The Southern Leaders conference sent the invitation to Eisenhower Jan. 18 and was told that his schedule was too heavy.

Then the planning committee for the interracial conference, which was to meet here this week, offered the Nashville meeting as a chance for Eisenhower to speak.

Shanley wrote then that, "Much as the President would like to accept this cordial and appealing invitation, he finds that he will be unable to do so. He has asked me to explain that he has such a heavy official schedule outlined the next several months, he just could not plan to come to Nashville for this conference.

"More important, he will not have available to him the time he feels necessary for the preparation of an address such as he would want to give before this important group."

The conference yesterday heard addresses by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala., and pastor of Drexel Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, and Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, dean of Perkins school of theology at Southern Methodist university. There also were reports on four seminars held Wednesday.

Must Seek Channels Open

Dr. King said the church "must seek to keep channels of communication open between the Negro and white community.

"Men hate each other because they fear each other; they fear each other because they don't know each other; they don't know each other because they are separated from each other. And only by keeping the channels of communication open can we know each other.

"In the area of social action the church must take an active stand against the injustices that Negroes confront in city and county courts

(Continued on page 13)

of many southern towns.

"Another area in which the influence of the church is much needed but little felt is that of the economic order. As guardian of the moral and spiritual life of the community the church cannot look with indifference upon this glaring evil.

"Unfortunately the leadership from the white South today all too often stems from the close-minded reactionaries . . . (who constitute) a numerical minority. God grant that the white moderates of the South will rise up courageously without fear and take over the leadership of the South in this tense period of transition."

Dr. King said moderates are silent today because of fear of social, political and economic reprisals.

The Nashville Tennessean
April 28, 1957

President Asked To Come South

By WALLACE WESTFELDT

President Eisenhower was asked yesterday to come South and "add a personal word of encouragement" to churchmen working "to establish a more democratic order" in their communities.

The request was contained in a telegram to the President from the recently concluded Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations. It was signed by Everett Tilson, chairman of the conference. Tilson is associate professor of Biblical theology at the Vanderbilt university Divinity school.

The message was addressed to the President at Augusta, Ga., where he has been vacationing since Easter.

It reads:

"Dear Mr. President:

"This is to acknowledge with gratitude and appreciation your message to the conference on Christian faith and human relations. We were disappointed that you were unable to address the conference in person. It is still our hope that your official duties will permit you to come South in the near future to add a personal word of encouragement to the increasing number of consecrated Southern churchmen working to establish a more democratic order.

"The three hundred churchmen from 12 Southern states who participated in the conference directed the planning committee to restate our hope that you will continue to use the prestige of your name and office to lend support and leadership to those earnestly striving to expand justice and goodwill. In many instances where men are attempting to implement their Christian faith and Democratic duty they are persecuted and harrassed, often without sympathy or support from constituted authority.

"This conference was encouraging testimony to the growing resolution of responsible Southerners effectively to witness to the religious and political heritage of freemen.

"Signed: Everett Tilson, Chairman."

The message to Eisenhower was the result of what was described as widespread disappointment among the conference members over the failure of the President to speak before them and the nature of the message he sent to the meeting indorsing its purposes.

Flannery Resolution

The decision to send the message to the President was taken at a general meeting Thursday morning.

Only two dissenting votes were cast in the voice vote on a resolution by the Rev. Clyde C. Flannery, of Brookmeade Congregational church.

President Eisenhower was asked to address the conference by Tilson on Feb. 2. The letter read, in part, "It would be especially helpful, we think, for you, as President, to lift before our people the goal of full equality of opportunity in the kind of religious setting which our conference would provide. The propitious moment has now come, we feel, for leaders in government to lend their voices and offices in support of the southern churchmen."

Conference leaders received a reply from presidential secretary Bernard M. Shanley that read, in part: "Much as the President would like to accept the cordial and appealing invitation, he finds that he will be unable to do so. He has asked me to explain that he has such a heavy official schedule outlined the next several months, he just could not plan to come to Nashville for this conference.

"More important, he will not have available to him the time he feels necessary for the preparation of an address such as he would want to give before this important group."

The President's message to the conference, read to the conferees at their first meeting last Tuesday night, was received in silence.

It read: "Please give my greetings to those attending the conference on Christian faith and human relations, and my congratulations to the sponsoring body.

"Coming together, united in one faith and seeking the common welfare, I am sure you will arrive at a constructive approach to the problems of our day. It is important that new plans and effective programs be considered if we are to make the service of God and neighbor meaningful in our generation. Best wishes for the success of your conference."

The three day conference, was sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, the Tennessee Council of Churches and 85 officers individual religious leaders.

Nashville Sponsors Listed

Among the Nashville sponsors of the conference were:

The Rev. C. Thomas Baker

(Continued on page 14)

executive secretary of the Tennessee Council of Churches; The Rev. Cevil Culverhouse, president of the Nashville Ministers' association; The Rev. Raymond T. Ferris Christ Church Episcopal; Dr. John W. Rustin, Belmont Methodist church; Dr. A. C. Miller, executive secretary, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist convention; The Rev. Glenn Gothard, Dr. James Thomas and the Rev. Walter Vernonof of the Methodist church's General Board of Education; the Rev. James Glasse, Dr. Langdon Gilkey, Dr. Kendrick Grobel, and Dr. Roger Shinn, all of the Vanderbilt university Divinity school.

Approximately 4500 invitations were sent out to southern clergymen and laymen.

Seven prominent southern clergymen addressed the conference.

They are: Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta; Dr. Everett Tilson, associate professor of Biblical theology at Vanderbilt university Divinity school; The Rev. Das Kelley Barnett, professor of Christian ethics and moral theology at the Episcopal seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas; Col. Francis Pickens Miller, Presbyterian lay leader from Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, dean of the Perkins school of Theology, Southern Methodist university, Dallas, Texas, and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and pastor of a Baptist church there.

Excerpts from some of the speeches:

Dr. Cuninggim, son of the late Dr. Jesse Lee Cuninggim who was president of Scarritt college for 22 years, told the conference members, "Your very presence here, the very existence of the conference, indicates the conviction of Christians all across the South, as well as, of course, in other parts of the country, that there are affirmations that can be made and ways of advance that can be mapped.

"Here in the South are days of stress," he said. "Here in the South also are persons of faith to testify to it. The South today is the best laboratory I know anywhere for testing both Christianity and Democracy.

"The problems we as southerners face," he said, "are so crucial, we must not talk off the top of our hat . . .

Says Christian Must

Cuninggim then said that among other things, the white Christian southerner must know the "shallowness of our defenses (against desegregation)."

He then listed 13 segregation "defenses" such as people in the South are not ready, Negroes are not ready, Negroes lack white standards of health, morality and marital fidelity, fear of intermarriage, states' rights, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "suspect."

Cuninggim gave a brief answer to each. To the statement that white southerners are not ready for desegregation, he said, "Maybe not; but what are we doing to make them more so? Do we just wait? 'Sit down, O men of God; have done with greater things!"

To the question "what will it lead to," he said "You will note. I hope, that I have not phrased this question in its Ku Klux Klan form, 'You don't want a nigger marrying your daughter, do you?' What will it lead to? It might lead to a chance for the integrity of the Negro too."

"How Awkward"

To the statement that the NAACP is suspect, Cuninggim said "How awkward that the FBI can't prove it. Or maybe the bureau is in on the conspiracy too?"

"There they are!" he said. "In all their stark poverty, there are the pretexts we use for dragging our feet. But the truth is breaking upon us, and we begin to see these shibboleths for what they are. There is good news in this sorry picture, I submit, and the good news is that most of us are tired of seeing ministers and laymen reast as Southerners first and Christians second. . ."

Col. Miller, member of the council Presbyterian Synod of Virginia and a former member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, sharply criticized the white political leadership in the South.

Referring to a recent school segregation hearing before the Virginia house of delegates, Miller said the first person to testify was a Presbyterian minister who started his statement with the words "As Jesus said. . . .

"Before he could continue," said Miller, "he was interrupted by one of the delegates who said 'Don't tell us about what Jesus said now. We can hear that later. . .'

"That's the trouble with so many of the politicians," he said. "They say they're too busy to hear what Jesus said!"

Guideposts

Does the world have a conscience?

by GENERAL
CARLOS P. ROMULO

Philippine Ambassador to the United States

SOME years ago Andrei Vishinsky, chief of the Soviet delegation, made a remark about me that was factually accurate — and politically revealing. Angered by something I said to him in debate, he replied,

(see page 2)

John Hope II called - 6 May 57

[illegible] reporting.

1. In touch with Charlottesville & Jack Maria -
A. To meet Jack in Richmond, Monday 13 May.
B. They to go to Charlottesville together Tuesday May 14th.
Note: Mrs. Brown, V.Pres, of Charlottesville Council wants to do battle with John Kenger.

2. I reported to him about the Alabama trips -
A. Ministers Conference.
B. Ecumenical Conference.
He thought it a worthwhile project.

3. Re staff meeting - 12 Noon one day - to 4:30 next day:
Sending memo on questionnaire used before -
suggesting some changes & 3 copies to each Director -

4. With Paul Anthony on phone, too.
First date Cancelled. May 24-25 Night & Friday
Bob Jackson
Hay Walker
Bill Jones
GO Watson
Lewis Killian
call: Whitney Young - Joe to get Hy Lee -
Joe has told Benita, Lee, [illegible] and Homer Lang -
will Campbell coming. John Alexander may -
[illegible] to ask Grace Hamilton -
11 Consultants present -
3 Guests -
6pm one day to 4pm next day -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL LABOR CONFERENCE
March 13, 14, 1957
Atlanta University

Not For Publication

Nick Bonanno
Special Assistant
Southeastern Regional Office
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Julius R. Fry
Representative
TWUA
509½ S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

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UAW
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Atlanta, Georgia

Earl H. Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

Charles Jones
Minister
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson
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Civil Rights Coordinator
IUE
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Washington 6, D. C.

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Department of Education
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1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Ben Segal
Trade Union Consultant
Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

R. E. Starnes
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Asst. Director, Fair Practices Dept.
URWA
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Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
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Paul D. Ward
Director of Special Services
American Federation of Teachers
28 E. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois

George Weaver
Executive Secretary
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 - 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Lee White
CWA
40 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

E. R. Williamson
Area Director
COPE Area No. 3
P. O. Box 231
Durham, North Carolina

Henry T. Wilson
Legal Assistant
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
448 W. Washington
Madison 1, Wisconsin

James E. Wolfe
Director, Research and Education
United Brewery Workers
2347 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Proposed Agenda
State Staff Conference
May 21-22, 1957

Tuesday, May 21st

12:00 Lunch, Atlanta University Dining Hall

1:00 General Session - Board Room - Atlanta University Administration Building

Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations
1. Central Staff Organization
2. New Program Orientation
3. Finances and Financial Reporting
4. Future Relationship Between SRC and State Organizations

Coffee-Coke Break

Fund Raising - Discussion

6:00 Dinner

"Face of the South" - The George Mitchell Film

Evening: Individual Conferences and Informal Sessions

Wednesday, May 22nd

9:00 A.M. General Session
1. The Expanded Consultant Program
   a. To states and locals
   b. To community and lay groups
   c. To official bodies
   d. Workshops for leaders
   Discussion
2. The Information Services
   a. Reaching the mass media
   b. Research and information
   c. New South
   Discussion
3. Working With Women's Groups

12:00 Lunch - Informal

1:15 General Session
1. Working With Labor
2. State Staff Round Table Discussion

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan
WO 2-6680

129 Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan
IV 5-8144

ON THE JOB IN MICHIGAN

INFORMATION BULLETIN VOL. 2, NO. 2 APRIL, MAY, 1957

SERVICES, FEES - AND MORE SERVICE

A May 9 conference with 30 representatives of private employment agencies proved to be to mutual advantage - to the agency spokesmen and certainly to the FEP Commission. Out of this exchange some limited generalizations are possible: 1) Employment agency managers clearly recognize their stake in an 'open system'. An enlarged market for their referrals, they are candid to admit, means more placements and more fees. 2) The most significant pool of under-utilized skills is represented by the minority group clerical. Placements here continue the most difficult. 3)Personnel referral agencies count themselves 'servicers of the system', applaud an FEP program which will win increased acceptance of hiring on merit and thus enhance their own opportunities. They report more placements "on merit" since the law became effective.

THE CLAIMS PROCESS - COMPLAINT, ADJUSTMENT AND DISMISSAL

Eighty-eight per cent of the 272 claims filed with the Commission as of April 30 had been resolved by the May 23 Commission meeting. Ninety had been adjusted, 138 had been dismissed for lack of evidence, 12 were outside the Commission's jurisdiction or were withdrawn and 32 were still in process. Many of the 90 adjustments, it was noted, were "open ended" - that is they called for consideration for "next vacancy" or "future vacancies" or involved changes in respondent's practice which would be observed over a period of time as the case was continued. All provide for Commission review.

Claims totals show a continuing increase in the number of allegations arising from other than the Detroit metropolitan area. In several instances employers have referred claimants to the Commission, suggesting this as a detached and objective way of reviewing disputed personnel actions.

RELATE RESEARCH, DATA TO FEP PROGRAM

The Commission has invited 20 specialists in economic and social research to meet in Detroit's Rackham Educational Building on June 11 for a one-day seminar. Participating will be experts in manpower needs, employment trends, minority group potential, educational methods, industrial psychology and governmental services. In their discussion of Michigan communities they will relate concepts and method to such subjects as: A) Characteristics of the population-growth and trends, unique aspects of minority populations; B) Economics - the labor market, role of unions; C) Education - role of the school in motivation, training and placement, relation between curriculum and community needs, special problems of minority group students, methods of discovering potential ability and skills; D) Public Administration - governmental services, relationships and

sensitivity; E) Housing and Planning--relationship between employment and housing, meeting present and projected needs.

"LABOR" FOLLOWS "MANAGEMENT AND THE SCHOOLS"

"The Role of the Trade Union in Equal Employment Opportunity" is the theme of a labor conference slated for the Manger-Rowe Hotel in Grand Rapids on June 13. The second conference sponsored by the Commission's Employment Advisory Council in the furniture city, it follows a management-schools gathering, "Preparation for Merit Employment", which was held on April 16 and attracted 60 business executives, personnel specialists, and school, trades, and union officials.

Robert Coulter, Business Manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 107 - AFL-CIO and Secretary-Treasurer-elect of the Michigan Building Trades Council, and Kenneth W. Robinson, Director of Region 1-D, UAW-AFL-CIO, will share the rostrum at the opening session. "Buzz Sessions" and summary-panel leaders have been drawn from the ranks of the UAW, Kent County CIO Council, Grand Rapids Federation of Labor, and Building and Construction Trades Council.

"GEARING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO COMMUNITY NEEDS"

Over 200 co-op and apprenticeship coordinators and directors of vocational education, representing virtually every Michigan community with a joint work-study or apprenticeship program will participate in the State Department of Public Instruction's Conference, June 17-21 at Leland, on the Grand Traverse Peninsula at Lake Michigan. The co-op coordinators administer programs in which high school seniors spend approximately one-half their time on jobs that are in keeping with their vocational aspirations and current school curriculum. For many students participation in a "co-op" program is the threshold to an industrial, business, or commercial career. Apprentice coordinators handle post-graduation related training undertaken by trade apprentices in connection with formal, indentured work experience.

In conference with Harold J. VanWestrienen, Director of Vocational Education, and Jack J. Harris, Chief of Trades and Industrial Education, it was agreed that one conference afternoon will be given to a discussion of the relationship between the FEP Commission's program and the co-op and apprenticeship systems. Chairman Sidney M. Shevitz will address the coordinators, and FEP staff members will service workshop groups.

THREE INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS

In its efforts to effectively allocate its resources and cover the state, the FEP Commission has been sponsoring a series of public informational meetings in Michigan communities. Three more have been held recently, with large turn-outs and strong interest displayed. On May 8, in Lansing, 100 community leaders gathered for lunch at the YMCA to hear Chairman Shevitz and Commissioners Anne Cook, Alex Fuller and Harry J. Kelley and Director John G. Feild, and Deputy Director William M. Seabron. A similar luncheon took place at the Wenonah Hotel in Bay City on May 27 with 65 in attendance. On June 5 a group of 50 citizen leaders from Berrien County met with Commission representatives at the Whitcomb Hotel in St. Joseph.

FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR. . .

The Michigan Legislature appropriated $137,728 for the 1957-58 fiscal year FEP Commission program. This is about the same amount allocated in the Commission's first full year.

1535 Adams Street
Hollywood, Fla.
2 June 57

Greetings,

Received your epistle recently, and it was good to hear from you after such a long time! However, we both felt better down here when we read of your receiving the post card...minus the stamp! Serves you right, by golly!!! I did put a stamp on the darn thing (I think), but apparently it fell off enroute to the P.O. Ha! That's one way to get a response out of you, Fl!

Looks like the same old merry-go-round for you, only more so. I noted that each trip somehow ends up in New Orleans! Must be a real trouble-some spot down there! (ho!)

Glad to read about your trip to D.C., and the old campaign type speech! I would like to have been there to help spread sawdust around the platform for you!

What is Brad doing these days? You mentioned he was working in Chicago, but you didn't tell me about his job. If you ever hear from him again, pass along my greetings, will you? Thanks!

I'm naturally pleased to hear about John Paul's good work as Administrative Assistant, and I'm positive he'll be a great credit to the SRC. Please convey my best salutations to him, and tell him I will write...eventually! If he ever finds the time, I'd sure like to hear from him. Some one of these days we are all going to have to get together, don't you agree? Okay!

Your new staff member and buddy sounds like a real nice guy, Fred. Hope his wife is better, etc.

I haven't seen Dan in ages, and if he is married it is news to me! I've been out to the U of M a few times, but every time I've been in a big rush - hence, very little visiting.

Sorry you didn't give us a ring on the phone when you were here at Easter, but I know you were busy. Our phone no. is Hollywood 2-3377 - so jot it down (NOW) in the little black book and give us a buz anytime you happen to come into this area, huh? Fine! By the way, we had one whale of a fight over that phone, which we got after waiting about a month after moving into our house. The phone co. said there were no phones available until Sept., but we knew different - sooooo - after using the influence of one City Attorney, one attorney, one City Commissioner (up for re-election), and one District Supervisor of Southern Bell (who was over the local co. manager) - wellllll - we got a private line...without deposit! Ah man - sounds like the old days, doesn't it?

Well, Fred, things down here have been more or less quiet. We've had about the usual amount of entertaining, birthdays, special meetings, etc., with nothing too exciting happening. Marlene taught a lot this year as a substitute, and she may have a full-time position next fall - we're waiting to hear now. However, with two years of substituting finished, she is well known around Broward County, and she was able to put herself on reserve for Olson Jr. High and just teach there this spring. Her teaching has been tops, and she is the no. 1 substitute at two schools - which means she was called first whenever there were teachers out, which was almost every day.

As for myself, I've been in semi-retirement! Two reasons; an ulcer-type condition and no work in my field! As for the first, I've been having a lot of stomach trouble, which you may recall from sever al years back. Well, it has been getting steadily worse, so finally I went to a local specialist in internal medicine, and he diagnosed it as duodenitis, which is an irritation of the duodenum (just past the stomach), and it is the beginnings of an ulcer, although it is not an ulcer as yet. In other words, I got there in time! However, I've been on a miserable diet of lousy food (?), no smoking, etc., which was worse than the pains in my tummy before! Lately things have been looking up, and the diet has been eased off somewhat. I feel better, but not too good yet. My wtl went down by leaps and bounds, and it is still not coming up much. But there's hope! I' ll live, Fred!

Also there is reason to believe there is hope on the employment front! I start work tomorrow at the brand new South Fla. State Hospital, which is the new mental hospital located out in the County west of Hollywood proper. If you know anything about it at all, you know it is quite the place! As things stand now, I'm the new Industrial Therapy man - which may not mean too much to you (or me) until I mention the VA classification for the same position: Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling. Make any sense yet? Well, as they are setting it up, it will constitute the final stage of treatment for the patients who are on "priviliges" (those patients who get to that phase, that is), and it will entail the placing of patients in limited jobs within the confines and control of the hospital, where they may further progress along the road toward a more complete "socialization"...the the next step being their release from the hospital (provided, of course, they are ready for it). In other words, it will mean that I will do some research work on the various jobs available within the hospital (esp. at first); counseling; placement; follow-up work; and the general supervision of the whole thing! Sounds like quite a job, eh? I think it will be! You may wonder how I was able to land something like this - well, the job is a peculiar one. My background of Human Relations is good, and the heavy load of Psychology credit is vital (32 sem. hrs. now, including Allport (Floyd)), plus my Resident Advisership at Syracuse (partly vocational counseling and administrative duties) - add these together and you have me! Eventually the job may call for a man with Ph.D standing, but at the moment I'm their boy - so off I go to the mental hospital (to <u>work</u>)! I'll let you know

how it works out. I may never leave! Marlene has my suitcase packed now!

Well, that about does it for now, Fred. Are you going to take a vacation this summer? And, if so, where are you going? Hope we see you down here SOON!!!

Take care of yourself, and W R I T E! We're fine, and Marlene sends best regards.

As ever,

Fred

P.S. Keep me posted if anything develops in the way of employment opportunities up your way, Fl. I'm still very much interested in "getting ahead" - esp. in the South. O.K.? O.K.!

...."getting ahead"...that means, earning more so you can spend more on things you still can't afford!*

* as a philosopher I'd make a good ditch digger!

P.P.S. If I get any literature on the hospital I'll send it along.

WRITE!

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECEIVED JUN 17 1957

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

June 1957

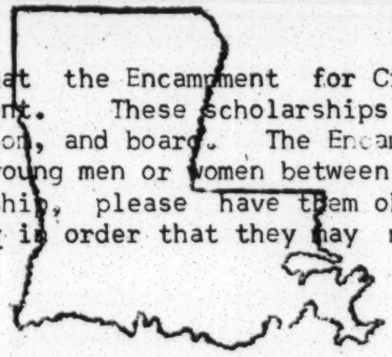
PREPARATION: DESEGREGATION

The Spring issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION, which featured the principal factors involved in the preparation and process of desegregating the public schools, was sent to the 67 parish and city school board presidents and to the 67 parish and city school board superintendents with an individual letter to each. As in previous correspondence, assistance was offered to the school board presidents and superintendents.

The circulation of this issue was over 1200------copies were sent to the 50 principal newspapers in the state; to all city, parish, and college libraries; to intergroup organizations and agencies in the state and throughout the nation; to various periodicals and publications throughout the nation and world; to the principal radio and television stations in the state and to individuals who are in the field of intergroup relations.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

This is to remind our members that the Encampment for Citizenship is awarding 15 scholarships to the 1957 Encampment. These scholarships include $350 for the full six weeks, including tuition, room, and board. The Encampment this year begins on June 30th. If you know of any young men or women between the ages of 18 and 23 who would like to receive a scholarship, please have them obtain an application blank from the LCHR office immediately in order that they may make the necessary arrangements for application.



VOTER REGISTRATION

The LCHR made a sample survey of the number of registered voters in a five block area of the Seventh Ward of New Orleans. It was found that 46% of the people over 21 years of age who live within that radius are NOT registered to vote. The LCHR is indebted to Rev. Robert H. Grant, S. S. J., of St. Augustine's High School, whose students interviewed the residents of that area and collected the information.

SEGREGATION AND DESEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA

The staff of the LCHR is in the process of completing a three year report---May 17, 1954 through May 17, 1957---about the trends, events and progress of desegregation (and segregation) in Louisiana during those years. This report will be mailed to all members as soon as it is completed. Additional copies for other interested persons may be obtained from the LCHR office.

TV: THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION

A documentary film, "THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION," is scheduled to be shown on television at 5:00 P. M., Sunday, June 16, 1957. It depicts scenes about desegregation and segregation in the news during the past two years. Check the TV schedule in your newspaper to determine on which TV station it will be presented.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Twelfth Annual Session

June 30 to August 10, 1957

"Train now for informed and responsible citizenship"

ENCAMPMENT F

MEET AMERICA

in Riverdale,
New York City

Spend six weeks this summer with 150 young men and women

- aged 18 – 23
- from every section of the United States, and from other countries
- farmers, students, professional and industrial workers
- from a cross-section of cultural, religious, economic, and racial backgrounds.

KNOW AMERICA

Understand its heritage and the processes of democracy –

Exchange ideas, opinions and experiences with your contemporaries; with an experienced staff; with experts in the U.N., Government, business, labor, social agencies, radio, T.V. and the press –

Examine your community – local, state, national, and world –

Be up-to-date on the major issues of our times.

LEARN WHAT YOU CAN DO - - - - - - - - - - - - AND HOW TO DO IT!

Obtain training in public speaking, parliamentary procedure, legislative action, how to work with political parties and citizens groups—how to initiate and participate in programs concerning:

civil liberties and civil rights

education

politics

labor

farm problems and conservation

international relations

housing

community recreation

Assoc. Member of the Young Adult Counci

OR CITIZENSHIP

HOW ABOUT YOU? Are You Between 18 and 23?

- a young farmer in Kansas
- a secretary in New Orleans—a teacher in Bangor
- a social worker in Atlanta—an engineer in Spokane
- a girl in Honolulu—a boy in Edinburgh

150 young men and women between 18 and 23—from farms, factories, offices, colleges, Indian Reservations—from 4-H, school clubs, labor unions, church groups, state youth commissions, youth organizations—

—are planning to spend six rewarding weeks together this summer... talking finance with brokers on Wall Street... visiting City Hall and the United Nations... going to art galleries, concerts, plays, ball games... getting to know the garment center of the world... exchanging ideas about their own communities with educators, civic and government leaders... enjoying the ocean at Jones Beach... sharing, debating and clarifying their ideals, ideas and opinions.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

DO YOU think you could play a more significant role as a citizen in your town? Your country? Your world?

- WHAT does democracy mean to you?

- DO YOU understand the challenges to democracy here and abroad? Do you know how to meet them effectively?

AT THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP .....

From June 30th to August 10th you will have a chance to meet young men and women with these and many other things on their minds.. to live together with them on a beautiful 14-acre campus within New York City.. to study, work and play with them and with an able and creative staff. . to form a self-governing democratic community. . to participate in an educational program which focuses on the ENCAMFMENT'S main concern:—

To Train and Develop Informed, Effective and Responsible Citizens

of the National Social Welfare Assembly

THE PROGRAM . . . .

The six weeks are full. The educational program includes lectures, discussion groups, workshops, panel presentations, film forums, and field trips. It covers the meaning of democracy, its history, methods and ideological challenges; farm and rural problems; civil rights programs, intergroup relations, desegregation; the American economy in action, how it works; labor and management relations; America in the world community, U.S. foreign policy, cooperation through the United Nations, war and peace.

The ENCAMPMENT faculty is composed of men and women of experience and insight, coming from leading colleges and civic institutions in the country. Guest lecturers—experts in government, international relations, legislation, industry, labor, community action programs—share their ideas and experience. Lectures are followed by question-and-answer periods. Campers then explore the topics further in small discussion groups, and exchange their own views.

Discussion Groups

Can you write press releases? Newscasts? Can you conduct a survey of opinions, facts, problems? Has your group presented its own educational radio or TV program to local and national audiences?

All these are part of each workshop. Workshops have covered:

- Political action
- Civil liberties
- Economics
- Desegregation
- Farm and rural problems
- Civil rights
- Education
- Labor
- International relations

Workshops

In the workshops, campers analyze their own community's problems and learn the resources, tools of action, and practical techniques to utilize when they return home.

YOU CAN QUALIFY. . .

Students develop a self-government to run the ENCAMPMENT community. Faculty and campers alike share in the formation of policy and in the work details of the camp. They live together in the dorms, and work and study together.

The best study and documentary films available from public and university libraries are shown and discussed. Field trips are taken to business organizations, labor unions, markets, farms, social agencies, and other organizations in the community, as well as to offices of government. These trips offer the viewing of citizen activity of every kind at first hand, with ample opportunity for questioning the staffs of agencies visited.

Self-Government

Field Trips

Recreation

The issues are complex. Are you getting your facts only second or third hand? ARE they the facts? Field trips give you the facts first hand!

Field trips have visited:

- Housing developments
- Stock Exchange
- City Hall
- Factories
- National Association of Manufacturers
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
- N.Y. State Committee Against Discrimination
- N.A.A.C.P.
- United Nations

RECREATION

The recreation program is an important part of each day. The 14-acre campus is completely equipped for sports and relaxation—swimming pool, softball and volleyball fields, tennis courts, gym, library, theater, music room. There are dances, parties, trips to theaters and major league baseball games, sightseeing tours, and visits to museums.

- **If you are between the ages of 18 and 23**
- **If by your participation in community or school activities you have demonstrated your interests, skills of leadership, and your awareness of the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy**
- **If your organization or individual references recommend selection.**

THE FIRST ELEVEN YEARS

The first ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP was held in 1946. Since that summer, more than fourteen hundred young men and women have attended its sessions, from every part of the country, every background, every walk of life. As alumni, they have brought dynamic leadership as well as co-operative energy back to their communities; and have formed alumni groups throughout the nation to stimulate broader participation in the ENCAMPMENT.

Each year the ENCAMPMENT has been held on the campus of the Fieldston School in Riverdale, New York City. (A private, non-sectarian, non-parochial secondary school, sponsored by The New York Society for Ethical Culture, Fieldston offers its large campus for summer use by the ENCAMPMENT.)

One guiding principle of the ENCAMPMENT is that the young people who come to it share a common experience of work, study, and play without indoctrination in any particular religious, political or economic point of view.

The Board of Directors, headed by Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer, is composed of a group of men and women active in education, business, and community affairs who have a devotion to and an interest in the ENCAMPMENT. Financial support for the ENCAMPMENT comes largely from individual contributions, supplemented by grants from several foundations.

Executive Director
William G. Shannon

Education Director
Algernon D. Black

Field Director
Alexander Brooks

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Dr. Millicent C. McIntosh
Dr. Saul K. Padover
Hon. Justine Wise Polier
Jacob S. Potofsky
Dr. Esther Raushenbush
Ben Reifel
Walter P. Reuther
Rev. James H. Robinson
Dr. Ormsbee W. Robinson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Dr. Will Carson Ryan
Dr. Harold Taylor
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Mrs. Victoria Wagner
Judge J. Waties Waring
Dr. Goodwin Watson
Dr. Robert C. Weaver
Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

Sponsored by The American Ethical Union

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

Abraham Lincoln Centre – Chicago, Ill.
Albuquerque Indian School – New Mexico
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Boys Commonwealth – Chicago, Ill.
American Veterans Committee
Antioch College – Yellow Springs, Ohio
Association on American Indian Affairs
Chilocco Indian School – Oklahoma
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Dept. of Labor
Council on Human Relations – Cleveland, Ohio
Dept. of National Education, Haiti
Dept. of Social Welfare – New York
Dunbar High School – Washington, D. C.
Educational Alliance – New York, N. Y.
Ethel K. Loeb Foundation–New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ethical Culture Societies
Farmers Union – Montana, North Dakota
Farrington High School – Honolulu, Hawaii
Fenn College – Cleveland, Ohio
Fisk University – Nashville, Tenn.
Five Tribes Agency – Muskogee, Oklahoma
Florida Council on Human Relations
Friendly Inn Settlement – Cleveland, Ohio
4-H Club – Wisconsin
Hamilton-Madison House – New York, N. Y.
Hampton Institute – Hampton, Va.
Hartley House – New York, N. Y.
Henry Booth House – Chicago, Ill.
Hillel Foundation – Ohio State University
Howard University – Washington, D. C.
Hull House – Chicago, Ill.
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
Jewish Community Relations Office – Cincinnati, Ohio
Jewish Youth Council of Essex County – Newark, N. J.
Karamu House – Cleveland, Ohio
Kingsley House – New Orleans, La.
Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Lower North Center Settlement – Chicago, Ill.
Maui High School – Maui, T. H.
Mayor's Committee on Group Relations – Newark, N. J.
Mayor's Committee on Human Rights – Milwaukee, Wis.
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee – Cincinnati, Ohio
McKinley High School – Honolulu, Hawaii
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Ethical Youth Organization
National Urban League
Near Northwest Civic Committee, Inc. – Chicago, Ill.
Neighborhood House – Seattle, Washington
Netherlands Office for Foreign Student Relations
Office du Tourisme Universitaire – Paris, France
Pine Ridge Indian Agency – Pine Ridge, S. D.
Rotary Club, West Side – Honolulu, T. H.
Santa Fe Indian School – New Mexico
Southern Regional Council
Southern Ute Tribe – Ignacio, Colo.
Students for Democratic Action
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
United Automobile Workers – AFL-CIO
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service
U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs
Ute Mountain Tribe – Towaoc, Colorado
West Side Community House – Cleveland, Ohio
Wisconsin Youth Committee
Young Adult Council – National Social Welfare Assembly
YWCA – Los Angeles, California

(List Incomplete)

DETAILS OF THE 1957 ENCAMPMENT

WHEN	Sunday, June 30 to Saturday, August 10, 1957
WHERE	At the Fieldston School, Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York 71, N. Y.
WHO CAN APPLY	Anyone 18 to 23 years old
COST	$350 for the full six weeks, exclusive only of traveling and personal expenses. This fee can be paid personally, or by an organization scholarship. Can you represent your own club, "Y", your church, union, or school, and obtain a scholarship from it? Some partial and full scholarships are available from the ENCAMPMENT Scholarship Fund. If you need scholarship aid to attend, include this information with your application.
COLLEGE CREDIT	Arrangements may be made individually to obtain academic credit in your college or university if circumstances warrant such credit.
HOW TO APPLY	For application form and further information, write directly to ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP 2 West 64th Street New York 23, N. Y.

or fill in and mail the form below

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Please send application form and further information about the ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP to:

Name _____

Address _____

_____

(1957 session will be held June 30th to August 10th)

ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AGENDA

June 11, 1957

1. Prayer

2. Review of Organizational Structure and Role of Council
   by - Mr. Fred Routh

3. Library Report - by Mr. Young

4. Discussion of Additional Members of Executive Committee

5. New Business

6. ADJOURNMENT

LA/SPL

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR OCT. 1, 1956--SEPT. 30, 1957

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(STATE)

INCOME

(To be raised)

Membership Dues	$1,250
Contributions	5,250
TOTAL	$6,500

EXPENSES

Southern Regional Council (Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH)	$ 500
Rent and Utilities	$ 700
District Refund on Memberships	$ 250
Office Supplies	$ 500
Postage	$ 600
Travel	$ 350
Telephone & Telegraph	$ 300
Printing	$2,000
Books, Subscriptions & Literature	$ 200
Miscellaneous (Special services, repair of equipment, bank fees, etc.)	$ 100
TOTAL	$5,500

RECAPITULATION

Income	$6,500
Expenses	$5,500
Balance at end of year	$1,000

FINANCIAL PROGRAM

OCT. 1, 1956--SEPT. 30, 1957

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(STATE)

TO BE RAISED BY LCHR OCT. 1, 1956--SEPT. 30, 1957----------$6,500

Chapter	Membership: Expected Membership	Membership: *Expected Income from Membership Dues	Donations: Expected Income from Donations
New Orleans	150	$750	$5,000
Lake Charles	50	$250	$ 150
Baton Rouge	25	$125	$ 50
Lafayette	10	$ 50	$ 25
Shreveport	10	$ 50	$ 25
Alexandria	5	$ 25	$ 0
Monroe	0	$ 0	$ 0
Total	250	$1,250	$5,250

*Based on $5 per member of which $2 goes to Southern Regional Council for subscription to New South, $1 is returned to local chapter treasury, $1.50 is for subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION, and 50¢ to remain in state treasury of LCHR to be used for office rent, postage, office telephone, office supplies, travel, etc. on a state-wide basis.

BREAKDOWN OF DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EXPECTED FROM MEMBERSHIP DUES

	*Consolidation of Expected Income From Membership Dues	Sent to Southern Regional Council for Subscription to New South	*AMOUNT OF INCOME FROM MEMBERSHIP DUES TO BE: Returned to local chapter treasurer	Subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION	Used by state office for state-wide program
New Orleans	$ 750	$300	$150	$225	$ 75
Lake Charles	$ 250	$100	$ 50	$ 75	$ 25
Baton Rouge	$ 125	$ 50	$ 25	$ 37.50	$ 12.50
Lafayette	$ 50	$ 20	$ 10	$ 15	$ 5
Shreveport	$ 50	$ 20	$ 10	$ 15	$ 5
Alexandria	$ 25	$ 10	$ 5	$ 7.50	$ 2.50
Monroe	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
TOTALS	$1,250	$500	$250	$375.00	$125.00

I am sending you this material at the request of Mr. Hawkins, a member of the committee, who will discuss this with you in the near future.

Virginia Grantham
Office Secretary

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 Twnety-first Avenue S.
Nashville, Tennessee

TO: Members of the Finance and Membership Committees of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FROM: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Chairman Finance Committee
Mrs. John T. McCall, Chairman Membership Committee

ENCLOSURES: First draft of proposed brochure
First draft of proposed letter
Minutes of the Finance and Membership Committee meeting on November 7, 1957

REQUESTS: On or before December 1, 1957

Please make comments, suggestions and indicate approval or disapproval of both the brochure and letter.

Please send a list of the names and addresses of persons in your area who should receive this brochure, letter and membership invitation.

(First draft of proposed brochure)

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL

ON

HUMAN RELATIONS

416 Twenty-first Avenue S.
Nashville, Tennessee

An Organization

to attain equal opportunities
for all people of Tennessee

WHO WE ARE - An organization composed of Tennesseans of all races working together to:

Promote better understanding
Solve mutual problems
Keep lines of communication open

WHAT WE DO - Through central office and staff personne to provide all who request

Consultation service by phone, correspon dence, or visit
Resource materials on loan or purchase
Research projects, self-study and fact-finding surveys carried out to identify problems
Opportunity for like-minded people to dis cuss and help solve problems in the local community
Program planning for any local group wishing to hold an institute, workshop, forums, conferences or other adult education groups
Public relations, proper use of press, radio and TV in the field of human relations
Library materials in area of human relations particularly pertaining to Southern problems and their solution

* * * * * * *

Local Units - The Council will encourage the development of local units throughout the State, which groups will set their own objectives to be carried out as they see fit. They will undoubtedly work in and through many of the ways listed above and will be closely allied with other community groups such as government officials professional associations, religious leaders, educators, etc.

CURRENT EMPHASES

The Council recognizes that in this period of transition in the area of human relations

1. A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted separates our people
2. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled, "... in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place."
3. The State Attorney General has said "It is the responsibility of each local school board to determine ... the way in which it is going to meet the problem."
4. New appraisals and adjustments need to be made as tradition and law come into conflict.
5. The need for all to seek an orderly solution based on justice - the solution to be worked out by the citizens of each local community.
6. The need for experienced help in the solutions of problems as important decisions are made and actions taken locally.

INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all citizens of the state of Tennessee who support the objectives of the Council. The Council is an inclusive group, incorporated, non-profit, non-political and non-denominational. Membership fees and gifts to it are tax deductable. It derives its support from membership dues and gifts from indiviiduals. (In its first year of reactivation it is receiving a grant of $3000 from the ~~Fund for the Republic~~) SRC

Choose you own membership status

MEMBERSHIP	$2.00	per year
REGULAR MEMBERSHIP (including annual subscription to The New South)	5.00	per year
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP "	10.00	per year
SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP "	25.00	or more per year

2

(back page)

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

A voluntary organization composed of Tennesseans dedicated to strengthening democracy, extending human understanding, imporving economic, civic and racial conditions, attaining ideals and practices of equal opportuntiy for all peoples of the State, reducing race tension, misunderstanding and distrust and promoting fair and balanced solutions arrived at in calmness and dignity.

Officers:

Dr. A. C. Miller, President
Rev. William A. Dennis, Vice-president
Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Vice-president
Dr. Hugh Morgan, Vice-president
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Secretary
Mrs. Walter Sharp, Treasurer

Board of Directors:

East Tennessee

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Dr. James Colston
Mr. Herman Daves
Mr. Galen Martin
Mr. Neil McDade
Mr. Clarence B. Robinson

West Tennessee

Mrs. Alberta Boartfield
Dr. Edward E. Brewster
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Dr. Paul Carnes
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey
Rev. Charles Mickle

Middle Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwall
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mr. Dan May
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mr. Matthew Lynch
Dr. William Nicholls
Rev. Kelly M. Smith
Mrs. James M. Todd

Executive Director:

Office Secretary: Mrs. Virginia Grantham

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Minutes of Finance and Membership Committees, Nov. 7, 1957

The Membership and Finance Committees, Mrs. John T. McCall and Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, chairmen, respectively, met jointly on November 7 in the Council offi Present were: Mrs. Charlotte Williams Allen, Dr. Harold Drummond, Mrs. Fensterwald Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Mrs. Virginia Grantham, Dr. Hugh Morgan, Mrs. McCall, M. Mrs. Neil McDade, Mrs. David Price, Mrs. Ben Russell, Mr. Walter Sharp, and Mrs. James Todd.

Of the 29 people asked to serve on the committees only two reported that the will be unable to serve: Mrs. Clyde Carpenter and Mrs. W. W. Palmer. Mrs. David Price has been added to the committee since the last notices went out.

Mrs. Fensterwald, Finance Chairman, presented the possibility of setting up goals for each community. This would apply more to the large cities than to small towns. The committee members would be asked to make personal calls on those from whom w e could expect to receive over $10.00.

After much discussion along this line the following procedure for raising money and increasing membership was decided upon:

(1) Each committee member will submit a list of names to the chairmen
(2) Mrs. McCall, Fensterwald, and Grantham will draft a revision of the brochure (Statement of Purpose) from suggestions made at this meeting, and will submit this to committee members for additions, suggesions, and changes.
(3) A letter inviting membership will be drafted and sent out with the revised brochure to the lists.
(4) Each committee member will then get a list of those in his area to whom material has been mailed and will be asked to make some kind of follow-up, call or visit to encourage membership and contributions.
(5) A financial campaign can follow up this procedure to get the large contribut

The question of the amount to be asked for membership fees was discussed. T following recommednation was made to be submitted to the Executive Board for approval: that we have a $2.00 Membership which will not include a subscription the New South; a $5.00 Regular Membership, a $10.00 Contributing Membership and a $25.00 or up Sustaining Membership, all to include annual subscriptions to New So

Mrs. David Price and Mr. McDade will get quotations for us on the printing of envelopes with the above membership fees on the flap.

Much discussion revolved around the question of how we are going to get members and financial support with such a nebulous State organization. Dr. Morga felt that a full-time Executive Director would solve this problem to a great extent. Such a person can help local groups get started, can help with problems of human relations as they arise and give advice in local areas. The State organ zation is also important in those difficult areas where there are so few like-minded people -- it gives support and encouragement to those few.

Dr. Drummond outlined for us what the duties of an Executive Director would include: at the request of a community he would go and organize local groups, hold conferences, workshops, bring in people to speak; he would supply pertinent materials, help with surveys, give information; he would meet with Boards of Education, professional people, legislators, etc.

Mrs. Allen posed the questio of whether it is better to organize local gro first and then affiliate with the State organization or to get people to join the State organization and then bring these together into a local unit. This, it was decided, will have to be discussed and passed on by the Executive Board.

The Tennessee Council's affiliation with the Southern Regional Council has been changed since the beginning of this fiscal year, October 1, 1957. SRC will act in an advisory and consultative capacity to us, but we are no longer closely affiliated with it and do not receive grants from them. We will receive $3000, a grant from the ~~Fund for the Repub~~lic. We must raise all additional money.

SRC

Dear Friend:

From the enclosed brochure you will see that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has been reactivated, officers and board members elected, a secretary employed and offices rented.

A proposed budget of $9,800 has been adopted for the year October 1, 1957 - October 1, 1958. These figures include in the income a $3000 grant from the Fund ~~for the Republic~~ and in the expense item $4,700 for an Executive Director. This amount will take care of his s alary from January 1, 1958 - October 1, 1958. About $6,000 must be raised in dues and gifts before we can make final arrangements with a well qualified director with whom Dr. Harold Drummond of Peabody College, chairman of our Personnel Committee, is now in contact.

SRC

A successful completion of our membership enrollment and finance campaign will mean that the Tennessee Council can operate in such a way that it will supply you and your community with the maximum help at the time when it will be needed most. Please note outline on page 1 and 2 of brochure.

The challenge comes to you through this appeal, brochure and membership application. If you have questions or suggestions please contact us further either through the office or one of the committee members listed below. We shall look forward to receiving your application for membership through the return of the envelope provided for this purpose at which time a membership card will be returned to you.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Most cordially,

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Chairman Finance Committee

Mrs. John T. McCall
Chairman Membership Committ

Members of Finance and Membership Committee

Mrs. Charlotte Williams Allen
Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Dr. Edward E. Brewster
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Dr. Paul Carnes
Dr. James A. Colston
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mr. Matthew Lynch
Mr. Dan May
Dr. Robert Metcalf
Dr. & Mrs. Hugh Morgan
Rev. Charles Mickle
Dr. Robert McCan
Mr. Neil McDade
Dr. William Nicholls
Mr. Cartter Patten
Mrs. David Price
Mrs. Ann Rickey
Mr. Clarence Robinson
Mrs. Ben Russell
Mr. Walter Sharp
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mr. & Mrs. James Stokely
Mrs. James Todd
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Mrs. Matthew Walker
Dr. M. M. Young

KNOXVILLE AREA HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting

November 14,1957 YWCA,Knoxville

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Rev. Lea Earle Acuff, Dr. Forrest Lacey, Mrs. David Stoloff, Mr. Harry Strauss, Mr. Francis Manis. Also present, Mr. Galen Martin

PREVIOUS MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were corrected and approved, with the revision that the previously appointed committee (Strauss, Ludwig, and Manis) prepare the letter to USC (referred to on page 1 of the minutes of October 22, 1957).

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

MSC that the following individuals be accepted as new board members:

Reverend Lea Earle Acuff
Dr. Forrest Lacey

BY-LAWS

There was extensive discussion of the best organizational plan for describing what the Council is to do and how it is to do it, and the relationship between the Board of Directors and any professional staff that might be available at a given time. It became clear that the framework for the structure should be grounded in an approved set of by-laws and for that reason it was MSC'd that there be discussion and passing upon the set of by-laws which have already been presented to Board members in draft form at the December 10 meeting.

GENERAL

Rev. Acuff discussed the interest of Rev. Cartwright (author of the reprint used in our October newsletter) in the Knoxville Area Council.

Mr. Martin reported on a recent meeting in Atlanta of professional staff people associated with human relations organizations in the South. He said the various field workers indicated a willingness to come to Knoxville to talk with their local constituents about desegregation. They would not come without an invitation

and that should best be made after the court decision.

Mr. Martin also shared information about the following developments and plans for programs in Miami:

1. The police have indicated an interest in a police conference on problems of law and order as they are affected by desegregation.
2. A petition co-signed by six local organizations asking the school board to come up with a plan for desegregation is being circulated among local branches of national organizations committed to desegregation.
3. A pamphlet on how to desegregate in Dade County is being printed by the Dade County Council on Community Relations with plans for purchase and distribution by its member organizations.
4. Contacts are being sought for the formation of a businessmen's group to prepare, before the fact, those activities now being suggested by Little Rock leaders "after the fact." The outgrowth of this may be a racial advisory board to the Dade County Commission which hopefully could result in an official human relations commission.
5. One businessman is already currently suggesting his firm's sponsorship of a contest for the best essay on how to desegregate Dade County's public schools. The prize - a scholarship to the University of Miami. If newspaper support can be obtained the contest has a good possibility of implementation.

It was decided that the above material should have wide distribution in our next Newsletter.

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, December 10, 1957, 7:30 p.m. - YWCA.

Florida Council on Human Relations

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE - MIAMI, FLORIDA

Nov. 19

Dear Fred -

I started that cotton picking group in Pensacola - a Baptist preacher has been a road block in completing the affiliation!

I shall pursue them -

Bill

Dear Paul and Fred,

It's inevitable that I have a writing "spree" one of these days, and my SLC friends are going to be the first "beneficiaries" or victims.

Meanwhile, I do want you to know how much I'm enjoying the lovely bag again, thanks so much.

Regards to all the staff.

Sincerely,
Florence

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Florida Council on Human Relations

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE - MIAMI, FLORIDA

Dear Fred -

Jack Pace sent me a copy of a newsheet put out by the Ga. Comm. on Education blasting the Highlander School as Red - has a sad picture of you - if you haven't seen it & would like it I'll send it. Yr. sincerely,

Bill

FBR

CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS

Sponsor: Intergroup Education Project
Host: Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine
December 2-4, 1957

December 2	
5:30 p.m.	Registration
6:30 p.m.	Dinner
7:30 p.m.	Greeting - Dean Pike Orientation - Mr. Tarplee
8:00 p.m.	General discussion - A brief history and description of problems in race relations as they confront each diocese represented (five minutes maximum for each delegate)
9:45 p.m.	Compline
December 3	
8:00 a.m.	Breakfast
8:30 a.m.	Morning Prayer
9:00 a.m.	Lecture and discussion - Race relations in the United States, Fall, 1957 - Dr. Marshall
10:30 a.m.	Coffee
11:00 a.m.	Lecture and discussion - Legal aspects of desegregation - Professor Jones
12:30 p.m.	Free Period
1:00 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m.	Lecture and discussion - The effect of racial conflict on human personality - Prof. Clark
3:30 p.m.	Free time
5:00 p.m.	Evensong
5:45 p.m.	Social hour in the Deanery
6:30 p.m.	Dinner
8:00 p.m.	Lecture and discussion - Some overall aspects of race relations in the South - Dr. Routh ~~and Mr. Granger~~
December 4	
7:30 a.m.	Holy Communion
8:15 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m.	Lecture and discussion - Urbanization, the Church, and the Urban League - Mr. Granger
10:30 a.m.	Coffee
11:00 a.m.	Discussion of strategies in small groups
12:30 p.m.	Lunch, with brief reports from the groups

All sessions of the conference, except for the final group meetings, will be held in the Lecture Rooms on the second floor of Cathedral House.

All meals will be served in the Dining Room on the second floor of Cathedral House.

All services of worship, except for the office of Compline on the first evening, will be held in the Cathedral Church.

RECEIVED OCT 29 1956

JOINT PROGRAM PLAN
for
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS
1956-57

NCRAC

Part I
GUIDE TO PROGRAM PLANNING

Part II
Supplement
DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM

National Community Relations Advisory Council

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA
UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

LOCAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL AGENCIES

JEWISH WELFARE FUND OF AKRON
ATLANTA JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL FOR ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA
BALTIMORE JEWISH COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN BOSTON
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
BROOKLYN JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J.
CINCINNATI JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO
CONNECTICUT JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
JEWISH FEDERATION OF DELAWARE
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF EASTERN UNION COUNTY, N.J.
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF ESSEX COUNTY, N.J.
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF FLINT, MICH.
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD (CONN.) JEWISH FEDERATION
INDIANA JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
INDIANAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION AND COUNCIL OF GREATER KANSAS CITY
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE LOS ANGELES JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
MILWAUKEE JEWISH COUNCIL
MINNESOTA JEWISH COUNCIL
NEW HAVEN JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
NORFOLK JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
PHILADELPHIA JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, PITTSBURGH
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ROCHESTER
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF TOLEDO
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER WASHINGTON (D.C.)
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Officers

Chairman: BERNARD H. TRAGER, *Bridgeport*
Vice-Chairmen: ISAAC PACHT, *Los Angeles*
DAVID L. ULLMAN, *Philadelphia*
LEWIS H. WEINSTEIN, *Boston*

Treasurer: LOUIS FEINMARK, *New Haven*
Secretary: JULIAN A. KISER, *Indianapolis*

Executive Director: ISAIAH M. MINKOFF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: JOSEPH F. BARR, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.; PAUL CAPLAN, Norfolk Jewish Community Council; DAVID M. COOK, Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council; LOUIS J. COHEN, Jewish Community Council of Essex County, N.J.; NATHAN L. EDELSTEIN, Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council; MAURICE N. EISENDRATH, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; MOSES I. FEUERSTEIN, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; AARON GOLDMAN, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, American Jewish Congress; ADOLPH HELD, Jewish Labor Committee; SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore Jewish Council; CHARLES ROSENGARTEN, United Synagogue of America. Ex-Officio: MYRON SCHWARTZ, President CRC.

IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIRMAN: IRVING KANE, Cleveland.

ALTERNATE MEMBERS: EUGENE B. BLOCK, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council; SAMUEL L. BRENNGLASS, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; H. BROADMAN EPSTEIN, Brooklyn Jewish Community Council; ECHEAL FEINSTEIN, St. Louis Jewish Community Relations Council; JOSEPH W. FELDMAN, Pittsburgh Jewish Community Relations Council; ISAAC FRANCK, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; M. DELOTT GARBER, Hartford Jewish Federation; PAUL L. GOLDMAN, Jewish Labor Committee; I. CYRUS GORDON, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; C. E. ISRAEL, Cincinnati Jewish Community Council; BORIS M. JOFFE, Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit; REUBIN KAMINSKY, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.; ABE J. KAPLAN, Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City; BARNEY MEDINTZ, Atlanta Jewish Community Council; SHAD POLIER, American Jewish Congress; SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN, United Synagogue of America; SIDNEY Z. VINCENT, Cleveland Jewish Community Federation; LOUIS WEISS, Minnesota Jewish Council.

Printed in U.S.A.

Joint Program Plan for Jewish Community Relations
1956-57

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Joint program planning within the NCRAC is carried on in accordance with a resolution of the Plenary Session of September, 1952, which reads in part as follows:

[We regard] "joint program planning within the NCRAC . . . as the basic process in the coordination and integration of program of the autonomous constituent agencies. Our understanding of joint program planning is that it involves the complete sharing among all NCRAC member agencies of program plans in broad form and general outline for a specified forthcoming period, the adoption of recommendations for a joint program plan, and the continuing review and evaluation of the joint plans in practice . . . . It shall be the responsibility of each appropriate committee by majority vote to recommend joint program plans, which each autonomous member agency may accept or reject, in accordance with NCRAC procedure. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the NCRAC to integrate the sum total of the plans so recommended by standing and other committees, thereby establishing joint program planning for the field as a whole . . . ."

National Community Relations Advisory Council
9 East 38th Street **New York 16, N.Y.**

Introduction

The purposes of the Jewish community relations field have been defined as the protection and enhancement of equal rights and equal opportunities and the fostering of conditions that contribute toward the vitality of Jewish living.

In their efforts to promote these purposes, Jewish community relations agencies work for:

Equality of opportunity, without regard to race, religion, ancestry, or origin, in employment, in education, in immigration, in housing, and in every other phase of our national life.

Freedom of individual thought, opinion, expression and association; and the protection of these freedoms, through democratic means, against subversion and assault by all inimical forces.

Freedom of religion from any interference or intrusion by government; maintenance of complete separation of church and state.

Amicable relationships among ethnic, racial, national, religious and other groupings in the population; an atmosphere of mutual acceptance and respect; cooperation in the advancement of the general welfare.

These may be considered the constant objectives of the Jewish community relations field. As times and conditions change, some of these objectives may seem to grow closer to realization or more difficult of attainment. Some may be threatened by circumstances and events or, on the other hand, developments may prove favorable to them. If adverse trends can be foreseen, steps may be taken to reduce their harmful effects. If favorable tendencies can be anticipated, steps may be planned to take full advantage of them. If this is to be done, there must be continual alertness to developments and continual adaptation of programs and projects to guard against dangers and take advantage of opportunities. Such, in essence, is the object of all forward planning.

In the NCRAC, the member agencies, being committed to common purposes, do such planning jointly, as a team.

In order to get the most out of available resources, avoid conflict among themselves, and give the Jewish community the largest return for the funds appropriated for community relations, they pool their ideas, their information, their experience, seeking agreement as to what the major problems are that the Jewish community relations field must deal with, what needs to be done about these problems, what programs are most important and which are less urgent, though still needed.

They continually review existing programs, evaluate their effectiveness, and consider what should be done in the light of new or changed conditions. Each year, the member agencies join in projecting for the year ahead their judgment as to probable trends and the best ways of dealing with them so as to advance the purposes of Jewish community relations. The result of this process is the annual Joint Program Plan for Jewish Community Relations.

The present joint program plan was adopted by the NCRAC Plenary Session in June, 1956. It is based on recommendations presented to the Plenum by the chair-

men of various standing committees after intensive study and discussion in those committees. The standing committees and their chairmen are:

Committee on Civil Liberties and Defamation - Louis J. Cohen, of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County, N.J.

Committee on Community Relations Aspects of Developments in the Middle East - Julian Freeman, of the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council

Committee on Discrimination in Educational Institutions - Milton Goldstein, of the St. Louis Jewish Community Relations Council

Committee on Employment Discrimination - Louis Feinmark, of the New Haven Jewish Community Council, NCRAC Treasurer

Committee on Discrimination in Housing - Lewis H. Weinstein, of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston, NCRAC Vice-Chairman

Committee on Immigration Matters - Albert E. Arent, of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

Committee on Interreligious Activities - Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Committee on Work With Labor Organizations - Charles Zimmerman, of the Jewish Labor Committee

Committee on Work With Veterans Organizations - Henry Albert, of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

Committee on Intercultural Education - Maurice B. Fagan, of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council

Committee on Mass Media - Julian A. Kiser, of the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council, NCRAC Secretary

Committee on Community Consultation - Sidney Hollander, of the Baltimore Jewish Council

The full recommendations of all the standing committees comprise Part II of the Joint Program Plan. They are presented for detailed study and as guides to specific projects and activities.

The Plenary Session also approved a summary report, presented by Irving Kane of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation, Immediate Past Chairman of the NCRAC, comprising an analysis of background factors affecting planning, and recommending priorities and emphases for the coming year. This constitutes the present *Guide to Program Planning*.

Every joint program plan is an expression of carefully considered judgment, based on a pooling of information, knowledge and opinion from all the member agencies. As judgments, the plans are subject to revision at any time against the test of experience. The plans are broad and inclusive. They cannot be applied directly by every member agency. Rather they must be regarded by each agency or community as a general guide, from which suggestions for the program of the agency or community may be drawn.

Bernard H. Trager

Bridgeport, Conn.
August 1, 1956

Guide to Program Planning

BACKGROUND FACTORS AND PROGRAMS OF PARTICULAR TIMELINESS AND IMPORTANCE

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Developments and Trends of Primary Significance

Two developments, among those that have taken place since the formulation of the Joint Program Plan for 1955-56, dominate the background against which plans for 1956-57 must be projected, namely: (1) those flowing from the intensification of the crisis in the Middle East and (2) those arising out of the U.S. Supreme Court rulings in the public school desegregation cases.

Issues related to these developments will be prominent in the Presidential election campaign in the fall of 1956.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The contest that is going on in the Middle East is part of the struggle between the free world and the communist bloc. The crucial character of that struggle underscores the greater need in the coming period to interpret to the general American community America's stake in the maintenance of an independent Israel as a bulwark against communist influence and aggression in the Middle East.

As the crisis in the Middle East has deepened, Arab propaganda and pressures have been steadily intensified in the United States with some effect upon the climate of American public opinion. Not only have Arab propagandists and spokesmen poured out an endless stream of speeches, articles, pamphlets, letters, and other materials, but Arab governments have brazenly imposed discriminations upon American citizens who are Jews, denying them entry or transit visas, refusing admittance to Jewish members of U.S. Armed Forces on duty in Arab lands and to Jewish civilians either for diplomatic posts or work on U.S. installations in Arab countries, maintaining boycotts against American businesses that are Jewish-owned or Jewish-managed; and the government of the United States has yielded to Arab pressure to the point of violating its own non-discrimination policies to conform to the Arab practices*. Arab propaganda has more and more sought to create the impression that Jews everywhere in the world are to be regarded as Israelis rather than as citizens of their respective nations. Arab embassies and other diplomatic establishments in this country have operated openly as active elements in the Arab propaganda apparatus. There is evidence of a two-way exchange between the Arab propaganda-makers and some of America's most extreme anti-Semitic hate-mongers. At the same time, the utterances and publications of such

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*Since the adoption of this report by the Plenum (June 1956), the following relevant events have taken place: (1) Adoption unanimously by the U.S. Senate of S. Res. 323, declaring that distinctions among American citizens on the basis of their religious affiliations are "inconsistent with our principles" and that the imposition of such distinctions by foreign governments is "incompatible with the relations that should exist between friendly nations"; (2) Adoption of the following plank in the platform of the Democratic Party: "We oppose, as contrary to American principles, the practice of any government which discriminates against American citizens on grounds of race or religion. We will not countenance any arrangement or treaty with any government which by its terms or in its practical application would sanction such practices." (3) Adoption of the following plank in the platform of the Republican Party: "We approve appropriate action to oppose the imposition by foreign governments of discrimination against U.S. citizens based on their religion or race."

pro-Arab anti-Israel organizations as the Friends of the Middle East have tended increasingly to assume an anti-Jewish tinge. The American Council for Judaism likewise has extended and intensified its destructive propaganda.

The peril in which the Jews of Israel find themselves has deepened and strengthened the sense of affinity, based on common tradition and common faith, which American Jews always have had with the young State. This has led many American Jews to a sympathetic and concerned study of events and developments in the Middle East which has given them a deeper understanding of the situation than is general among the American populace.

As a result, American Jews have come to hold views regarding United States policy in the Middle East that differ rather sharply from those being pursued by our government. The duties of democratic citizenship demand the vigorous assertion of opinions as to the best interests of the nation. This principle must be understood and acted upon. The consequences must also be recognized: that special community relations problems arise out of the fact that prevailing opinion among American Jews regarding what constitutes wise and desirable U.S. policy in the Middle East is at variance with the course pursued by our government.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities are recommended as of particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

- ***Efforts to secure the integrity of United States citizenship against encroachments by Arab governments, through***

a. Comprehensive programs of education and interpretation, stressing particularly the repugnance to American constitutional principles of the toleration by our government of discriminations by foreign states against United States citizens because of their religion.

b. Special programs of interpretation and particular efforts to enlist participation of church groups, veterans and servicemen's organizations, labor unions, businessmen's associations, and others, in accordance with their respective spheres of interest, in various aspects of the issue of discrimination against U.S. citizens on the basis of religion.

- ***Building public understanding of the American stake in the preservation of peace with justice in the Middle East, through***

a. Countering Arab propaganda, through the selection and training of college and secondary school students and the placement of such students and others as speakers at student functions and on other appropriate occasions.

b. Preparing and disseminating interpretive material to counter the false propaganda of the Arabs, particularly the gross distortions of the issue of the Arab refugees.

c. Counteracting the disruptive activities of the American Council for Judaism.

d. Systematically gathering and interpreting information on developing community relations implications of events in and affecting the Middle East.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area, may be found in the report of the Committee on Community Relations Aspects of Developments in the Middle East, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO DESEGREGATION

The United States Supreme Court rulings in the public school segregation cases were evaluated in the "Background" for the 1955-56 *Joint Program Plan* as "overshadowing every other development in many years in regard to the equalizing of opportunity." Events since have validated that appraisal.

The Supreme Court's order of May 1955, directing that segregation in the public schools be abandoned in the South with all reasonable expedition and that early evidence of honest intent to comply be forthcoming, gave rise to the prediction that implementation of the ruling would have the most far-reaching effects, not only upon the South but upon all sections of the nation. This prediction, likewise, has proven valid. Compliance with the Supreme Court order, even though scattered and limited, has been heartening. At the same time, opposition in some parts of the South to integration of the races has spawned consequences that have gone beyond those envisaged at the time the Court's decrees were issued.

Opposition has taken various form, e.g., official repudiation by state officers of the Supreme Court ruling and open official defiance of its orders; organization of white citizens groups publicly pledged to resist integration by every legal means; application of terror, intimidation, physical force, economic pressures and other forms of coercion against Negroes and against white persons favoring compliance or suspected of favoring it; widespread denial of voting rights to Negroes; exertion of pressure upon national political parties, labor unions and other organizations through threat of secession of southern elements.

Throughout the so-called "deep" South, the pressures toward conformity with the long-prevailing segregated Southern "way of life" run very deep. Those white persons who regard segregation as wrong, or who consider it doomed, or who believe, regardless of their views of segregation as a social usage, that the decision of the Supreme Court should be complied with are largely silent, in deference to these pressures and to the ever-present threat of economic reprisals.

Negroes in the South seem to show increasing skepticism about any genuine support from the white community in their struggle for equal citizenship. They have found resources within their own groups which they never tapped before. Here and there, as in the boycott of the bus lines in Montgomery, Alabama, Negroes have learned that they, too, can apply economic pressures. Inevitably, this knowledge must affect the attitudes and behavior of Negroes elsewhere.

At the same time, Negroes in some northern communities, where cooperative interracial relationships have been cultivated over the years, have turned to the white agencies - including Jewish agencies -- for help in connection with their own efforts in behalf of beleaguered southern Negro communities. Jewish sentiment is unquestionably sympathetic with these efforts, as it is favorable to orderly, speedy and harmonious integration. Christian sentiment, too, as expressed through church groups and other channels, is sympathetic. Negroes are less diffident than formerly about openly demanding equality, in housing and in other regards, and are readier to assume leadership. And in the white community, generally, there has been a heightened sense of responsibility for assuring equality to all, regardless of race. This has tended toward a concert of civil rights efforts. Yet it cannot be denied that the growing tension over the issue of integration in the South has caused a certain drawing back, a diminution of enthusiasm of many white groups

to take prominent parts in activities that constitute more or less direct intervention in the integration vs. segregation conflict.

Jews in the South, of course, are affected like all white Southerners by the conflict over integration. Jewish merchants and Jewish employers of Negro labor find themselves inexorably involved, moreover, in the economic pressures upon Negroes and white integrationists which the white supremacists employ as a major weapon. These Jewish businessmen are confronted with a cruel choice: go along with the Citizens Councils and lose the Negro patronage upon which many are to a large degree dependent, at the same time becoming objects of Negro enmity; or defy the Councils, which represent in many places the whole power structure of the community.

The choice is made only the more galling by the fact that some of the white councils are openly anti-Semitic, while some others repeatedly make public repudiations of responsibility for anti-Semitic propaganda peddled at their meetings and under their aegis. The local White Citizens Councils are tending toward federation, and such a federation will be unique among demagogic organizations of its type if it does not take on anti-Semitic coloration.

Meanwhile, the general identification of Jews with the dominant white elements tends to feed anti-Semitic feeling among Negroes in the South and in other parts of the country.

There is some indication that Negroes are developing a sense of identification with colored peoples in all parts of the world. The American Negro press, always extremely insular in scope, now devotes many columns to the struggles of colonial peoples for emancipation. This may influence the prevailing view among American Negroes toward the conflict in the Middle East between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Overt Anti-Semitism

Despite the emergence of anti-Semitism as an element in the southern white citizens councils, and despite the increase in Arab propaganda, no evidence has been observed of any appreciable growth in overt manifestations of anti-Semitism; and the general climate appears to be as hostile to anti-Semitic vandalism, violence and defamation as it has been for the past several years. This is not to say that potentialities for the inflaming of anti-Semitic feelings are not present in certain of the trends and developments touched on in this summary. These will require the most alert watchfulness.

Civil Rights at Federal, State and Local Levels

During the past year, there has been progress on state and local levels toward greater assurance through law of equality of opportunity to all, regardless of race, color or religion. Continued educational activity may be expected to bring further advances in these regards. Most state legislatures will be in session during 1957, affording incentive for much programmatic activity.

At the federal level, civil rights continue to be the objects of eloquent verbal declarations of support, while the best efforts of party leadership on both sides appear still dedicated to keeping civil rights from becoming a live legislative

issue. In keeping with the situation that has developed since last year, top priorrity among the objectives of civil rights advocates has shifted from fair employment practices and related areas to guarantees of security of the person and of the franchise. Legislative action still faces the same old roadblocks. While the action of the Administration in finally calling for some civil rights legislation after long silence is occasion for gratification, it is apparent that much educational effort will be required before actual passage of meaningful laws can be expected.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

• ***Facilitating speedy and harmonious transition to integration, with due regard for local and regional differences, through:***

a. Urging the President to call a conference looking toward agreement as to means of orderly implementation of the Supreme Court directives.

b. Calling upon the President to assert in clear and unambiguous language that the law must be obeyed and that the lawful activities of individuals must not be interfered with.

c. Support of federal legislation to protect individuals in their right to freedom of the franchise, to freedom from personal molestation, and in the right to resort to the courts for enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

d. Cooperation with Christian religious bodies in efforts to create machinery for adequate communication and concerted planning among organizations committed to orderly compliance with the law.

e. Cooperation with labor unions in counteracting the disruptive influence of segregationist elements within the trade union movement.

f. Intensified efforts to eliminate segregation in housing as a major factor contributing toward segregation in public schools.

g. Providing assistance to Jewish communities in the South in organizing their resources to deal with the community relations aspects of the desegregation issue.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations for program in this area may be found in the reports of the Committees on Discrimination in Educational Institutions, on Employment Discrimination on Discrimination in Housing, on Civil Liberties and on Community Consultation, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

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Other Significant Developments and Trends

EDUCATION

The White House Conference on Education in November 1955 brought together educational leadership from all parts of the nation. Its findings, couched for the most part in large generalizations, pointed toward the intensification of problems

in the future in respect to the adequacy of facilities, the supply and quality of teaching personnel, the content of curriculum, the support of the public schools, and of course the question of racial integration. Religion and the public school was glossed over, eliciting only a very general reference in an ambiguous context. The relatively non-controversial character of the report of the White House Conference is the result of the deliberate elimination of sharp differences in the interest of unanimity, rather than a reflection of broad-based agreement. The omissions are striking.

Attacks upon the public schools continue, and it may be anticipated that questions of educational policy, financial support for public schools, federal aid for education (with or without controversial amendments limiting aid to schools that comply with the Supreme Court orders), curriculum content, etc. will continue to be matters of public controversy, in which many of the values basic in Jewish community relations aims will be challenged.

Rising birth rates since the end of World War II have vastly increased the school population and within a very few years will produce a flood of applications for admission to colleges, universities and professional schools. No expansion of facilities adequate to meet this increased demand is in prospect. Confronted with demand in excess of capacity, educational institutions may be expected to develop tighter eligibility standards. There is danger, in such circumstances, of increasing resort to discriminatory criteria.

Appointment of a Presidential Committee on Education beyond High School offers opportunities for Jewish community relations agencies to assure that problems of discrimination in higher education and other matters of community relations concern will be appropriately dealt with by the Committee. A new National Citizens Council for Better Schools has come into being. There thus appear to be important developments in the whole area of education to which Jewish community relations agencies must give thought in the coming period.

Problems altogether new or newly heightened are presented by the existence in many communities for the first time of racially integrated schools and classrooms. The potentialities created by these new situations demand study and adaptations of program.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

- ***Efforts to equalize opportunities for higher education without regard to race or religion, through***

a. Cooperation with the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School and encouragement of a White House Conference.

b. Work with educational accrediting agencies and associations of teachers in higher educational institutions to apply sanctions against colleges, universities and professional schools that discriminate against students on grounds of religion, race or national origin.

c. Continued study of the nature and extent of discrimination in admissions by institutions of higher education.

• ***Undertaking activities with the schools, directed toward the promotion of mutual acceptance among teachers and pupils, especially in newly integrated schools.***

• ***Participating in and stimulating the creation of citizens committees for the public schools to counteract and forestall attacks, particularly in some southern states, on the public school system.***

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the reports of the Committees on Discrimination in Educational Institutions and on Intercultural Education, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

IMMIGRATION

Notwithstanding the introduction again of legislation for drastic revision of the immigration statutes, and an eloquent Presidential message calling for revision, the 84th Congress adjourned without taking any action, thus leaving on the statute books the grossly discriminatory national origins quota system and many other inequitable and harsh provisions.

The Presidential statement, with its direct condemnation of the national origins quota system, represented a major advance and may be expected to have a salutary influence both upon public opinion and the actions of future Congresses. The National Committee on Immigration and Citizenship, Inc., dedicated to the informing of the public in regard to the immigration policies and needs of the United States, launched its public program during the past year. The American Immigration Conference, an association of organizations concerned for immigration policy reform, has moved ahead. Encouraging progress has been made in the formation and activation of intersectarian community-wide committees for immigration policy liberalization in many parts of the country. These are discernible results of unremitting efforts expended in this area in former years. They afford a continuing basis for belief that continued efforts will in time produce tangible legislative achievements.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

• ***Continued educational efforts to develop understanding of and public demand for a humane and equitable national immigration policy in accord with American needs and American traditions, through***

a. Cooperation with and participation in national and local organizations working for immigration policy reform.

b. Support of projects designed to further public appreciation of the contributions of immigrants to American democracy.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the report of the Committee on Immigration Matters, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

There has been a progressive decline, both in official quarters and in the public generally, in readiness to accept uncritically allegations of Communist infiltration, espionage and "fellow-traveling." The climate is not friendly to McCarthyism. On the other hand, many of the procedures and mechanisms devised during the period of "scare" continue in force and are only now coming before the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

In recent rulings, the United States Supreme Court has outlawed state-sanctioned segregation in education, transportation and recreation, condemned many forms of censorship by state authorities, struck down or held within bounds state anti-sedition laws, enjoined congressional investigating committees from exceeding their legitimate functions, outlawed secret testimony and other abuses in the security program, and limited the applications of that program to sensitive positions.

These decisions have resulted in a sustained attack upon the Supreme Court by forces opposed to the extension of individual rights and freedoms. These forces are seeking to impair the integrity and authority of the Court and to limit its proper function. Legislation has been introduced to overrule the Court's limitations on application of the security program, to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Court cases affecting schools and education and to give concurrent jurisdiction to the states and the federal government, except where otherwise specifically provided by federal statute. Enactment of such legislation would introduce chaos into our system of jurisprudence, weaken the Supreme Court and involve it in a welter of conflicting jurisdictions.

The Court's rulings on the security program would appear to foreshadow a gradual restoration of liberties infringed or impaired by statute, regulation or administrative practice. Meanwhile, continued alertness is in order against excesses that may be practiced under the guise of security by agencies of government and by private firms and institutions, and against efforts to undermine freedom through reckless accusation and other destructive devices -- practices which are by no means dead.

Meanwhile, too, the vigilantes of public morality continue their campaigns for suppression of books, magazines, movies and whatever else in the realm of communications seems to them to offend what they variously deem to be public morality, decency, or propriety. The activities of these self-appointed censors appear, if anything, to have increased and to have won a kind of acceptance. Public authorities in many places have joined in the game.

In the South, civil liberties as well as civil rights are denied to millions through terror and intimidation winked at or joined in by local authorities. The breakdown of law and order, impending if not actual, in this section, has been dealt with earlier in this review.

The conclusion reached last year that "a cautious optimism concerning prospects for civil liberties would seem justified" appears equally valid this year, as does the cautionary comment that "continued alertness to incursions upon individual freedoms would appear to be necessary."

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

• ***Cooperation with agencies primarily concerned with the defense of civil liberties, particularly through***

a. Efforts to organize citizens committees for preservation of the right of petition and similar rights which are under assault in the South.

b. Particular alertness to excesses of public authorities and private groups in seeking to censor or suppress various forms of public expression.

c. Formulation and dissemination of a statement of joint position of the NCRAC agencies on the various aspects of censorship.

d. Efforts to bring about censure by academic associations of educational institutions that take punitive actions against faculty members expressing support of desegregation.

• ***Reacting vigorously to threats to the status of the United States Supreme Court, through***

a. Opposing all efforts of the legislative branch to usurp or restrict the functions of the judiciary.

b. Undertaking an educational campaign to promote understanding of and support for the traditional American system of divided powers and governmental checks and balances among three coordinate branches -- executive, legislative and judicial.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the reports of the Committees on Civil Liberties and on Discrimination in Educational Institutions, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

The Soviet Union has with some success exploited the deep worldwide desire for release from anxiety. Without affording any tangible evidence of having changed its goals or its essential methods, the Soviet has presented to the world a new facade of reasonableness and amiability, fashioned out of the repudiation of Stalin, the declared dissolution of the Cominform, a posture of good will through unprecedented visits of its chiefs of government to foreign nations, a striking of more conciliatory attitudes, unaccompanied by concrete concessions.

The strategic purposes of these moves are matters of speculation among diplomats, politicians and journalists throughout the free world. Most observers seem agreed that a principal aim of the Soviet is to bring about a lowering of defenses against the aggressive designs of world Communism. Notwithstanding the palpably incendiary tactics of the Communist bloc in the Middle East and in other parts of the world, this purpose evidently is being achieved in some measure.

Even though there is evidence of a fresh Communist approach to the infiltration of reputable organizations and to the creation of seemingly respectable special purpose organizations for ostensibly good causes, American suspicion of Communist operations in this country appears to have been lulled. There is, however, no reason to believe otherwise than that the ostentatious reform of Russian

aims and manners, and the ostentatiously proclaimed dissolution of the Cominform are -- as they have been in the past -- designed to facilitate the creation of fronts and the traducement of innocents. Particular attention to these tactics will be necessary during the coming year.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

• Alertness to Communist attempts to infiltrate and subvert reputable organizations and causes, through

a. Continuing programs of interpretation through labor unions, veterans organizations and other groups of the disruptive purposes of the Soviet bloc and of the Communist Party, including especially the relationship between Soviet imperialistic aims and the Middle East situation and the subversive objectives of Communists in joining organizations and movements with socially desirable purposes.

b. Continual surveillance of changes in the Communist line and Communist tactics, and periodic reporting of such changes to Jewish community agencies.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the reports of the Committees on Civil Liberties, on Programs With Labor Organizations, and on Programs with Veterans Organizations, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONSHIPS

Friendly relationships exist in innumerable individual instances between Jewish congregations and Christian congregations, between Jewish organizations and non-Jewish organizations; and members of all faiths work cooperatively on intersectarian and non-sectarian committees for various objectives, such as immigration policy reform, fair employment, equality of opportunity, control of juvenile delinquency, to cite only a few.

Basic disagreements on issues do persist, however. Divergence of symphaties on the issues in the Middle East situation has affected in many subtle but important ways the spirit if not the forms of cooperation that have been so painstakingly developed over the years on many social issues. Prevailing Catholic and Protestant positions on church-state separation, particularly as this affects the treatment of religion and religious subject matter by the public schools, have tended to draw farther away from prevailing Jewish positions. Protestants, who have been defenders of the separation principle against attacks in recent years, are in internal conflict over its applications in the public schools; the distance between some Protestants and the prevailing Catholic view is narrowing Controversies over divorce, child adoption, and other issues continue to generate tensions among Catholics, Protestants and Jews and to produce intradenominational disagreement, as well.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

• Augmented efforts to achieve interreligious cooperation on social issues, to clarify positions, and to advance adherence to the principles of religious liberty, through:

a. Maintenance of closer and more continuous communication than heretofore between the Jewish religious bodies and major Christian bodies.

b. Continued alertness to instrusions by the state upon the domain of religious freedom.

c. The holding of a national conference for the formulation of a joint statement of Jewish position on child welfare and the state.

d. The formulation of a statement of position or consensus on the relationship between intercultural education and the treatment of religion in the public schools.

e. Further introduction of materials dealing with community relations issues into the training programs of rabbis, and of teachers in public and Jewish schools.

f. Furtherance of cooperative relationships among rabbis, congregations and community relations councils for working in these areas.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the report of the Committee on Interreligious Relationships, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

POLITICAL ELECTIONS

Public controversy rises to a pitch in our nation during political campaigns. In the early part of the 1956-57 period for which programs are projected in this Plan, a Presidential election will take place. The contest promises to be a bitter one, surcharged with more than the usual emotion. Every issue thus far touched upon in this background summary will figure in the campaign. There is no doubt that among the major issues will be those of integration vs. segregation and the Middle East. Laden as they are with racial and religious content, these issues may produce appeals to voters on grounds of religion and race such as have not recently been known in our elections. While these issues must be fully debated, there is the most urgent need for steps to anticipate and avert recourse to such appeals by candidates, parties, and citizens.

The possible political consequences of the bitter and intransigent opposition of the white South to the Supreme Court desegregation rulings could be far-reaching insofar as our political party system is concerned. There is evidence that efforts are afoot to draw the White Citizens Councils into a unified political movement. In view of the powerful and influential leadership of the white councils, a coalition of all or most of them could constitute a formidable political force. The consequences to the aims of the Jewish community relations field that might flow from such a development scarcely require description.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

- ***Utilizing opportunities afforded by the Presidential election campaign to advance community relations objectives, through:***

a. Efforts to assure adherence to fair campaign practices.

b. Augmented educational activities directed toward creation of support for and greater understanding of the stake of the United States in the Middle East; and for the civil rights, civil liberties and other objectives of the community relations field.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The continuing and accelerating mobility of the population creates constantly shifting problems of intergroup relations. Our older cities are progressively losing certain population elements, whose places are taken by other population groups. Suburban communities, into which the former city-dwellers move, in turn find their composition drastically altered.

Among the population trends has been a steady and accelerating movement of Negroes from the South into northern industrial centers, where such a large part of the Jewish population is concentrated. The Negro families in many cases tend to occupy housing vacated by Jewish families moving out of the cities into the suburbs. Despite improvement in fair housing practices, Negroes are still largely forced to live in segregated neighborhoods. Real housing shortages and shortages artificially created by bias operate to complicate intergroup relations in the cities.

The changing economic, social and cultural configurations of the cities carry the seeds of major shifts of political strength. The Jewish component of large city populations, for example, is steadily declining. Some cities are becoming increasingly Negro, as whites move to the suburbs. Political changes inevitably flow from these movements. A multitude of problems in the cultivation of good community relations is posed for Jewish community relations agencies. This continues, as it did last year, to pose a great challenge to the creativity of the Jewish community relations field to develop new approaches and new forms of organization.

In view of these developments and tendencies, the following programmatic activities have particular timeliness and importance in 1956-57:

- ***Continuance and, insofar as feasible, augmentation of consultative services and interpretation to communities in regard to the organization and conduct of community relations work, through***

a. Fuller programs of interpretation within the Jewish community of the purposes, nature and methods of Jewish community relations work and of the significance of such work to Jewish status and welfare.

b. Special attention to the needs of suburban Jewish communities and to the particular problems of Jewish community relations in those communities.

c. Increased efforts to interpret to public and quasi-public inter-group relations agencies the special problems of Jews within the particular areas of concern of those agencies.

Fuller and more detailed recommendations in this area may be found in the reports of the Committees on Discrimination in Housing and on Community Consultation, in Part II of this Joint Program Plan.

UTILIZATION OF TOOLS, RESOURCES AND APPROACHES

The predominant functions of community relations agencies are educational, in the broadest sense, focused upon the dissemination of knowledge, the greater understanding of issues, and the wider acceptance of the values inherent in good human relationships. As such knowledge and understanding and acceptance grow, the views and attitudes that make for good intergroup relations come progressively to be incorporated into the thinking and the behavior of the generality of men and the fundamental purposes of community relations work are progressively realized.

To bring the message of good intergroup relations to people, it is necessary to reach them. They may be reached through the many media of communication that our contemporary society has developed. They are best reached, perhaps, through appeals to their particular interests, through organizations to which they belong, through leaders to whom they look for guidance, through institutions in which they repose confidence. In the 1956-57 period, as in previous periods, much reliance will be placed on the utilization of the means of reaching people, the resources of various agencies for reaching them and the approaches appropriate to various groups.

In Part II of this Joint Program Plan may be found many recommendations for the use of these means, resources and approaches - especially in the reports of the Committees on Mass Media, on Programs with Labor Organizations, on Programs with Veterans Organizations, on Intercultural Education, and on Interreligious Activities.

A Note on Uses of the Joint Program Plan

This Guide to Program Planning is a summarization of highlights of the comprehensive Joint Program Plan, which, in total, is an optimal program, embracing a wide range of objectives. It is designed as a guide to the agencies working in the Jewish community relations field. These agencies differ markedly in the extent of their resources and facilities, and, in the case of local agencies particularly, in the conditions within which they work. In order to give each of them maximum guidance, the plan designates for particular emphasis those portions of the whole program that are relatively of the greatest urgency, that hold the most promise for accomplishment and that afford opportunity for the optimal utilization of available resources.

The essential methodology of community relations work is common to all the agencies. This comprises conferences, meetings, institutes, publications, radio and television programs, creation of or cooperation with community-wide intersectarian committees, maintenance of contacts with various groups in the community and with official bodies, use of the courts and of legal processes generally, and participation in broad civic and social action.

Consistently with the NCRAC concept that national and local Jewish community relations agencies play complementary roles in the community relations program, national resources are made available for help, consultation and advice to communities in the conduct of these activities. Specific recommendations for the employment of these methods and techniques in various ways are found throughout the Joint Program Plan. Indeed, it may be said that the purpose of the Plan is to provide a guide for the channeling of programmatic activity into directions deemed most needed by the field as a whole.

Certain phases of the recommended program are the common responsiblity of all agencies, national and local. In this category fall various proposals for social action, for by its nature, successful social action is a product of multiple forces and influences working in concert. Likewise, all engage continuously through representation in NCRAC committees, in the coordination of the recommended program and in its continuous evaluation and modification in the light of current developments.

Certain phases of the program, on the other hand, are the primary responsibility of individual national agencies, in accordance with the following portion of the resolution of the NCRAC Plenary Session of September 1952:

. . .that within the areas of labor, veterans, interreligious activities, and legal and legislative services, primary responsibility be assigned to the Jewish Labor Committee, the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform branches of Judaism, and the American Jewish Congress, respectively. . . .

The local member agencies of the NCRAC vary extensively in character, in structure, in the scope of their resources, and in their respective views of what constitutes, for each, the problems of most pressing import. These factors affect the extent to which each of them participates in the various phases of program recommended for the year. Each local agency has a wide range of local problems

that require its attention throughout the year. While dealing with these as local circumstances require, all participate in those programs of national scope to which major priorities are assigned in the Plan, within the limits of their individual resources, and with regard to their local situations. The purpose of the Joint Program Plan is to provide guidance in local planning; its recommendations are for such applications as are appropriate and necessary, according to local determination.

Part II
Detailed Recommendations for Program

Recommendations of the Committee on Community Relations Aspects Of Developments In The Middle East

Julian Freeman, Indianapolis, Chairman

The Jews of the United States overwhelmingly feel a close affinity with the Jews of Israel, sharing with them a common religion and tradition. They are sympathetic with the aspirations of the people of Israel and have a warm concern for the welfare and permanence of the new State.

Through various instrumentalities which they have created, American Jews have given moral and financial support to Israel, have sought to interpret to their fellow Americans and to the government of the United States Israel's role and relationships in the Middle East and have striven to create a public awareness of the need for the maintenance of Israel as a free, democratic and independent nation.

The contest that is going on in the Middle East is part of the struggle between the free world and the communist bloc. The crucial character of that struggle underscores the greater need in the coming period to interpret to the general American community America's stake in its outcome. It is in the essential interest of the U. S. that Israel stand as a bulwark against communist influence and aggression in the Middle East. The advancement of democracy, and the permanent peaceful settlement of issues among Middle Eastern countries on the basis of justice and mutual respect, which are vital to our national interests, can be achieved only if Israel remains as a vital, independent state.

Among the constituent agencies of the NCRAC are some whose scope encompasses all or many of these purposes, as well as agencies whose functions are more specifically confined to domestic community relations. It is with the latter area that the NCRAC is primarily concerned in its joint planning and coordinating processes. In our analysis of the problems confronting our field as a result of developments affecting the Middle East, and in our projection of recommended programs, we have been guided by this consideration as to the scope of the NCRAC's essential concern. There are Jewish communal agencies with primary responsibility for dealing with matters directly affecting Israel. Within the NCRAC family of agencies, there are variations in structure and in relationships with other Jewish communal organizations.

Developments in the Middle East have many implications for the status of Jews in America; and these domestic community relations implications have grown in volume and in importance during the past year, with no indication that they will diminish in the immediately impending period.

Of special community relations significance are the following:

a. Under pressure from Arab states, the U. S. government acquiesces in various discriminations against U. S. citizens, viz., refusals by Arab governments to (a) issue entry or transit visas for travel in Arab countries to U. S. citizens of Jewish faith or origin holding U. S. passports, (b) admit into Arab countries members of the United States Armed Forces assigned to United States bases in such countries, if they are Jews; (c) issue entry permits to U.S. civilian personnel, who are Jews, to serve in diplomatic posts or to work on United States bases or installations in Arab countries.

b. Arab governments have imposed boycotts upon American businesses owned or managed by Jews or by persons of Jewish origin, or which conduct trade with Israel.

c. Arab governments support large-scale propaganda centers which disseminate anti-Semitic material in the U. S., designed to provoke divisiveness and religious hostility among Americans.

d. Features of the Arab propaganda campaign are: alarming evidences of a two-way exchange between the Arab apparatus and domestic anti-Semites; efforts to revive the old canards of a "world Jewish conspiracy" and a Jewish "bloc vote" motivated by special interest, rather than by concern for the general American welfare; utterances by officials and members of the Friends of the Middle East that have verged upon the anti-Semitic; efforts to give the term "Zionist" various derogatory connotations and to apply it to Jews as a tag-word of opprobrium, with some of the general and religious press unfortunately being taken in.

The potentialities for a dangerous resurgence of anti-Semitism, as a result, are serious. This consideration, and actual violations of civil liberties and civil rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, are special concerns of the community relations agencies.

Accordingly, we recommend for the 1956-57 Joint Program Plan period:

1. *A comprehensive educational program, addressed especially to the general community, designed to clarify understanding of the basic issues of U. S. citizenship involved in the Arab discriminations against U. S. citizens who are Jews, with a view to bringing about an end to the demeaning approval by our government of such discriminations. Such a campaign might result in public demands upon the President and the State Department*.*

2. *Efforts to have conventions of both political parties adopt platform planks pledging to strive for such action by the U. S. Government.**

3. *Representations to U. S. representatives to the United Nations, with a view to raising the issue of the Arab discriminations in that international body.*

4. *Special efforts to enlist the participation of non-Jewish organizations in relation to those aspects of the discriminations against U. S. citizens who are Jews to which they are closest, such as: (a) organizations interested in immigration and international travel on the issue of the denial of entry and transit visas; (b) veterans organizations and servicemen's organizations on the issue of discrimination against American GIs; (c) trade unions because of discrimination against American citizens in employment on American jobs in Arab lands; and (d) Chambers of Commerce, businessmens' associations and service clubs on the issue of the Arab boycott of American businesses.*

5. *An intensive campaign within the Jewish community on the issue of the Arab discrimination against American Jews through the use of speakers, printed materials, the Yiddish and English-Jewish press, Jewish hours on radio and TV, national, state, city and neighborhood conferences and other programs suited to particular communities.*

6. *Particular cooperation with churches and church leadership in countering Arab propaganda and in offering sound interpretation of the issues.*

7. *Effective counteraction of the disruptive activities of the American Council for Judaism, through exposure of its record of defamatory statements, and of the similarity of its propaganda to that of the Arab propaganda machine, the American Friends of the Middle East, and similar groups, and through publicization of statements of other organizations and rabbis condemning the Council.*

8. *Preparation and dissemination of appropiate materials to counteract Arab propaganda, especially the current gross misrepresentations of the issue of Arab refugees.*

9. *Development of programs on college campuses and in secondary schools to counteract the propaganda being disseminated by Arab students, in consultation with appropriate organizations which may be able to participate in the selection, training and placement of qualified Jewish and non-Jewish students and in the obtaining of outside speakers for appropriate occasions before student body associations such as fraternities, sororities, Newman Clubs, etc.*

In carrying out the foregoing programmatic objectives, we recommend:

a. Collection of information systematically, and whenever feasible the conduct of national and local surveys and studies to gauge the community relations implications of public opinion in connection with developments in the Middle East.

b. Continuing liaison, consultation and cooperation between the community relations agencies and other organizations interested in these problems.

c. Making known to communities the availability of the services of the NCRAC Committee on Community Relations Aspects of Developments in the Middle East on a continuing basis for advice and consultation on these problems.

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*Since the adoption of this report by the Plenum (June 1956), the following relevant events have taken place: (1) Adoption unanimously by the U.S. Senate of S. Res. 323, declaring that distinctions among American citizens on the basis of their religious affiliations are "inconsistent with our principles" and that the imposition of such distinctions by foreign governments is "incompatible with the relations that should exist between friendly nations"; (2) Adoption of the following plank in the platform of the Democratic Party: "We oppose, as contrary to American principles, the practice of any government which discriminates against American citizens on grounds of race or religion. We will not countenance any arrangement or treaty with any government which by its terms or in its practical application would sanction such practices." (3) Adoption of the following plank in the platform of the Republican Party: "We approve appropriate action to oppose the imposition by foreign governments of discrimination against U.S. citizens based on their religion or race."

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Recommendations of the Committee on Employment Discrimination

Louis Feinmark, New Haven, Chairman

The continued prosperity and relatively full employment of the past year have tended to further the illusion that discrimination in employment is not widespread and have obscured the need for activity in this area. Although there has been some increase in fact-gathering activities in accordance with previous recommendations, the lack of information about the practices of specific firms and industries as they affect Jews continues to represent the major obstacle to effective programming. The case-finding techniques which have been evolved in past years - techniques which are more properly the responsibility of Jewish than of public agencies - have proved sound, as have various programs of interpretation aimed at furthering understanding of the special characteristics of employment discrimination as it affects Jews. These should be continued and intensified. Specifically, we again (as last year), recommend:

1. *That fact-gathering programs under Jewish auspices be greatly expanded and so related to on-going activities as to permit the participation of all agencies in accordance with their respective resources and interests.*

2. *That emphasis in such programs be directed at obtaining information about the practices of specific firms or industries in accordance with the case-finding techniques set forth in the Report of the Conference on Jewish Employment Problems*. A selected number of national firms should be designated for concentrated and unified study on a nation-wide basis.*

3. *That all agencies cooperate in the clearance and reporting of complaints through the NCRAC by reporting fully on cases involving national firms.*

4. *That local conferences and other programs of interpretation designed to further understanding of the nature and scope of the problem of employment discrimination as it affects Jewish workers, both within the Jewish community and in the general community, be expanded.*

Legislation and Administration

As a direct result of the events of the past year the priority which FEPC has long enjoyed in the program of federal civil rights legislation does not appear to be warranted for the forthcoming year. While educational programs in support of enforceable federal FEP legislation should, of course, be continued, the slim prospects for enactment and the greater needs in other areas combine to require a lesser emphasis in such programs than in previous years.

On the other hand, the scheduled sessions of most state legislatures in 1957 justify an intensified effort to enact FEP laws in those few remaining northern industrial states, notably California, Illinois and Ohio, which do not yet have the benefit of such legislation. Moreover, the recent passage of an FEP ordinance in the city of Baltimore, the first such enactment south of the Mason-Dixon line, should facilitate the enactment of similar ordinances in other border cities in states where state laws are not yet practicable of realization.

5. *We therefore recommend continued support of FEP legislation at all levels of government with particular emphasis during the coming year on state legislation in northern industrial areas and on municipal ordinances in border state cities.*

FEP agencies, now in their second decade of operation, appear to be sufficiently firmly established to be able to exercise greater initiative in their administration than has generally been the practice to date. Moreover, although FEP agencies, as a result of our combined efforts, appear to be somewhat more concerned than hitherto with problems of discrimination on the basis of religion, this aspect of the problem continues to receive inadequate attention because of the heavy reliance of such agencies on formal complaints and because of the relative lack of understanding of the nature and subleties of discrimination against Jews. In order that greater benefits to the Jewish community may be derived from FEP laws in the states and cities and from Presidential orders at the federal level:

6. *We recommend*

   a. Efforts to amend FEP laws which do not permit self-initiated activity.

   b. Efforts to obtain greater use of self-initiated investigation by agencies having such authority, especially at the federal level by the Committee on Government Contracts and the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

   c. Efforts to impress upon fair employment agencies their responsibility, in the investigation of every case, for examining the overall policy of the respondent company, including the policy and practice with respect to Jews.

*Copies of the conference report are available on request.

d. Conferences between local Jewish community relations agencies and their respective FEP commissions in order to develop increased understanding of the nature and scope of employment discrimination against Jews and more effective techniques for dealing with this aspect of the problem. Similar efforts should be undertaken on the national level with those agencies of the federal government charged with responsibility for preventing discrimination in employment.

Acquiescence by the federal government in discrimination against American Jews by firms holding contracts for work in Arab territory and by agencies of the federal government operating in Arab countries must be opposed. Recommendations in this regard are offered by the Committee on Community Relations Aspects of Developments Affecting the Middle East.

Cooperation With Jewish Vocational Services

Notwithstanding the manifest values of the studies conducted during the past year by the Joint Committee on Employment Discrimination of the Jewish Occupational Council and the NCRAC, the differing functions of vocational service agencies and community relations agencies continue to militate against cooperative activity among JVS and community relations agencies.

7. *We recommend, as a means to advancing such cooperation, the following activities, which have been pursued with encouraging results during the past year:*

a. The establishment of local committees representative of JVS and CRC agencies and holding of conferences designed to further refine their respective roles and responsibilities in dealing with employment discrimination.

b. Continuation at regular intervals of the JVS applicant study as a guide to changing trends and developments.

c. The initiation of additional projects through the Joint Committee of the JOC and NCRAC.

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Recommendations of the Committee on Discrimination in Educational Institutions

Milton Goldstein, St. Louis, Chairman

The objective set out in the Joint Program Plan for 1955-56 – "to make the transition required by the Supreme Court decision as harmonious and as rapid as possible" – inevitably involves a wide range of considerations that go far beyond educational matters, per se. Events that have transpired since we adopted our last Joint Program Planning recommendations certainly have demonstrated that the objectives we set for ourselves then represent not only the priority task in the area of discrimination in educational institutions, but in community relations as a whole and, indeed, in the basic struggle for the advancement of the traditional American concepts of equality of opportunity.

The program recommendations adopted last year, in pursuance of the objective of an harmonious and rapid transition continue applicable and we renew them, viz.,

That Jewish community relations agencies give major priority to programs designed to make the transition required by the Supreme Court decision as harmonious and as rapid as possible.

For the effective furtherance of this recommendation, we urge:

1. *Undertaking an intensive program of interpretation within the Jewish community, including the preparation of appropriate materials in accordance with the special responsibilities of the agencies, in order to create greater awareness and understanding of the Jewish concern and stake in the desegregation issue;*

2. *Supporting and participating in representative citizens groups to facilitate integration in the public schools;*

3. *Supporting and participating in efforts, including court actions, to prevent circumvention of the Court's decision.**

The validity of the observation in last year's plan that "the extent and manifestations of public school segregation and the degree of public acceptance of the principle of integration varies from community to community; approaches and techniques must be varied accordingly" has been amply demonstrated. In the light of developments since that observation was recorded, the need for "increased clearance, joint planning and coordination on a national, regional, and local basis" which was recognized a year ago will be even greater in the coming year. We have seen some progress in pursuance of our recommendations looking toward "the establishment of machinery for common planning among interested national organizations" through the work of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the National Council of Churches; and we have seen also some progress toward the realization of our

*For a general discussion of recourse to law and legal process in pursuit of community relations objectives, see The Uses of Law for the Advancement of Community Relations, a report (1955) of the Special Committee on Reassessment. Copies available on request.

recommendation for "inter-consultation among Jewish communities facing comparable situations and problems" through the activities of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and many of its constituents.

We recommend that these efforts be intensified during the coming year.

The establishment of representative Jewish community relations councils is prerequisite to effective interconsultation among Jewish communities. Assistance in the organization of such councils therefore merits a continued priority, as do consultative services to Jewish communities regarding programs, materials and techniques.

Thus, we renew for 1956-57 the following recommendations:

That Jewish community relations agencies directly and through the Committee on Discrimination in Educational Institutions

4. *Stimulate a conference of interested national organizations toward the establishment of machinery for common planning and for a continuing exchange of information and experiences;*

5. *Through regional conferences and otherwise stimulate inter-consultation among Jewish communities facing comparable situations and problems;*

6. *Study and evaluate the role of Jewish community relations agencies in different situations and circumstances in order to develop guides for future action;*

7. *Establish a clearing house for information to Jewish communities regarding programs, materials, techniques and significant developments;*

8. *Provide consultative services to Jewish communities on all problems related to integration in the public schools.*

Fundamentally, progress toward implementation of the order of the United States Supreme Court rests upon respect for law, orderly process, and institutions of government. The flouting of the Supreme Court decision has introduced a new element into the situation, which calls for new approaches. It must be the responsibility of all agencies of government, at every level, to demand and obtain compliance with law. Accordingly, we recommend:

9. *Calling upon the President to assert in clear and unambiguous language that the law must be obeyed and that the lawful activities of individuals must not be interfered with.*

10. *Urging the President to call a conference looking toward agreement as to means of orderly implementation of the Supreme Court directive.*

11. *Support of federal legislation to protect individuals in their rights to freedom of the franchise, to freedom from personal molestation, and the right to resort to the courts for enforcement of constitutional guarantees.*

12. *Efforts to obtain incorporation in the platforms of the major political parties of pledges to support the full use of the powers of all branches of the federal government to assure implementation of the Supreme Court rulings.*

13. *Efforts to assure equal adminstration of benefits, consistent with the federal government's declared non-discriminatory policy, by such agencies as the Justice Department, the Farm Homes Administration, the Veterans Administration, etc.*

We recommend also:

14. *That all member agencies cooperate with others in efforts toward:*

a. Relief and relocation of individuals who are the victims of the many forms of economic pressure and persecution being applied in various parts of the South; and

b. The encouragement of Negroes to vote.

The need for interpretation of the issues raised by the desegregation controversy has grown more acute, particularly in view of the developing campaign to discredit the Supreme Court. This now has been joined in by various reactionary groups - nationalist elements, states-righters and others - each seeking to undermine the prestige of the Court for its own ends, but making common cause with the others. The rulings of the Court in the school desegregation cases, which were hailed by impartial observers at the time of their promulgation as models of moderation, have since been pictured by the segregationists as dangerously radical. The profundity of the stake that the Jewish community has in the protection of the integrity of the judicial process appears not to be fully understood; and in the general community, as well, there is lacking a full appreciation that what is now involved in the struggle in the South is not only the question of integrated public schools, but respect for the authority of law and legal process.

Accordingly, we recommend:

15. *That interpretive materials, differentiated for use in the Jewish community, and in various population groupings in the general community, be prepared and disseminated; or, alternatively, if it prove feasible, that such preparation and dissemination by other agencies be stimulated.*

Higher Education

The increased pressures for admission into institutions of higher education, noted in last year's Joint Program Plan, have continued and will continue, reflecting the rise in the birth rate since 1940. We accordingly recommend continuance of programs recommended last year, including:

16. *The gathering of information that will throw light on the extent of discrimination against Jews in colleges and professional schools and appointments to faculty and administrative positions.*

17. *Renewal or intensification of efforts to secure enactment of state fair educational practices laws. (In states where fair employment practices legislation has been enacted, resources heretofore applied in that area may now be transferred to this effort.)*

18. *Continuance of activities to "expand existing facilities and to establish new institutions of higher education under public auspices."*

Colleges, universities, and professional schools are members of associations which give them accreditation. Without such accreditation, institutions are without prestige or standing.

19. *We recommend that programs be undertaken with accrediting agencies, looking toward the establishment of criteria what would deny accreditation to institutions that do not maintain a non-discriminatory policy in admission of students.*

20. *We recommend, also, that programs be undertaken with the American Association of University Professors, looking toward the adoption of standards by that association, on the basis of which institutions that practice racial or religious discrimination in faculty appointments and promotions would be subject to censure.*

The appointment by the President of a Commission on Education Beyond High School suggests the likelihood of a White House conference on higher education.

21. *We recommend vigorous support by the Jewish community relations agencies for such a conference, which should include adequate Jewish representation and which should consider issues affecting equal educational opportunities, among others.*

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Recommendations of the Committee on Discrimination in Housing

Lewis H. Weinstein, Boston, Chairman

Continuing and accelerated population movements during the past year have precipitated intensified problems and given rise to greater efforts to make housing available to all. The increased movement of Negroes from the South into northern industrial areas as a result of economic and other pressures growing out of the desegregation issue has further accentuated housing shortages in Negro neighborhoods in norther cities. Northern Negroes, having grown increasingly aware of the effects of segregated housing in setting the pattern for segregation in schools, recreation and other facilities, have sought with greater militancy to break down the barriers that exclude them from equal access to dwellings.

The continued flight of middle-class white families to the suburbs, including substantial numbers of Jewish families, coupled with the large migration of non-white families into urban areas, poses problems of sudden growth in the suburbs, social and economic disorganization in the city and increased segregation in both city and suburbs, with broad impact upon the various agencies and institutions of the Jewish community.

We recommend:

1. *Intensification of the ongoing educational campaign within the Jewish community on the subject of discrimination in housing.*

2. *Cultivation of cooperative relationships and programs, through conferences and otherwise, between Jewish community relations agencies and other agencies and institutions of the Jewish community around this issue.*

3. *Special attention to housing problems and their concomitants in changing neighborhoods and in suburban areas. In this connection, we urge:*

a. Widespread dissemination of the Guide to Changing Neighborhoods* and general application of the techniques and procedures recommended therein.

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*Guide to Changing Neighborhoods, (88 pages, price 50¢), issued in accordance with the 1955-56 Joint Program Plan.

4. *Efforts to initiate various community-wide movements for fair housing practices, taking advantage of the marked increase in recent years in understanding of the influence exerted by discriminatory housing policies; e.g., adoption and application of codes of fair housing practices.*

5. *Augmented efforts, in view of the fact that most state legislatures will be in session during 1957, to obtain legislative action against discriminatory housing practices, e.g.*

   a. Efforts to prohibit discrimination in public or publicly-assisted housing through legislation at federal, state and local levels;

   b. Efforts to extend existing bans against discrimination in housing, to housing built or sold with governmentally insured mortgages;

   c. Efforts to expand the jurisdiction of FEP or civil rights commissions, either by statutory amendment or by administrative interpretation so as to include real estate agents under public accommodations statutes.

6. *Constant alertness to the working out of urban redevelopment, renewal and rehabilitation programs, to guard against their use for the destruction of existing minority housing, or for the creation of new segregated housing.*

7. *The establishment within local Jewish community relations agencies of special bodies and procedures for dealing with housing discrimination and other aspects of the housing problem.*

8. *Continuance of consultative services by NCRAC member agencies to Jewish communities on all aspects of housing equality. To the end that this may be maximally effective, we urge continual clearance and consultation on all such matters through our Committee on Discrimination in Housing.*

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Recommendations of the Committee on Civil Liberties and Defamation

Louis J. Cohen, Essex County, Chairman

The civil liberties "climate" in the nation has continued the improvement which had its earliest concrete manifestation in the Senate's censure of Senator McCarthy. Vigilantism and public readiness to see subversion in nearly every act of nonconformity or dissent have subsided in some degree and the courts have begun to redress the incursions upon individual liberties introduced during the McCarthy era, imposing limitations, among other things, on the scope and authority of legislative investigating committees.

However, the federal security program, even while under examination by a statutory commission, is still intact; the extension of various security procedures to employees of private firms with government contracts provides added opportunities for abuse; and in many places the zealous persecution of nonconformity and nonconformists continues apace. In particular, there has been a spate of self-appointed censors of the public morality. These have sought the suppression of printed matter and other communications, all too frequently with the endorsement and even active support of public authorities.

Suppression of basic rights, sometimes with the active connivance of public officials, has become almost commonplace in some parts of the South since the desegregation rulings. The fundamental right of petition has been denied, as have the ballot, the right to free expression and other constitutional liberties.

Academic freedom has been widely violated in the case of members of faculties of southern educational institutions who have expressed independent views regarding segregation.

The infringement of basic constitutional liberties is of concern to all Americans, regardless of their views on various controversial issues. Accordingly, it should be possible to enlist many segments of the community in movements to preserve the right of petition and related freedoms, irrespective of their positions on desegregation.

It is our judgment that Jewish community relations agencies, in general, should play a supportive role in respect to civil liberties, cooperating with other agencies under the aegis of organizations whose primary concerns are in this area. As a basis for further refining this judgment and undertaking the formulation of more precise guiding principles, it would be extremely helpful to have systematic information about the positions and activities in this regard in the various member communities.

Greater attention than heretofore should be given to activities, both public, and private, to exercise censorship or suppression of materials in the various media of communication. There is continuing and, perhaps, increased need for a comprehensive statement of the joint position of the constituent agencies of the NCRAC on various aspects of the problem of censorship in the United States today.

In the light of these circumstances, trends, and observations, we recommend:

1. *That a statement of the views of the constituent agencies of the NCRAC be prepared on the matters relevant to the investigation being conducted by a Congressional commission under authority of Senate Joint Resolution 21* 84th Congress, and that this statement be submitted to the commission.*

2. *Compilation of systematic reports of the positions and activities of various member community agencies of the NCRAC in regard to civil liberties.*

3. *Formulation of a statement of joint position on varied phases of the issue of censorship.*

4. *Continued alertness to attempts at censorship, suppression, intimidation of authors, publishers and sellers.*

5. *Full cooperation with civil liberties agencies in efforts to organize citizens committees for these ends, comprising representation from every walk of life, and in related activities.*

6. *Efforts to persuade the American Association of University Professors to censure institutions guilty of such violations.*

Communism

There is much evidence that the Soviet line of spurious amiability has tended to reduce suspicion of Soviet intentions and that the infiltration of legitimate movements and organizations by Communists and Communist sympathizers is thereby facilitated. New tactics of infiltration, more subtle than in the past, have been employed by the Communists; and this makes the detection of their activities more difficult than ever.

Jewish community relations councils are in need of a continuing flow of authoritative information about shifts in the Communist line and innovations in Communist tactics, in order that they may exercise the alertness necessary to maintain the integrity of reputable organizations and movements. Accordingly, we recommend:

7. *Increased alertness to Communist attempts to infiltrate organizations and movements on behalf of civil rights and civil liberties.*

8. *That periodic reports of changes in Communist lines and tactics be prepared by those national member agencies which have authoritative information, and that these reports be disseminated to the communities.*

Violence, Vandalism and Defamation

For some years, it has been possible for us to appraise overt anti-Semitism as continuing at a low ebb. This appraisal appears to be justified for the coming year, as well. At the same time, there are disturbing, if not alarming evidences of anti-Semitism on potentially dangerous levels: (a) not only has anti-Semitic Arab propaganda made inroads, but Arab discrimination against Jews and Jewish-owned enterprises have gained the tacit acceptance, if not the endorsement, of our federal government: (b) the pro-segregationist White Citizens Councils in the deep South have, in a number of instances, incorporated anti-Semitic materials and content into their programs.

The community relations aspects of developments affecting Israel and the anti-Semitic activities of the White Citizens Councils are dealt with elsewhere in this plan.

For dealing with anti-Semitic violence, vandalism and defamation, we urge adaptation of all the recommendations contained in the report of the NCRAC Special Committee on Reassessment*. Specifically we recommend, as in our recommendations for 1955-56, that:

9. *In each community, machinery be maintained for the prompt investigation of incidents of violence, vandalism or defamation against Jewish persons or property, so that the nature and significance of the incident may be properly appraised and appropriate action taken where indicated.*

10. *Since juvenile delinquency frequently manifests itself in violence, which may take anti-Semitic forms, Jewish community relations organizations should participate in community-wide efforts to deal with this social problem.*

11. *Close working relationships be established and cultivated with police and other law enforcement authorities, for the speedy and understanding apprehension and appropriate handling of persons guilty of unlawful anti-Semitic acts.*

12. *Continued alertness be maintained to the various disguises in which anti-Semitic agitators masquerade, and to the dangers inherent in crackpot or malicious assaults on internationalism, progressive education, public health measures, etc.*

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*The commission is pursuing an investigation of the federal security program.

Overt forms of Anti-Semitism: Violence, Vandalism and Defamation. 1954. Copies available on request.

Finally, we recommend that communities keep each other and the national agencies informed regarding developments by channeling information and inquiries through the NCRAC and consulting on problems as they arise through the same channels.

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*Recommendations of the Committee on Interreligious Relationships**

Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath,
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Chairman

Although the situation with respect to interreligious relationships in 1956-57 probably will not differ markedly from that on which the program plan for 1955-56 was based, some change in trends require particular consideration in formulating plans for the forthcoming period.

Interreligious tensions continue, but they center on different issues, in some cases. For example, two years ago the issue of McCarthyism produced hostile feelings among religious groups; this issue has lost most of its urgency. At the same time, the deepening crisis over Israel and differences over religion in the public schools appear to have sharpened interreligious conflict.

Just as there are issues which divide the faith groups, there are other issues in which we share important social objectives and confront similar problems. The outstanding such issue is that of desegregation, which undoubtedly has increased markedly in intensity during the past year. Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious organizations have all taken positions of principle. All are seeking to implement these positions, with varying degrees of success and of resistance. There is a serious need for a framework of relationships within which the three religious groups may pool experiences, exchange ideas, concert strategy; within which rabbis and Jewish laymen can participate not alone but together with representative Christian leadership, including clergymen. Some exploration has already taken place in regard to the holding of a conference in the South to be attended by Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergymen -- and perhaps laymen as well -- to chart ways of cooperating on the segregation issue. Similarly, on the national level, beginning steps have been taken to coordinate the work of all national organizations in regard to southern Negroes and in regard to developing a broad-based strategy to carry forward the educational campaign for desegregation.

We recommend:

In the Area of Interreligious Activities

1. *Continued initiation and encouragement of interfaith social action for specific objectives - equality of opportunity in employment, education, housing and immigration; the preservation of civil liberties, and others set forth in this Joint Program Plan.*

   a. In this regard, we recommend closer and more continuous communication between the Jewish religious bodies and major Christian bodies, with particular emphasis on the responsibilities of all religious groups in regard to desegregation. In this connection, religious groups should take the initiative in creating machinery, perhaps through a conference of leaders of all religious groups, for adequate communication, planning, and followup on this issue, in the South and throughout the country.

2. *Intensified work with Christian leadership to counter the pro-Arab, anti-Israel propaganda, so much of which is aimed at the Christian clergy and Christian church bodies.*

3. *Continued and augmented efforts toward the deeper and more general appreciation of the traditions and values of Judaism among both Jews and non-Jews. Jewish community relations workers, themselves, should be thoroughly grounded in Jewish tradition.*

   a. As a means to realization of this recommendation, we recommend an institute, at which Jewish community relations workers might concentrate, in an atmosphere conductive to study, on the basis in Jewish law and tradition for the concern with certain social issues.

4. *Compilation and dissemination of news of developments among religious groups, affecting Jewish community relations interests and concerns, and publication of an annual review and appraisal of interreligious relationships.*

5. *Intensified efforts to create and increase the working effectiveness of social action bodies and programs, through*

   a. Continued guidance and assistance by NCRAC member agencies, national and local, to individual congregations, men's clubs and sisterhoods of the Jewish religious bodies, to the end that every congregation will have a social action committee or similar machinery through which the religious organizations can participate in local community relations activities. In keeping

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*For a broad-gauged review and analysis of the bases of interreligious conflicts and the programs best calculated to promote interreligious good will and cooperation, see Community Relations Values of Interreligious Activities, a report (June, 1953) of the Special Committee on Reassessment. Copies available on request.

with the NCRAC statement on national-local relationships, the local activities of congregations, men's clubs and sisterhoods should be carried out in cooperation with central community relations councils or committees where they exist.

b. Similar local and regional conferences in cooperation with Jewish community relations organizations in the respective communities or regions.

c. Continuation of sessions on community relations or social action at national, regional or local conventions and gatherings sponsored by the religious bodies for their respective constituencies.

d. Continuance of steps to further instruction in the nature and scope of community relations work in the training programs of rabbis, Jewish educators and others.

In the Area of Church-State Relationships

There are a number of current controversies, some being litigated, regarding the role of the state in exercising jurisdiction over the religious upbringing of children given in adoption, in assigning probation officers by religious affiliation, in aiding sectarian child care agencies, and regarding other church-state issues in the child welfare field. We recommend

6. *Holding of a national conference looking toward the formulation of a joint statement of position on church, state and child welfare.*

7. *Continuation and intensification of educational efforts, particularly within the Jewish community, on church-state problems and their implications for religious liberty and democracy, such as:*

a. The preparation and publication of needed and relevant materials.

b. The holding of state, regional, local and neighborhood conferences on the general subjects of the role of the public schools in dealing with religion, other church-state problems and specific issues such as the teaching of "moral and spiritual" values or teaching about religion in the public schools, religious and joint religious holiday observances; released time practices, Bible reading, Bible distribution, and related topics.*

c. The introduction into the training programs of rabbis, teachers in public schools and Jewish schools, and into the curricula of college courses, where appropriate, of material bearing on church-state issues.

8. *The holding of state, regional, local and neighborhood meetings with Christian religious leaders.*

9. *Continuing study, through conferences and otherwise, of relationships between intercultural education and the role of the public schools in dealing with religion; and of state laws, regulations of state departments of education and of local boards of education, and the practices of governmental agencies in respect to freedom of religion and church-state matters such as absences of pupils or teachers for religious reasons and salary payments for school personnel absent on religious holidays.*

10. *Preparation and publication of a handbook of information and advice to guide Jewish parents in instructing or counseling their children regarding participation or non-participation in various religiously-oriented public school activities.*

11. *Maintenance of an inventory of local developments, problems, programs and activities relevant to the preservation of church-state separation; and the publication of memoranda and bulletins to the communities regarding them.*

The successful carrying forward of any of these recommendations require the active participation in local community relations councils of the lay leadership of synagogues and temples. The building of such participation should be regarded as a primary responsibility of both synagogues and community relations agencies.

Communities are urged to consult with the Joint Advisory Committee on all problems involving religion and the public schools and other church-state issues; to utilize the services and facilities of the Joint Advisory Committee on Religion and Public Education of the Synagogue Council of America and NCRAC, which include service by qualified consultants; and to keep the Joint Advisory Committee informed of all local developments, problems, programs and activities within the purview of the Joint Advisory Committee.

In accordance with the NCRAC resolution on joint program planning, special responsibility for initiative and leadership in putting these recommendations into effect rests with the religious bodies of Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Judaism jointly. Other member agencies should seek guidance in matters affecting interreligious relationships from these bodies and from the Committee on Interreligious Activities and Church-State Matters.

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*Religion and the Public School - a compilation of statements of position adopted over a period of 10 years jointly by the Synagogue Council of America and the NCRAC. Copies available on request.

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Recommendations of the Committee on Immigration

Albert E. Arent, Washington, Chairman

Notwithstanding an eloquent Presidential message calling for revision of the immigration statutes, the 84th Congress adjourned without taking any action.

Nevertheless, there are reasons to believe that the long-range prospects for liberalization of immigration policy may have been improved. The Presidential statement, which, for the first time, contained a direct condemnation of the national origins quota system, and testimony to the same effect by many religious, labor and civic leaders during the year may be expected to have a salutary influence both upon public opinion and the actions of future Congresses, and to exert a cumulative long-run effect.

Great promise is held out by the National Committee on Immigration and Citizenship, Inc. which launched its public program during the past year, by the American Immigration Conference and by the many local inter-sectarian committees that have been active in various communities. These are discernible results of the unremitting efforts expended by the Jewish community relations agencies and others in this area in former years. They afford a continuing basis for confidence that continued efforts will in time produce tangible achievements.

We recommend:

1. *Fullest cooperation with the National Committee on Immigration and Citizenship and with the American Immigration Conference.*

2. *Continued participation in local intersectarian committees on immigration, putting particular emphasis on efforts to stimulate greater participation from among ethnic and nationality groups.*

3. *Continuance of other phases of the educational and interpretive program, featuring support of projects designed to further public appreciation of the contributions of immigrants to American democracy. E.g.,*

a. The proposal to establish an American Immigration museum at the base of the Statue of Liberty.

b. Special programs regarding immigrants as parts of observance of Citizenship and Naturalization Day.

c. Studies of the experiences of recent immigrants, their adjustment, achievements, status, and their role in community life.

4. *Continued cooperation with the United HIAS Service for a humane and liberal administration of existing law and to guard against abuses of administrative authority and the misuse of such authority in deportation, naturalization or exclusion cases and in the admission of unrepentant Nazis and Fascists.*

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Recommendations of the Committee on Community Consultation

Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, Chairman

Events of the past year have underlined the need for continuing and augmented consultative services to the communities. In a number of communities, problems of clearance and of national-local coordination have arisen, involving national agencies that are not members of the NCRAC. These incidents have given emphasis to the need for wider dissemination and interpretation of the principles of sound national-local relationships to which we all subscribe.*

The pervasive nature of community relations, and their integral relationship to all phases of organized communal enterprises, is coming to be increasingly recognized. Interpretation of this relationship to central community organizations grows continually in importance.

1. *Accordingly, we recommend that NCRAC member agencies make every effort to create opportunities for such interpretation in the course of regional conferences and other meetings of federations and welfare funds.*

Increased needs for consultative services, already evident last year, prompted our committee to recommend and the Plenum to resolve that a field representative be added to the staff of the NCRAC. Our experience continues to bear out the validity of this recommendation. Indeed, such a field representative could be fully occupied in helping southern communities to organize their resources for dealing with current problems. Because of the stringent financial situation, the recommendation has not as yet been implemented.

2. *We urgently recommend that means be found, in this year, to implement the recommendation for addition of a field representative to the staff.*

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*The constituent organizations of the NCRAC, both national and local, have subscribed unanimously to a statement on national-local relationships, copies of which are available on request.

We recommend further that:

3. *The member agencies, directly and through the NCRAC continue to assist local Jewish communities in organizing their resources for the most effective community relations work.*

a. The NCRAC manual, How to Organize for Jewish Community Relations,* has demonstrated its usefulness. Its use should be stimulated by all agencies.

b. In particular, member agencies should help communities by interpreting community relations objectives and methods to executives and leaders of local Jewish agencies, Jewish educators, rabbis and local community leadership generally, and in enlisting the cooperation of these in Jewish community relations endeavors. In small communities, particularly, where resources do not permit the establishment of a continuing functioning community relations council, such community leadership has the full responsibility for dealing with local community relations problems. The participation of this leadership group is equally important where population and resources do permit the establishment of an organized community relations council, because of the community relations implications of all their activities.

c. Special attention should be given to the organizational problems created by the movement of Jews from the cities to the suburbs. The Jewish groups in such suburban areas particularly are urged to avail themselves of the advice and assistance available through the national and local member agencies of the NCRAC and the NCRAC Committee on Community Consultation. Until suburban Jewish communities find it feasible and practicable to organize for community relations purposes, it should be regarded as a function of the community relations agencies in the metropolitan centers to operate (where they do not already do so) as metropolitan agencies, encompassing the suburbs.

d. Interpretation should be continued to all Jewish communities on the role of the member agencies and of the NCRAC as sources of guidance, counsel and assistance for organizational and other community relations matters.

4. *In accordance with resolutions of the NCRAC Plenary Session, assistance should be given, upon request, by the NCRAC and its member agencies to communities and regions which are organized for community relations work in order that such communities and regions may qualify for membership in the NCRAC.*

*Copies available on request.

5. *Regional conferences of lay and professional people should be held to discuss community relations problems. Such conferences could well address themselves, among other things, to consideration of recommendations for subsequent annual joint program plans.*

6. *Pre-service and in-service training programs for Jewish community relations workers should be developed.*

It is suggested that this recommendation be carried out through the Committee on Community Consultation as a means of advancing the professionalization of the Jewish community relations field and of enhancing the value of professional Jewish community relations workers to their lay boards of directors and to their agencies.

7. *The NCRAC should continue to issue informational bulletins regarding local organizational developments in the community relations field with special emphasis on the process of coordination and joint programming.*

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Recommendations of the Committee on Intercultural Education

Maurice B. Fagan, Philadelphia, Chairman

The two great social forces which in the coming year will most deeply affect the directions to be taken by intercultural education programs are those working for racial integration in the public schools and those that continue to accelerate the trend toward suburbia. The exodus of families from the central cities has affected principally white families in middle income groups; among these, Jewish families are heavily represented. Among the results of this, and the contributing factor of segregated neighborhoods, have been an increasing number of schools within the central cities, that are attended exclusively or preponderantly by children of one racial or ethnic group. The suburban communities, at the same time, tend to be exclusively white, frequently homogeneous in a remarkable degree in respect to religion or other factors.

These circumstances militate against successful integration in the public schools, whether it be racial or religious integration, by reducing opportunities for children of differing races or religious to mingle and to learn to live comfortably with each other. In the North, as well as in the South, the achievement of desegregation is to be regarded as only the first step in a genuine process of integration. The bringing together of children in physical proximity in the schoolroom does not, in and of itself, assure integration. A further and much more difficult task remains: that of creating conditions that will bring about

attitudes of free mutual acceptance among children of various groups, in an atmosphere in which racial, religious and other distinctions are taken as a matter of course.

The recommendations for program that we formulated last year have in varying measures been realized.

a. Efforts continue to develop effective clearance machinery through the Center for Human Relations Studies of New York University.

b. A conference was successfully held, as a consequence of which a process of discussion is to be initiated in the constituent organizations of both the NCRAC and the Synagogue Council of America, looking toward the possible formulation and adoption of a statement of guiding principles concerning the relationships between intercultural education and the maintenance of strict separation between church and state.

c. The White House Conference on Education approved federal aid to education, limited to public schools, which accords with our position; and called for the creation of Councils for the Public Schools.

Against this background, we recommend for primary emphasis in intercultural education programs during 1956-57:

1. *Continued full support, in all parts of the country, to measures designed to help bring about complete integration and desegration in the schools, speedily and with as little community disturbance as possible.*

2. *Special efforts to contribute toward mutual acceptance and amicable relationships among teaching personnel and pupils in newly desegregated schools.*

3. *Major attention to the implications of the movement of Jewish populations to suburban areas, e.g., study of the implications of the movements of Jewish population to suburban areas for community relations work with the schools, such as the need to establish contact with new school districts and with state departments of education, statewide teacher and parent associations, etc.*

4. *Continued efforts directed towards evaluation and a clearer understanding of intercultural education and the role of Jewish community relations agencies in relation to it.*

a. Continued cooperation and support of the process initiated by the NCRAC Committee on Intercultural Education and the New York University Center for Human Relations Studies;

b. Cooperation with professional education associations in advancing intercultural education studies and programs;

c. Initiative by Jewish community relations agencies locally in bringing about regional or state conferences of educators and intergroup relations officials with a view to working cooperatively with the New York University group. In this connection, local Jewish community relations agencies should consult with the Intercultural Education Committee of the NCRAC.

d. Revision and publication of the unpublished NCRAC survey of intercultural education activities;

e. Steps looking toward formulation of a statement of guiding principles concerning the relationships between intercultural education and the maintenance of strict separation between church and state.

f. Active support of the extension of intercultural education programming to include pre-service and in-service training of teachers in intercultural education concepts and procedures.

In view of the unprecedented threat to the very continued existence of the public school system in six southern states where its abolition has been projected, we most urgently recommend:

5. *Continuation of activities nationally and locally, to counteract and where possible to forestall unwarranted, destructive attacks against the public schools through active participation in citizens committees for the schools and by stimulating the establishment of such committees where they do not now exist.*

6. *An intensification of programs designed to produce better qualified teachers and to interpret intercultural education purposes and programs to parents.*

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Recommendations of the Committee on Programs with Labor Organizations

Charles Zimmerman, Jewish Labor Committee, Chairman

Several developments of momentous consequence, both to the labor movement and to the field of community relations, occurred in organized labor circles since the adoption of our last joint program plan:

a. Unification of the AFL and CIO became an accomplished fact.

b. In the unity convention of 1955, the first convention where the two great labor movements actually met as a merged organization, civil rights constituted a primary issue, being featured in every major address. This is noteworthy, for while civil rights always have been a major concern of the labor movement, hitherto they have been given secondary place to issues of organization.

c. The firmness and forthrightness of the stand of the labor movement on the issue of desegregation has presented it with an unanticipated problem in the form of a wave of dissatisfaction amounting almost to disaffection among the quarter million members of labor unions in the South. While the retention of the southern membership, of course, is a problem for the labor organizations, the basis for the disaffection poses problems that are peculiarly within the domain of community relations agencies.

d. Organized labor has become progressively concerned with civil liberties issues, hitherto largely outside the scope of their involvement, as security regulations have been extended to the employees of private firms with government contracts and as evidence has accumulated that some employers have misused the security procedures for the purpose of eliminating employees whom they regard, for private reasons unrelated to national security, as undesirable.

e. After a period of indecision and hesitation, responsible labor leadership has taken a firm stand in support of the maintenance of Israel's security.

f. Departing from long-range opposition to liberal immigration policies, the labor movement has endorsed abolition of the national origins quota system and other liberalizing changes in the immigration law.

g. Perhaps most important from the standpoint of Jewish community relations agencies is the fact that organized labor now has a centralized structure for dealing with civil rights and related matters.

In terms of program, the recommendations set forth in the Joint Program Plan for 1955-56 remain entirely applicable, and we renew all those recommendations, with such special emphasis during 1956-57 as noted below:

1. *Nationally and locally, the ongoing community relations program with the trade union movement should be expanded. Obtaining labor support and cooperation for community relations objectives as outlined in this Joint Program Plan should be regarded as an essential part of the program for work with labor organizations in 1956-57. To this end, there should be:*

a. Encouragement of integration of community relations into workers education programs, including labor conferences; and leadership training in community relations.

b. Cooperation on an ongoing basis with appropriate union departments, such as civil rights, education, political action and organizational departments.

c. In view of the participation of labor representatives as official members of governmental commissions and other bodies in such areas as discrimination in employment and housing, special efforts to obtain support by these representatives of the objectives of the Jewish community relations agencies in the administration of their respective agencies.

d. Participation in union conventions and similar trade union gatherings.

e. Publication of trade-union oriented printed and audio-visual material, such as "Labor Reports".

f. Increased interpretation to labor organizations of the resources and facilities of the Jewish community relations agencies, so that more union locals and union educational departments may make use of them.

2. *The combatting of discrimination in employment should be intensified through the resources of the labor movement.*

a. There should be unremitting cooperation with the labor movement at every level, with a view to developing the Civil Rights Committee of the AFL-CIO and the Civil Rights Departments of individual unions into genuine, effective functioning agencies of the labor movement.

b. There should be cooperation in the investigation and adjudication of complaints against unions.

c. The Jewish Labor Committee and local community relations organizations should continue their efforts to ascertain what information may be available through labor unions on the subject of employment discrimination against Jews.

3. *The fullest cooperation should be extended to labor unions in their efforts to counteract and defeat the tactics of the White Citizens Councils, both as they relate to the pro-segregationist propaganda of the Councils and as they relate to the threat posed by the Councils to the labor movement itself.*

4. *Close cooperation should continue with labor unions on pertinent civil liberties issues, especially those*

arising from the federal loyalty-security program.

5. *Cooperation should be maintained on an ongoing basis with Labor Committees for Human Rights where they exist and, to the extent that resources permit, such committees should be established in other localities.*

In keeping with the NCRAC resolution on joint program planning, it is the special responsibility of the Jewish Labor Committee to give initiative and leadership in developing the foregoing recommended activites; to suggest additional programs as the need arises; to serve as the channel for and to give guidance and counsel to national and local Jewish community relations agencies, on all labor matters.

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Recommendations of the Committee on Programs with Veterans Organizations

Henry Albert, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., Chairman

Of all the issues in respect to which the positions and activities of veterans organizations can be expected to play a significant role in the coming year, none is more important from the standpoint of Jewish community relations than the issues revolving around the crisis in the Middle East. The significance of the veterans organizations in this area was already recognized last year, when this committee formulated recommendations for 1955-56. At that time, we urged that "anti-Jewish propaganda by Arab or other spokesmen should be countered and the community relations aspects of developments in the Middle East should be interpreted through veterans channels. Such interpretation should be offered in terms of the security of the Middle East and should stress the importance of a strong, secure Israel as the greatest assurance of the free nations against Communist influence and possible aggresion in the Middle East." There is much evidence that vigorous implementation of this recommendation during the past several months was in large part responsible for the strong reaction of veterans organizations to the shipment of Soviet arms to Egypt.

It is worthy of note that during the period in which the Ladies Auxiliary of the Jewish War Veterans occupied the chairmanship of the Women's Forum on National Security, a significant shift was effected in the policies of the Forum on civil liberties issues.

We believe that the steps whereby these recommendations may be implemented in work with veterans, and the channels through which they may best be pursued, are well set forth in the recommendations for 1955-56, which we renew.

For 1956-57, we recommend:

1. *That, in working with the veterans organizations, first and major emphasis be put upon a continuance and intensification of efforts to interpret the crisis in the Middle East in terms of the essential interests of the United States in that area and the mounting dangers of encroachments of Soviet influence.*

2. *Continued efforts to enlist the support of veterans organizations for this and other community relations objectives, including:*

   a. Strengthening of existing local allied veterans councils, and organization of such councils where they do not exist.

   b. Intensification of work with Americanism and other appropriate committees of such councils, which offer the most feasible channels for developing meaningful continuing programs in community relations.

   c. Intensified efforts by national and local Jewish community relations agencies to educate Jewish veterans regarding community relations objectives and to induce them to take an active part in various non-sectarian veterans organizations, so that they may bring a positive community relations orientation to bear upon issues of concern to the Jewish community.

   d. Encouragement by the Jewish community relations agencies of the strengthening and formation of local councils of women's auxiliaries.

3. *Special efforts should be made to secure the support of veterans groups in connection with the education program in local communities to eliminate the offensive national origins quota system and otherwise to bring about improvements in American immigration policy and the McCarran-Walter immigration law and its administration.*

4. *There should be continued encouragement of veterans organizations to provide their respective memberships with reliable information regarding the activities of anti-Semitic organizations and rabble-rousers. Expanding activities of unrepentant Nazis make it increasingly important to keep before the American public the Nazi plunder, pillage and massacre in Europe of six million Jews in World War II. Veterans organizations are particularly sensitive to the un-American nature of Nazism and may be counted upon to take appropriate action in all matters involving entry into the U.S., for various purposes of persons still identified with Nazism. Therefore, we recommend that, in a manner consistent with the basic position of Jewish*

community relations organizations regarding civil liberties, the attention of veterans groups be called to all cases which call for action involving such former Nazis.

5. *Discussions with veterans organizations leadership, already initiated by the Jewish War Veterans, should be continued, looking toward the holding of public institutes on the subject of combatting Communism by means of programs and activities to strengthen traditional American concepts of democracy and freedom.*

6. *There should be close cooperation with veterans organizations both nationally and locally, and especially within existing allied veterans councils, in all the programs of the veterans groups to safeguard civil liberties, in the operation of Federal Security Program established under Executive Order 10450, and in all other regards.*

7. *Through overtures to appropriate federal offices, discrimination in the Armed Forces should be opposed and program developed through which a positive approach to human relations may be incorporated into the Information and Education orientation program of these services.*

8. *Publication by the Jewish War Veterans of analyses of trends and developments in veterans circles, including analyses of veterans publications, resolutions adopted, etc.*

9. *The establishment of veterans subcommittees in local Jewish community relations organizations, where it is deemed necessary to have such special mechanism for work with veterans organizations.*

The breakdown of law and order in some parts of the South, in consequence of the intransigent stand of pro-segregationist elements, is dealt with elsewhere in these recommendations. Veterans organizations may take no position on segregation, per se, but can be expected to stand firmly for law and order.

Therefore we recommend:

10. *Special efforts to enlist veterans organizations in campaigns in behalf of compliance with law and regard for legal process.*

Consistent with the provisions of the Plenary Session resolution on joint program planning, it is the special responsibility of the Jewish War Veterans to take initiative and leadership in developing the foregoing programs and introducing further plans and to afford guidance and counsel in veterans matters to the communities and the other national agencies.

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Recommendations of the Committee on Mass Media

Julian A. Kiser, Indianapolis, Chairman

The conclusions and recommendations formulated by the Special Committee on Reassessment* at its conference of January 1956 on the uses of the mass media of communication for community relations purposes is a systematic, carefully considered and extremely useful guide to the utilization of all the mass media in the many varied aspects of community relations programming. It is highly recommended, as such, to all agencies.

Regarding activities particularly worthy of emphasis in the mass media field during the year 1956-57, we feel that the recommendations in the last Joint Program Plan continue applicable. Accordingly,

1. *We again express our satisfaction with the motion picture project, with its achievements, and with its direction; and we recommend that it continue to receive the full support of all the participating agencies. Similarly, we recommend continued support and strengthening of the national motion picture committee.*

The increasing use of motion picture film for television broadcasting makes it increasingly urgent that the Motion Picture Project be made the sole channel of communication between the Jewish agencies and the major motion picture studios in regard to the making of films for TV as well as for commercial theater showing.

We renew the following recommendations in this regard:

2. *Approaches to the motion picture industry with respect to securing the use of commercial films with positive community relations values, in whole or in part, for TV showings and to discourage the use on television of old movie films which have negative community relations themes, scenes or character portrayals.*

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*Use of the Mass Media of Communication for Community Relations Purposes. Copies available on request.

3. *Channeling by communities to the NCRAC Mass Media Committee of all information regarding such films with negative community relations aspects which may be televised locally, including information regarding the number of the "package" of films which contain the particular picture.*

4. *Support of and cooperation with the National Council of Jewish Audio-Visual Materials in the*

   a. Screening of 16mm. films, film strips and kinescopes;

   b. Publication and dissemination to the communities of a periodical Newsletter which will summarize and evaluate particular 16mm. films, film strips and TV kinescopes.

5. *Exploration of means of establishing a single coordinated approach by Jewish agencies to television networks for the purpose of disseminating more widely kinescopes of TV shows with community relations values and to offer the assistance of the Jewish community relations organizations in the production of additional such television programs; and creation of local TV Advisory Councils to give similar help to local TV stations.*

6. *Discussion with national and local Jewish fund-raising agencies, through the NCRAC Mass Media Committee, regarding the possible use by community relations organizations of 16mm. interpretive films produced by such fund-raising organizations.*

We add the recommendation:

7. *That special attention be given by the Jewish community relations agencies, particularly the national religious bodies, to the encouragement and possibly to the production of films interpreting Jews and Judaism for use on TV.*

In general, we recommend greater use of television broadcasting, both by means of live performers and by the use of kinescopes.

The growth of educational television has been impeded by apathy, opposition, and numerous problems. The potentialities of this medium are very great. We renew our recommendation for:

8. *Participation in efforts to establish educational television broadcasting facilities and cooperation with them in all possible ways where they exist.*

We renew our recommendations:

9. *That the NCRAC Mass Media Committee compile and study existing printed materials from all sources, regarding methods for using such audio visual aids and circulate the results of such study and analysis to the communities.*

10. *That the effectiveness of audio-visual materials and of various methods of using them be studied in pilot projects and experiments to serve as guides to all Jewish community relations organizations. The NCRAC Mass Media Committee is prepared to assist in preparation for such workshops and to disseminate reports and evaluations of them to the communities.*

For additional copies of this
Joint Program Plan
write to the
National Community Relations Advisory Council
9 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

State Organizations Savings Certificates		$60,000.00
Items chargeable against above mentioned sum:		
12 State Organizations/Associate Executive Secretaries @ $2,500 (S.S.)	$30,600.00	
Balance, Irene Osborne Salary and travel	8,334.00	
Executive Committee Meeting, Mammoth Cave	605.30	
Loan from Central Office to State for Sept., 1955 until Savings Certificates available in November, 1955	8,350.00	
	$47.889.30	47,889.30
~~Exhibits~~ Surplus		12,113.00

Sept 30, Bal 1,565.00

13,678.00

125,000.00

$138,678.00

12 @ 10,500 = 126,000.00

12 associate @ 2,500 = 30,600.00

156,600.00

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Frances Logan
A. Sch. Soc Wk.
Asst Dir Francis
Bosworth

Self-help very very
responsible job there
needed tech soc wk.

Low. Down from Bosworth
Then F. Loescher.

Speech.

Amary Merritt -
Salem College
W/S - NC

Bob Menefee
Box 4161 - Ugky -
Lexington

Shirley Rainey
Bethune Cookman College -
Daytona Beach, Fla

Evelyn Bond
LeMoyne - Memphis -

Henry Self
Mary Holmes
W. Point, Miss

Mae Rogers -
Box 308 -
Univ of Miss

Bryan McKinley
4226 Seneca
Ave
Chattanooga

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

18 Dec 56

~~RSM~~ to leave AFL-CIO to me for $25,000

#186 - 75 Wed -

#287 832 Cm

Roy Wilkins wanted -

Milwaukee Journal -

Nat'l Pr - Affairs -

Mentioned

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Bob Hayes —

1. Send Jim draft —

2. W/S postponed til Nov.

3. Jan revenues not certain —

4. Statics need memo on financial with holdings etc.

Charles Stands - B'ham 2 copies if possible -

Forest - Cynthia

Negro beaches in B'ham - by 4-5 mens -

Violence mens -

Harris Gaugh

Ja 4 - 5 - 3 5 - 6

Group I what is the most effective Role of the Consultant Program within the frame of reference of SRC's operation?

Definition, scope, assumptions of such a program.

*Ken Clark, Bob Johnson, Grace Hamilton, and Dan Thompson, Bob Menefee, Sam Dossey, Gandy

Group II. What standards, problem areas for consultant services? What are the local variables that should determine the focus in a given community?

Herman Long, *Lew Killian, Whitney Young, Bob Thompson, Robt. Martin, Brisbane, Robt.

Group III. What are the strong + weak points in the consultant techniques used to date? What are the elements of effective reporting + analysis that will make possible follow-through by SRC? What forms should reports take?

*Bonita Valien, Harry Walker, Hy Lewis, Willis Sutton, Will Campbell, Brewer, G. C.

Brewer

* = Chairman

Group IV. What criteria should be applied in choosing the best opportunities for consultant services — as between areas of varying types and sizes, as between different leadership groups, as between local, state, and ~~broader~~ wider spheres of operation? What factors of timing should be considered in the selection + coordination of opportunities?

C.H. Petersen

*See Coleman, W.B. Jones, G.D. Wilson, Irene Osborne, Brazeal

DR

Problem stuck in mud Hard shell. C C Brown Pat'

The South our Oyster.
No Isolation —
No Solid South —
WVa - Del Md Mo - DC
Ky - Tex. Ark - Tenn
NC Va Fla
La - Ala Ga SC - Miss
(maybe - New Orleans).

Recent ~~supplement~~ Grad Schools
White Primaries
Jury Service
Interstate Transp.
Armed forces.

Lost Cause.
WCC —

Short term - Long Term -

Forces of opposition: (1) Inertia; (2) Vested interest (Pol. Econ) (3) Fear.
(4) WCC. (5) KKK (6) State Rights - Southern Gentlemen. Patriots

Forces of Progress (1) Law of the Land; Nat'l Policy (2) Determination of Negro.
Commun. - Montgomery; Daily - All NAACP (3) Churches - Public Prest slowly segregation } HR agencies. CCIO - 1930 3/2 round
(4) Industrialization 1890 - 2/3 in Ag. 1950 79 in Non Ag (5) Urbanization 1950 1/2 round
(7) Nat'l & Int'l Demands (8) younger generation -

(1) work with
(2)

Not a fight between N/S; Not a fight between N/W -
struggle between those who believe in Democracy

1. Reports - Nat. Ass. of Intergroup Rel. Officials + Proposal
A.F.S.C. - Farm Tenancy, Crisis + BT &
2. Councils, Min. of Meetings, Race Relations, Committees,
Surveys

3. Corresp. Routh + Mitchell, Fleming

4. Memorandum

5. SRC - Newsletter + Memos

6. Publications

7. Misc. corresp. post cards + letters, notes

8. Worksheets

Call Lewis Deer

Tennessee -

Clifford Allen - (ran for Gov. now State Senator) Nashville area Davidson County - {this not the administration bill - gov expected to intro a bill comparable to Steinbock bill he vetoed last year)

Sec. 1. Local Bd vested with full responsibility, power and duty to end compulsory segregation and how fast Supreme Ct. decision will be implemented.

Sec 2 During effective period of this bill (at least 2 years) separate schools shall be maintained for whites and for Negroes or where Negro Teachers and ~~people~~ Principals are not available - Negro students may be taught by white teachers and principals

Sec 3 Local Bds of Ed of any Co., town, etc shall determine geographical areas each school is to serve - (No protection from gerrymandering) power granted - in keeping with State law and constitutional Rts - fix rules regs and requirements governing eligibility of persons for admission to schools -

Sec 4 duty of Supt'd specify and assign schools of pupils - administrative responsibility is Supt'ds - No pupil may other wise attend etc

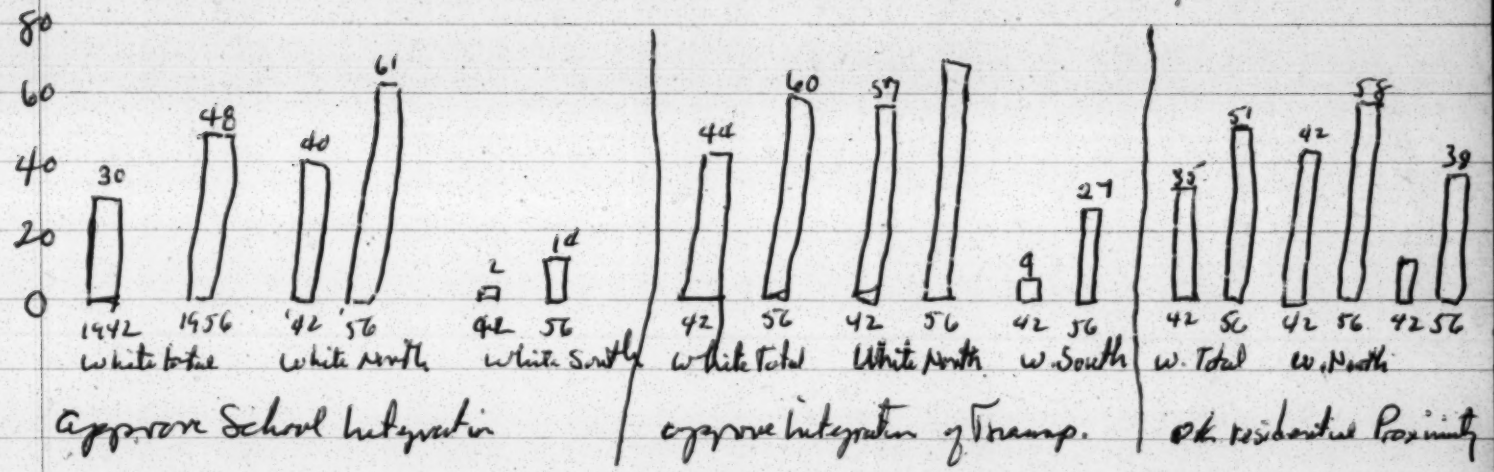
Sec 5 No (white) pupil shall be compelled or required to attend a school where a Negro is principal or teacher and vice versa except where so doing (for Negroes) would be impracticable or too expensive - seek to maintain staff and pupils of same race.

	Ala Test constitutionality	Ark	Fla	Ga	etc
assignment -					
Bd of Ed. powers					
Gov's power -					
Police Powers -					
Seg. pow -					
supt'd's power					
etc -					

info all in Race Relations for Reporter - Wade could do it as special supplement -

Right to work - U of Wash.

Stanley Smith.



Dec. Scientific American - Herbert A. Hyman & Paul B. Sheatsley.
Columbia Univ. Dept Soc.
U of Chi - Nat'l Opinion Research Center.

Draft — Working paper

Expenditure of Funds & Consultant Program Under Grant from New World Foundation.

25 Jan 57

	Items	Sub-Total	Balance
Total Grant			$17,000.00
I. Administrative Costs			
A. SRC - over head charge 10%	$1,700.00		
B. Compensation for Direct Supervising Service	3,380.00		
C. Communications (Est.)	324.37		
	→	$5,404.37	$11,595.63
II Fees Paid for Consultant Services (@ $35 per diem)	$3,395.00	$3,395.00	$8,200.63
III Consultant Service Travel	3,049.61 2,984.39	$3,049.61	$513
IV ~~Held in~~ Reserve			
A. State staff - Consultant Conference	$2,500		
B Consultant Workshop Orientation of "New" consultants Counselling with "old"	$2,500		
	→	$5,000.00	$151.02

Grant requested (New World) 20 m.
Projected expend to 10/1/57 - (5 m + 8/12 × 20 m)
Balance for remainder 1957 - —

5 m

Page of interpretation ~~on~~ each item explained. Total involvement of staff.

Original and 4 = (5)

Vernon Eagle -	original
Katherine Taylor -	1 copy
Geil Jones	1 copy
J. H II	1 copy
JBR	1 copy

Consultant

Group III - Bonita ch; Hy, Harry, Will, Earl, Willis.

Consultant Service on State Level -

Fact Finding - in early stages of development and in areas of massive resistance.

Action Program - visitations with school officials with strategy planning and suggestions.

Use of Consultants in Complying States, Divided States, Hard Core States and also as to whether by invitation or not; also invited by whom?

Need to structure situation so that role of consultant is defined and understood.

Listening thru suggesting - explore possibilities with.

Need for candor after establishing acceptance.
Have to some time get cards on the table.

Need for very careful preplanning - briefing etc - plus understanding with host as to timing - location, physical accommodation.

"Tailor made" - assignments of consultants to situation.

Elements of Effective Reporting for Follow Through

Use of Reports - varied -
Form of Reports - Brief factual - field notes - diagram - Recommendations.
+ Date - Place - who present // Names of potentials -
2 copies to Central office -

Need for feed-back

1. Need for clear definition of goals, methods, roles,

2. Question of what can be accomplished in 1½ days –

Small new Trustee
Christopher Reynolds Trustee
(he's a lawyer - he see)
Lives in Bolingbrook Rd.
Gave to Haverford for training $7,000
They need program
J.P. will get me name of guy
maybe we could sell them
some consultants work.
Stay behind Trustee.

Alphonse Miller, G.F.S.C.
could tell me what
Trustees to go after.
go see him.

STM go see some Sr Rich
Kellogg Co (not Trustee)

Training
H.S.T.
School Counsellors,
Civic Relations

Add a training program
Ask J. for $ for it.
Invite some outside consultants
in on setting up such a deal
Dan Dodson - Robin Williams

(no point of view should prevail).
N.C.C.J.
Greene Foundation

Gal was at A M W C w Frank,
later at G S C W,
drop. nomine
Shirley Strickland
~~good~~ gal wrote for
adm asst.
(Ask Guy wells)
MA - U. of Penna.
Sociology

2711 Hampton Ave
Charlotte N.C.
not be used in
Roll.

Another
Alice Bitsy Wilkes,
Anniston, Ala
Sy W - 30-35 yrs.

1227 ~~Bonist~~ Guntard Ave

Vivi Sakon
1900 W Main St
Norfolk
did nursing Ky Mtns,
secretarial still.
W P a adm and
sure up.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . . Exec Com Report

Jan 30 57

(5) Special Consultant ~~Meetings~~ Services

1. Montgomery Ala - with Emory Via
2. Nashville, Tenn - with C.H.
3. Davidson - United Student Christian Council
4. N.Y.C. - church leaders - FFR - Ice
5. Conf - with AWS leaders.

(3) State Meetings

1. N.C. - workshop for local leaders.
2. Fla. annual meeting
3. Ga. fund raising and budget -

(5) Other Engagements

1. Speak to Hungry Club
2. Speak to Frontiersmen
3. Women's study group - Miami -
4. A.U. meeting - agencies working in South.
5. Kathryn Taylor

To be visited by

Paul Webb.
Wa 5310

QSM.
Guy Wells
Rufus Clement

Jas. Dorsey

QSM
Guy Wells
Rufus Clement
Leonard Haas

FBI

QSM
Guy Wells
Geo. Clary

RC
LH
Thursday

Fulton County Delegation

Jas Mackay

Q.S.M.

QSM to see B/ Claiborne
QSM –
cette memo
to donors ~~of~~ to SRC
McGill & Childers – QSM.

Geo Goodwin

QSM family
AJC
Alex Miller
H. Wright
B/ Claiborne
~~Paul Webb~~
~~FBI~~ James Mackay

Geo Goodwin

Conference with ADL - 7.B.R. - pg. 2.

12. Consultant Services — 2 Day Conf. - held with ADL and: Ole Orsborn - E. Melby - V. Rogers - Ben Harold - Geo Denemark - van Pell - McGarry

1. Panel of Educators ADL - individuals to school systems throughout Nation - by specialities.
   Brochure to be produced - promote with sch. systems.
   Std. fees - $100 a day - plus expenses - A-list; B-list WOW!!
2. Co-op with JHI and SRC - CSP

13. Law Enforcement pamphlet - sponsored by So. Pol. Inst. - Fwd J.E. Hoover
   Send copy of SRC minutes to Oscar Lee - / what does FBI use?
   Need consultant service mid here -

14. WCC & Klan - SERS clips complete -? possibility of joint finance with ADL -
   Prog. clipping services not adequate for this -
   1. study in depth advisable - FFR support?

15. Question on Limitations of freedom of Speech (other basic freedoms)
   A. Emory ? JAG says possibly -
   B. Declaration of Conscience -
   C. Racial Composition
   D Sponsorship -
   E. Funds ?

   Planning Committee

16. Documentary / on WCC - KKK [being done FFR - by Jim Peck -? included in Total situation
   Geo. Martin -]

Osborne

1-5 pts for each item — 10 pts for Difficulty of Staff

	Bd Repre 5	Bd Responsible 5	Staff Program 5	Staff Information	Money Raised 5	Monthly Reports (SKC)	Stability of operation	No of Members	Difficulty (10 pts)	Integrated operation
ALA		3	3	3			3		10	1
ARK		4	5	5			5		3	5
FLA		2	4	5			2		6	5
GA		4	1	4			5		8	5
KY		3	2	3			1		1	3
LA		1	4	4			2		5	3
MISS		2	1	3			1		10	1
NC		3	3	3			4		5	2
SC		2	4	3			4		10	3
TENN		2	1	1			1		3	3
TEX		3	3	5			2		2	5
VA		3	4	5			4		5	4
	Bd-Representativeness	Bd Acceptance of responsibility	Staff Program	Staff-Information to members	Money Raising	Monthly Reports	Stability of operation	Members obtained	Difficulty of State	Integration of operation

City-Difficulty Total

Grand Total

- Expert -

Judaic - Christian - Democratic -

Historical Background -

Indentured Servants to Slaves -

Civil War - Reconstruction -

Restoration - 1885 - Bourbons - France

1885 - 1915 Isolation -

1915 - 35 Slow emergence

1935 - 45 - Into The Main Stream

1945 - 54 - Rapid Acceleration

① Primaries ② Prof. Schools ③ Interstate Transp. ④ Armed Forces.

May 17th 54 - Rhett Butler to Scarlet O'Hara -

Mild Southern Reaction -

Wrecked Commun. & propaganda -

May 31st 55 - Spelled it out -

Prompt start - deliberate speed - Good Faith -

3 - D South no solid South -

Deseg - States - Md - W.Va. Del - Ky. Okla / Ark, Texas, Tenn.

Divided States Va. NC. Fla -

Defiant States - SC Ga Ala Miss La.

WCC - 325,000 members $2,000,000 yearly budget - up from KKK -

Attack on Basic Rights - Speech - Thought - Association - Assembly - DP's

Arguments of Opposition Law & Order -

1. Negroes learning capacity less than whites - McGurk -
2. Negroes Intellectually inferior -
3. Negroes have high crime rate -
4. Negroes diseased ridden
5. Biblical Reason
6. Supreme Ct decision - unconstitutional - Soc. & psych not law -
7. 14th amendment not binding -
8. States Rights - Article 10 -
9. Communist inspired - Redressing Grievances - NAACP -

What Can I do?

Start with your self - No other Place

Start now - No other time -

Inform yourself - { New South - Cash
Strange Career Dick
Jay - Inner Conflict - Rose Pen Warren
Annals

Work through groups to which you belong -

Check Nat'l Statements - Church - etc.

Seek out like minded people -

Seek good Integrated experiences - This Conf -

Faith in your God - Faith in your Country
Faith in your fellow man -

The only Limit -

Warm Springs

Mr Hall.

Mrs Margaret Vin's Room

106 - East.

for Supper by 6^30

301 S. Maryland Ave -
Wilmington — Del.

Irwin Schulman -

27 / Single

High School - Wilmington - Del -
U of Del. AB - Soc - Anthro - 1951 -
US Army - 2 yrs Breckinridge, Ky -
U of NC - 1953-54 - Guy Johnson, Bill Noland -
U of Hawaii - 54-55 - International Race Relations Conf.
Assistantship -
55-56 U of Carolina - Fellowship at Institute - NC
Dr. S.H. Hobbs - Jr.

Worked with NAACP - in Delaware - Wilmington -

Lived in Wilmington 10 yrs - to 22 yrs -

1 1/2 yrs - in NC.

Born in N.Y. Brooklyn - left at 10 years -

Wagner Jackson - Wilmington, Del - c/o Walnut St. YMCA -
Harry Bluestone - Dir of Jewish Community Center - Wilmington. 515 French St.
Dr. Guy B. Johnson - NC - Soc
Dr. E.W. Noland NC - Soc -
Dr. A.W. Lind, U of Hawaii - Honolulu H. T.H.
Dr. Fred B. Parker - U of Delaware - Newark, Del - Soc.

John Hope's son, Jack, an SRC scholarship holder to the Encampment for Citizenship in NY has been elected Pres.

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
PLaza 1-1800

Press Representatives
N. C. Belth
Morton Puner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A new series of popularly written human relations publications primarily designed for senior high school and young adult readers was launched recently with the release of "Prejudiced: How Do People Get That Way?" written by Dr. William Van Til, professor of education and chairman of the Department of Secondary Education at New York University.

Called the One Nation Library Series, the pamphlets are published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in cooperation with the Joseph Kaplan Project in Intergroup Education. The project was established by Joseph Kaplan, Boston industrialist, philanthropist and civic leader, to further the application of democratic ideals to American life and group relationships. The Van Til pamphlet was hailed by New York Superintendent of Schools, William Jansen, as "of great assistance to teachers in developing attitudes of students which will make for an understanding and respect for each other and thereby prepare them properly for their role as citizens in the American community." Superintendent Jansen praised the League for its long record of publishing materials to aid schools in building good relationships among students of various races, creeds and national origins.

Authors of forthcoming booklets in the series are Dr. Oscar Handlin, chairman of the Department of History at Harvard University, whose subject is "Jews in the United States;" Dr. Otto Klineberg, internationally known psychologist of Columbia University, writing on "Pictures in Your Mind;" and the noted author James Michener, who will deal with the international implications of minority group tensions in the United States.

Other distinguished authors, covering important themes in the field of intergroup education, will contribute to the series. The project has been several years

in the making and was drawn up after consultation and discussion with leading educators.

Each of the pamphlets, amply illustrated, is accompanied by a teachers' guide. Price of individual copies is 25¢.

In the first of the series, Dr. Van Til presents a humorous but cogent analysis of how people become prejudiced and how prejudice can be prevented. He dissects "prejudice chromosomes," mutual prejudice between "country hicks" and "city slickers," and the entire theory of "superior" and "inferior" races.

Dr. Van Til writes from extensive experience in the field of education for democratic human relations. As director of learning materials for the Bureau of Intercultural Education from 1944 to 1947, he edited the quarterly "Intercultural Education News," and the series, "Problems of Race and Culture in American Education."

Dr. Van Til has served as a consultant on human relations to many school systems in the South and throughout the nation. Until recently, he was chairman of the Division of Curriculum and Teaching, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Joseph Kaplan, whose grant made the One Nation Library project possible, is vice-chairman of the board of governors of the Human Relations Center at Boston University, and a director of the Massachusetts Council for Public Schools.

He is president of the Colonial Tanning Company of Boston, one of the nation's major leather producers. He has long been active in communal institutions and civic affairs. He serves as a trustee of the Beth Israel Hospital, and as a corporation member of the Children's Hospital, and as chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. He is also a director of the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Civil Development Commission of Boston, and a member of the Advisory Council, Port of Boston Commission.

# # #

Toward A Perspective

On Educational Desegregation

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast

Atlanta, Georgia

1. There is a great interest, on the part of many Negroes and whites, in the equal participation of all its citizens in all aspects of life in Atlanta and the Metropolitan area. This interest extends back into the early 30's.

2. At present, Atlanta is a bi-racial city. Every aspect of life in Atlanta is segregated. Discrimination and segregation are harmful and wasteful to the total community, and are deterrents to total use of its human, natural, and social resources.

3. The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and of the Southern Regional Council, is specifically concerned with lending its special services, competences, and resources to the reduction of tensions and resloution of problems which sometimes accrue when differentials between races are abolished.

4. The Council's Committee on Education has devoted several months of intensive consideration to factors which may be involved in the compliance with the United States Supreme Court decision that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

5. The Committee on Education has looked at the Atlanta Public Schools, the Metropolitan area, and developments in certain southern communities which are complying, or will, soon comply with the Supreme Court's decision desegregating schools. The Committee desires to share its findings with the Board of Education and Superintendent, as an interested group of citizens desirous of complying with the law of the land, who are, at the same time, seriously concerned with the future of Atlanta's schools and the city itself.

6. Atlanta has often been labeled the "Gate City" and, to many, represents one of the most advanced metropolitan areas in the South, if not the nation. Atlanta is a fast growing city, with a dynamic and progressive leadership and civic administration, an outstanding Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Schools. Every aspect of Atlanta points towards progressive leadership.

7. The Metropolitan Planning Commission has conducted a series of studies projecting the future of Atlanta in terms of adequate use of land, street planning, sub-community housing, residential, and business operations, playgrounds, and the like.

8. The Board of Education has conducted a study, now called the Ivey Report, on which it has projected and begun to implement many improvements in the services which the public schools render the community.

9. Neither the Metropolitan Planning Commission reports nor the Board of Education reports have dealt specifically with problems connected with the desegregation of the public schools.

10. Problems of race relations present Atlanta with its number one challenge. If Atlanta is to maintain its position of progressive and democratic leadership, if it is to comply with the law, if it is to extend democracy into the lives of all of its people, serious discussion, study, and analysis of the problems involved in desegregation must be initiated.

11. Problems of human relations, if not dealt with, will continue to exist. They will probably become accentuated as other communities in the south continue to comply with the Supreme Court's decisions. Further, Atlanta's Negro population is increasing. In 1900 it was 36,000. By 1950 it had grown to 121,000.

12. Even when comparable education facilities are provided, the Negro school is judged inferior because Negroes are compelled to attend the segregated school. Any minority people who are compelled to attend and participate in a closed institution are judged to be inferior. The American democratic system does not condone legalized inferior status; the Supreme Court has specifically outlawed legal segregation in public education. Separate but equal education is not only a myth, but is unconstitutional.

13. Many school systems in the South have complied with, or are in process of complying with, the Supreme Court's decision. Experience indicates that where such compliance has been voluntary, the process has been successful and without undue incident. The plans and problems faced by these school systems have been published, and have been subjected to the critical and scientific analysis of outstanding and objective observers. These plans are available for anaylsis by Boards of Education and Superintendents, as well as interested laymen, and may be helpful in other communities as they proceed to comply with the law.

14. Atlanta is unique in its progressive history of leadership. It is unique also in that, within the metropolitan area, there are located a large number of institutions of higher education with national and international repute. The faculties of these colleges and universities are distinguished scholars, and possess competencies for research and interpretation at the highest levels of aspiration and performance. There is a reservoir of accom-

plished and outstanding Negro and white research personnel which is readily available and easily accessible to any group which is seriously concerned with facing problems which may arise in desegretion of schools. These resources, when combined with the exceptionally competent resources of the Board of Education and the Schools' personnel, can be mobilized and coordinated in such a way as to resolve tensions and problems with which other communities have been unable to deal. It is proper that Atlanta utilize its unique potential, and play a leadership role in Georgia, the Southeast, and the nation in documenting its desire to retain its place of outstanding eminence in the eyes of the nation, and of the world. For through Atlanta stream a constant procession of outstanding educators from all parts of the world, who look at our schools.

15. It has been amply documented that where Boards of Education or Superintendents, and others who hold high administrative positions of leadership, take a firm, unequivocal stand pertaining to the law, and where a quiet, considered group of interested lay and professional personnel plan and work together for desegregation of public schools, the process continues apace and without undue conflict, tension, or pressure. It has been equally well documented that in communities where such leadership roles and functions are not assumed, or where compliance with the law is ignored, and where little preliminary planning and discussion has been engaged in, that violence, under pressure, confusion, and conflict occur.

16. A mobilization of competent, interested, earnest, sincere, and dedicated Negro and white citizens to work cooperatively with the Board of Education and the Superintendent now appears called for. Such a group of recognized Negro and white personalities could operate as leaders in the several areas of human endeavor in Atlanta. The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is desirous of lending its special competences, its resources, its contacts, and all other of its services to the process of analysis, planning, and implementation of the changes in our educational system which now confront us.

-*- -*- -*- -*-

IF YOU SHOULD LIKE TO COMMENT ON, DISAGREE WITH, DISCUSS FURTHER ANY OF THE POINTS OR SUGGESTIONS RAISED ABOVE, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH *THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS,* 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

APPLICATION FORM
(See Instructions, Page 4)

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Sponsored by the American Ethical Union

Name _____
(Print) Last First

Permanent Address _____
Street City Zone State

Date and Place of Birth _____
Month Day Year Place

Present Occupation _____ Address _____

Father's Name _____ Occupation _____

Mother's Name _____ Occupation _____

Please paste or staple a recent photo here

I. EDUCATION

High School attending ☐ attended ☐ _____ Address _____

College attending ☐ attended ☐ _____ Address _____

Technical or Graduate School _____

Circle number of years completed at the close of this school year

High School 1 2 3 4

College 1 2 3 4

Technical or Graduate School

Subject _____ Degree _____

II. WORK EXPERIENCE

List most recent work experiences (exclusive of Armed Services).

A. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

B. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

If you served in the Armed Forces, what was your branch of service? _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

APPLICATION	ACTION TAKEN	SCHOLARSHIP REQUEST	REGISTRATION FEE $20. _____
APPL. FEE $10. _____	ACCEPTED _____	FORM RECEIVED _____	TUITION DUE _____
MEDICAL 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____		AMOUNT REQUESTED _____	DATE(S) DUE / PAID
AUTOBIOGRAPHY _____	WITHDRAWN _____	ACTION TAKEN _____	
PHOTO _____			
REFERENCES 1 ____ 2 ____	REJECTED _____	SCHOL. GRANTED _____	
PARENT'S CONSENT _____		DATE _____	

ADD A SHEET FOR LONGER ANSWERS OR COMMENTS. INDICATE THE QUESTION BY NUMBER

III.

A. Describe briefly the major study or work in which you are engaged at present.

B. What are your future educational and vocational plans?
Why have you chosen this (these) field(s)?

IV.

A. In what extra-curricular activities have you participated? Were you an officer or an active member?

B. What experience have you had in labor, farm, co-op, community, etc. groups? What offices and responsibilities have you held in each?

V.

A. Is there any current issue in the local, national or international situation about which you feel very strongly?

B. If you have participated in activities revolving around a public issue, problem or incident (i.e., housing, discrimination, etc.), describe briefly how you organized or what you did.

VI.

A. What newspapers, magazines, and periodicals do you read? Indicate whether regularly or occasionally. Which do you find most useful and why?

B. What are your hobbies? To what extent do you engage in each?

C. Have you traveled outside your state or in other countries? Give details.

VII.

A. Name the person and/or organization from whom you heard of the Encampment_____

Name your sponsoring organization, if any_____

B. In view of your present educational and vocational plans, why do you want to come to the Encampment? What do you want to get from it and what do you think you can contribute to it?

VIII.

List two references (not relatives) who know you well. At least one should be a teacher, employer, or supervisor:

A. Name_____ Title or Position_____
Business or Organization_____ Address_____

B. Name_____ Title or Position_____
Business or Organization_____ Address_____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The total Fee is $350, covering room, board and tuition. This includes the $10 Application Fee and the $20 Registration Fee, both of which are required of all applicants, including those requesting scholarship assistance.
2. Each application must be accompanied by the $10 Application Fee, either money order or check made payable to the Encampment for Citizenship. This Fee will not be refunded if scholarship assistance is granted or if application is withdrawn. It will be refunded if application is not accepted.
3. The $20 Registration Fee is payable after the application has been accepted.
4. Encampment fees will be paid by
   a) parent or applicant_____
   b) sponsoring organization_____
   (Give Name)
5. If you wish to apply for scholarship assistance, please check here_____and a Scholarship Request Form will be mailed to you. If you have already filled out such a form, please mail it along with this Application Form to the Encampment office.
6. ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION:
   A) A short autobiographical statement.
   B) A medical certificate regarding
      1. health and freedom from communicable disease.
      2. results of a chest X-ray taken within the past six months.
      3. any history of serious illness, allergies, or emotional disorders that might affect your living at the Encampment and that the Encampment should know about in advance.
   C) Recent photo or snapshot (see page 1).
   D) $10 Application Fee (see item #2 above).
7. In applying for admission, I hereby agree to abide by all the rules and regulations of the Encampment.

Date_____ Signature_____

8. Return completed application to:

Admissions Committee
ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

The BROKENNESS and UNITY of the CHURCH IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

A STUDY GUIDE

by

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Professor of Bible
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INTRODUCTION

You and I believe in a universal God. This God has created all the unimaginable vastness of the universe. He has fashioned all men in his image. He holds all nations accountable at the bar of his justice. His love embraces the smallest sparrow that falls. He is a universal God, in the most universal sense of the word.

It seems almost a contradiction, then, to say that such a God has his own, special, chosen people. Yet that is what the Bible insists on almost every page. The Bible scarcely speaks of God except in relation to a particular people he has chosen to be his own. From the days of Abraham to the present, God has continually been at work revealing himself and redeeming his world through various groups of chosen people. We may feel this is unworthy of a universal God, that it is somehow unfair to those who are not chosen; but that will not alter the stubborn fact of history that God has actually worked this way and continues to do so.

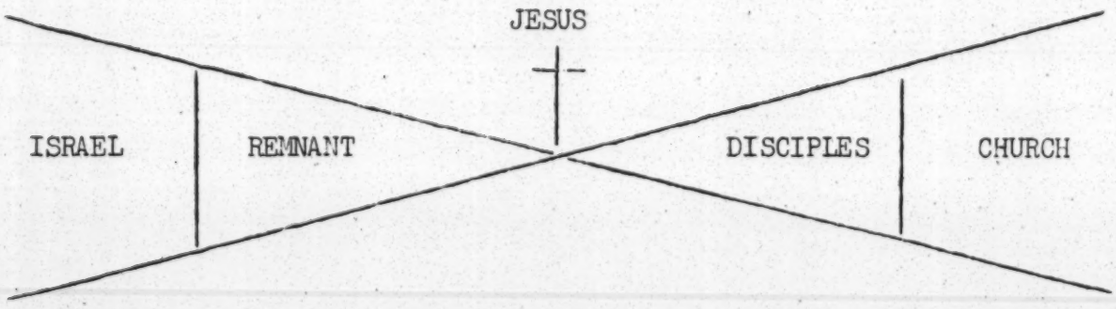
Let us remember that it is no picnic to be God's chosen ones. Chosen people properly react, as Denis Baly points out, by a "sort of stunned horror that this burden has been laid upon them." God does not choose a people for their own glory and pleasure, but for the performance of his high and holy purpose. God's people are not his pets; they are his servants. In the conception of Isaiah 40-55, they are his <u>suffering</u> servants.

The whole drama of the Bible unfolds around this central theme. In the mighty events of the Exodus - delivering the Hebrew slaves from bondage in Egypt, bringing them into the wilderness, giving them the law, entering into solemn covenant with them - God chose the nation Israel as his people. But Israel proved false, broke her covenant, ran after other gods like an adulterous wife. So she was delivered into the hands of her enemies and only a remnant returned. This remnant then became the chosen people, the true Israel.

But the remnant likewise proved unworthy of its high calling. It hardened into the narrow, legalistic, fanatical community which we know so well from reading our Gospels. Finally, in the fulness of time, there came One, a man of the remnant, of whom God could say: "This is my Son, my Chosen." He was the Suffering Servant. He was, in himself alone, the chosen people of God.

But the story does not end there. The Servant busied himself in gathering out a new remnant, a small, chosen group of disciples. And from this remnant, with the coming of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, was fashioned the new Israel, the Church. And so the Church today remains the chosen people, the suffering servant, of God.

This much over-simplified and admittedly inadquate summary of the succession of chosen peoples in the Bible may be represented by the following diagram:



It is against this background that we shall try to understand the brokenness and unity of the Church in the New Testament. We shall take four samplings: one in the Synoptic Gospels, one in Acts, one in the writings of Paul, and one in John. Each lesson will offer a brief introduction to the passage for the day; then there will be questions for your own individual study of the passage; next come questions that seek to apply the insights of the passage to our own situation on the campus - these will be central when

you meet with your group for discussion; and finally there is a list of books to help you plough deeper during your study periods and after the conference is over.

For your reading:

If you have been interested in the over-view of the Bible which has been so briefly given here, you may want to read one of the following before beginning on your specific studies.

Anderson, Bernhard W., Rediscovering the Bible. New York: Association Press, 1951. Especially pp. 23-39. A good discussion of "the scandal of particularity."

Anderson, Bernhard W., The Unfolding Drama of the Bible. New York: Association Press, 1955. Short enough to be read through at a sitting; excellent for seeing the Church against the background of the whole Scripture.

Baly, Denis, Chosen Peoples. Philadelphia: The Christian Education Press, 1956. Especially chapters 2 and 3. This is the official study book for our conference.

Bright, John, The Kingdom of God. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1953. Especially pp. 136-155. This is one of the best treatments of the People of God in print.

Neil, William, The Rediscovery of the Bible. New York: Harper & Bros., 1954. The second half of the book, pp. 117-255, is another splendid summary of the whole Biblical plot and the place of the Church in it.

I. THE BROKENNESS AND UNITY OF THE APOSTOLIC BAND

In the most crucial days of history, the chosen people of God consisted of a small band of disciples who walked the dusty roads of Galilee with Jesus. It was not that these men had been attracted to Jesus and had decided on their own to follow him. He had carefully and deliberately chosen them. Despite almost incredible blindness and stupidity, they responded to his choice with a stubborn loyalty. And he in turn devoted himself unstintingly to correcting them and instructing them in the mystery of the Kingdom of God.

It would hardly be accurate to refer to the apostolic band that companied with Jesus as the Church. There is some question as to whether Jesus ever used the word "Church." It appears on his lips only in two sayings preserved by Matthew. The important one is: "On this rock I will build my Church" (Mt. 16: 18). If we accept this saying as authentic, and there is no valid reason for not accepting it, the chief thing to notice is that the Church was still future to Jesus; he had not yet built it.

It is better, then, to think of the apostolic band as the nucleus from which the Church would be formed. The twelve and those with them were the Church in embryo. Yet even in this embryonic stage, the basic tension in which the Church has always existed was already present: the tension between brokenness and unity.

For your study

Read Mark 9:30-50. This little section of Mark's Gospel seems to be a collection of sayings about discipleship. Some scholars think that much of it had been collected and circulated orally long before Mark found a place for it in his Gospel. There are many obscure points here which we cannot attempt to unravel at this time. Focus your attention on the following questions:

1) What indications do you discover that the disciples were divided among themselves? What was the root cause of the division? 2) What indication is there that the chosen group was more inclusive than its members realized? 3) Examine every clue to the relationship existing between Jesus and his disciples. In what sense does he identify himself with his chosen ones? See also in this connection the striking sayings in Mt. 10:40 and Lk. 10:16. What is the significance of the fact that such sayings are connected with the sending out of the band on a mission? 4) In what did the unity of the apostolic band really lie? Can it be found anywhere except in their peculiar relationship to Jesus himself? How does that relationship counteract their brokenness?

For your thought and discussion:

1) Does the struggle for position cause brokenness in the Church today? In what ways? Does it affect the Church on the campus? 2) Is the Church today ever guilty of over-exclusiveness? What lies at the bottom of all desires to refuse fellowship with others who are at work for Christ? Does this kind of jealousy fragment the Church on the campus? 3) Is it true, at all, of the Church today that those who hear us, hear Christ, and those who reject us, reject Christ? How closely are we identified with the Lord of the Church in the mind of the world and in our own minds? What kind of responsibility does this place upon us on the campus? 4) Can we expect to achieve unity horizontally, by striving to know each other better? Or do we need to look more closely to the vertical, striving to be identified more fully with the one Lord of the one Church? What is the practical meaning of this for our day-by-day witness in the university? 5) What does it mean for the Church on the campus that unity is promised always in connection with mission? What is our mission? Are we fulfilling it?

For your reading

Cullmann, Oscar, Peter, Disciple, Apostle, Martyr. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1953. A leading European Protestant defends the authenticity of Jesus' promise that he will build his Church on Peter.

Flew, R. N., Jesus and His Church. London: Epworth Press, 1938. Especially Part One. This is the most widely accepted statement of the case that Jesus intended the Church.

Hunter, A. M., Mark (Torch Series). One of the best commentaries for students.

Hunter, A. M., The Message of the New Testament. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1944. Pp. 52-66 give a very clear argument, along Flew's lines, that Jesus intended to found the Church.

Grant, F. C., Mark (Interpreter's Bible). Valuable for the theory of a collection of "discipleship sayings."

Johnston, George, The New Testament Doctrine of the Church. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1943. A very balanced and stimulating study.

Taylor, Vincent, The Gospel According to St. Mark. London: Macmillan Co., Ltd., 1952. The greatest commentary on the Greek text; usable by the intelligent English reader.

Newbigin, Lesslie, The Household of God. New York: The Friendship Press, 1954. pp. 26-60. A description of the Church as "the congregation of the faithful," constituted by the hearing and believing of the Gospel.

II. THE BROKENNESS AND UNITY OF THE CHURCH

With the outpouring of thr Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, the embryo came to birth, the Church emerged in an uprush of "conquering, new-born joy." As the breath of God first animated man's body at creation, so the Spirit, bestowed by the risen Christ, transformed 120 disheartened people into a living, moving organism, the Church, the new chosen people of God.

The Book of Acts gives a compelling picture of a Spirit-filled and directed Church, a Church which enjoyed marvelous fellowship, amazing joy, astounding boldness in the face of opposition, unbounded power to overcome all difficulties. This picture of the first-century Church has always sat in judgment upon the Church of each succeeding century.

Yet even in this Church we find a tension between brokenness and unity. In the very places where it was strongest, it was also most subject in division.

For your study

1) Read Acts 2:42-47. This is the first description the book gives of the New Testament Church in action. It is evidently a condensed, summary paragraph, which rounds off the story of the Day of Pentecost. You can find such summary paragraphs at the end of each major narrative in the first half of Acts. Make a list of the various ways in which the early Church manifested its unity.

2) Read Acts 4:32-37. This is another summary description of the early Church, following the story of the apostles' first trial by the Jewish authorities. It also lays the foundation for what follows. What aspect of the unity of the Church receives the major emphasis in this passage?

3) Read Acts 6:1-7. Here we find an account of the first open break within the Jerusalem Church. Two parties have emerged. The Hellenists were Jews who had accepted the Greek language and many Greek customs; the Hebrews

were those who clung with fierce loyalty to the ancient, Jewish way of life. The Church contained believers from both groups. How is this breach in the Church connected with the unity we have just observed?

4) Acts 11:1-18 reveals an even more disastrous brokenness. Here we meet for the first time a definite "circumcision party" within the Church. Their first attack is leveled against Peter; subsequently they engaged in running warfare against Paul all during his ministry. What offended the circumcision party most about the whole incident of the conversion of the Gentiles? What was the argument which silenced them, at least for the time being?

5) Now go back through all four passages and note carefully the role of the Holy Spirit. In what sense is it true that the unity of the early Church was created and maintained by the Spirit? How did the Spirit work to overcome its brokenness?

For your thought and discussion

1) Is the Church today divided by economic and cultural factors? Do such divisions affect the Church on the campus? 2) Is the Church today divided by racial factors? Is the question of eating together a matter of concern? Is this why Southern Catholics find it easier to cross this barrier than Southern Protestants? How does all this affect the Church on the campus? 3) Can we observe the Holy Spirit at work, struggling for unity in today's Church? In what ways ought we to co-operate with the Spirit more than we have?

For your reading

Knox, John, Acts (The Interpreter's Bible). A solid critical commentary.

Phillips, J. B., Young Church in Action. New York: Macmillan Co., 1955. A thrill is in store for the student who reads this new translation of Acts through in a sitting.

Scott, C. A. A., The Fellowship of the Spirit. London: James Clarke & Co., 1921. An inspiring look at the early Church.

Hunt, George L., Rediscovering the Church. New York: Association Press, 1956. Pp. 54-82. An interesting discussion of "the community of the Holy Spirit."

Thornton, L. S., The Common Life in the Body of Christ. London: The Dacre Press, 1942. A deep but rewarding study of the fellowship (koinonia) of the early Church.

Williams, R. R., Acts (Torch Series). A brief commentary, useful for students.

Newbigin, Lesslie, The Household of God. New York: The Friendship Press, 1954. Pp. 94-122. A good discussion of the position of those who regard the Holy Spirit as the basis for authority in the Church.

III. THE BROKENNESS AND UNITY OF THE BODY OF CHRIST

No man ever experienced the brokenness of the Church more keenly than Paul. When he first entered the Christian fellowship, he met with distrust and hostility: the original disciples drew back from him because he had persecuted the Church. Even after he had gained the confidence of the Church's leaders, the circumcision party dogged his steps, attempting to discredit him and to undermine all his work, first at Antioch, then in Galatia. His first pastorate was at Corinth; he had scarcely left before other teachers came in and the Church was divided into three or four rival parties. After a lifetime of vigorous missionary effort, he was still under suspicion by the mother-church at Jerusalem; when he was mobbed, arrested, and held in prison for years, there is no record that the Jerusalem Christians raised so much as a finger to help him. Most of his letters bear the marks of bitter controversy with his fellow Christians.

Yet it is to Paul that we owe the concept of the Church as the Body of Christ. Through all his letters runs the conviction that the Church is one and must be one because it is in very fact the resurrected body of Jesus. This is not just a figure of speech for Paul: in his thinking, the individual Christian is an organ (member) within Christ's body; to divide the Church is to dismember Christ.

For your study

A key passage for understanding Paul's theology of the body is I Corinthians 12:4-31. The Church at Corinth suffered from the most varied brokenness. It was divided by loyalties to various leaders, by lawsuits between members, by hot disputes over various points of Christian doctrine and behavior, even by drunkenness and snobbery at the Lord's Supper itself. But, strangely enough, the most serious division occurred precisely at the greatest point of strength. The Church at Corinth was a Spirit-filled Church, and it was divided

because some members claimed to possess great spiritual gifts and scorned others as lacking the Spirit.

1) What kind of gifts does Paul regard as spiritual gifts? What is the importance of the phrase: "for the common good"? 2) What is the relation of the Spirit to the Body of Christ? 3) What are the "members" of the body? How does the success or failure of a single "member" affect the whole body? 4) Is diversity regrettable or necessary for the health of the body? 5) What practical lessons for the Church at Corinth does Paul draw from his theology of the body? How is I. Cor. 13 related to this chapter?

For your thought and discussion

1) Would the Apostle Paul feel more at home in the "respectable" churches of our day or in the store-front churches of the Pentecostal and Holiness groups? Is there any place for "gifts of the Spirit" on the university campus? Is the university in danger of too much emotion in religion or too little? Can spiritual gifts be distinguished from mere emotionalism? 2) Is it possible for students today to think of the Church as literally the Body of Christ, the extension of his personality in our space-time world? What differences would it make within and between campus Christian organizations, if we should take the Body of Christ seriously? 3) If we are all members one of another and each individual is indispensable to the health of the whole body, is the campus emphasis on leadership, honors, and awards altogether Christian? How deeply is the Church on the campus affected by this? What should be done about it? 4) If I Cor. 13 is, among other things, a recipe for the unity of the Church, what unsuspected suggestions does it hold for the life of our fellowships on the campus?

For your reading

Baly, Denis, Chosen Peoples, pp. 79-108.

Barnett, Maurice, The Living Flame. London: Epworth Press, 1953. Helpful on the problem of spiritual gifts.

Craig, C. T., I Corinthians (Interpreter's Bible). Contains a splendid and lucid exposition of our chapter.

Lake, Kirsopp, The Earlier Epistles of Paul. London: Rivington's, 1911. Contains a description of the "spiritual" party at Corinth that remains unsurpassed.

Robinson, John A. T., The Body. Studies in Biblical Theology No. 9. Chicago: Alec R. Allenson, 1952. Technical, but startling in its insights into what Paul really means by the Body of Christ.

Thornton, L. S., The Common Life in the Body of Christ.

The Epistle to the Ephesians.

Newbigin, Lesslie, The Household of God. New York: The Friendship Press, 1954. Pp. 61-93. A description of the Church as "the Body of Christ," stressing the importance of sacramental participation in the life of the historically continuous Church.

IV. BROKENNESS AND UNITY IN THE UPPER ROOM

The Fourth Gospel is in some ways the simplest and in others the most mysterious of all the New Testament books. It seems impossible to state the whole truth about it. We used to say that the Fourth Gospel was theological, while the Synoptics showed us the historical Jesus. But lately we have come to see that the Synoptics are theological from start to finish, and that John offers certain historical data of undoubted accuracy and importance. We are amazed to discover that this Gospel, on the surface so different from the other three, is at bottom in agreement with them on many important matters.

There is agreement, for example, on the decisive role played by the apostolic band. Matthew and Mark show Jesus retreating from Galilee in order to have time to be alone with the disciples. John ignores that whole period of Jesus' life, but demonstrates the same principle as he pictures Jesus withdrawing from the Jews, having offered them their last chance, and secluding himself with his own in the upper room.

In the upper room scene, we encounter once more the brokenness and unity of the Church. It is true that the word "Church" does not occur, but from beginning to end, the Church is in view. All of the truths we have met thus far in our study are here: the apostolic band as the Church in embryo, the Holy Spirit as the initiator and unifier of the Church, the mystical union in the body of Christ. These are here, in different words, clothed with that strange simplicity which mystifies even as it makes plain.

For your study

1) Read John 13. Note how the brokenness of the Church touches even its inmost circle, reaches even into the upper room. Why had not the disciples washed each other's feet? Behind this seemingly simple omission of courtesy

can you discern the most profound cause of the brokenness of the Church, the cause that underlies all others? What can we learn from Judas and from Peter about our brokenness? To what lengths is Jesus willing to go to overcome the brokenness of his disciples? Is the feet-washing simply a lesson in humility, or does it have any connection with the incarnation and death of our Lord?

2) Read John 15. Note how the very simple figure of the vine and the branches sums up all we have learned concerning the true source of the Church's unity. But there is more here. In the writings of the prophets, the vine is a constant figure for Israel. What light does this shed on the relationship between Israel and the Church? How does the central Biblical theme of a chosen people reoccur in this passage? What is the chosen people's task? What role does the Spirit play? How does the world's hatred confirm the fact that they are chosen? Notice the repetition of the words "abide" and "love." How do they contain, between them, the secret of the Church's unity?

3) Read John 17. At the conclusion of the upper room discourse, just before he goes forth to death, Jesus prays a great prayer in which he consecrates himself for the final sacrifice and his disciples for their mission in the world. The paragraphing in the RSV suggests that the prayer has three main parts. For whom is Jesus praying in each part? What phrase is used in verses 6, 9, 11, 12 to describe the apostolic band? Where is the same phrase used in the final paragraph to describe the Church? What is the significance of the repeated references to "the world?" How many times does Jesus pray that his followers may be one? What kind of unity does Jesus desire for his Church? What result does he expect such unity to achieve?

<u>For your thought and discussion</u>

1) What part does pride play in the brokenness of the university: the rivalry between the separate disciplines in the faculty, the mutual exclusiveness of student groups? What has the same unwillingness to stoop

and be servant done to the Church on the campus? 2) Should Christian students expect a certain contempt and opposition from "the world," i.e., their fellow students who are not committed Christians? Is something lacking if this is not true? Should we seek to create opposition? 3) What does "abiding" mean in terms of program and study in a campus student center? How should "love" operate between students in such a center? 4) Would the federation or organic union of all Christian groups on the campus achieve the answer to Jesus' consecration prayer? Would it help?

For your reading

Bilheimer, Robert S., The Quest for Christian Unity. New York: Association Press, 1952. A good introduction to the present strivings for unity in the world Church.

Hoskyns, E. C. and F. N. Davey, The Fourth Gospel. London: Faber & Faber, 1947. A good, detailed interpretation of the upper room discourses will be found here.

Howard, W. F., John (Interpreter's Bible). This is one of the best commentaries in the entire series.

Murray, Andrew, Abide in Christ. New York: A. D. F. Randolph, n.d. . A rich devotional meditation on the significance of abiding in Christ.

Newbigin, Lesslie, That All May Be One. New York: Association Press, 1952. A warmly personal account of what happened when the Churches of South India actually united.

Verity, G. B., Life in Christ. Greenwich: Seabury Press, 1953. A recent Anglican approach to being "in Christ."

Westcott, B. F., The Gospel According to St. John. Published in 1908, with many subsequent editions, the most recent by Erdman. In some respects, this is still the master-commentary on the Fourth Gospel.

Craig, C. T., The One Church in the Light of the New Testament. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1946. A discussion of some of the central problems in church unity, e.g. limits, form, and continuity in the Church, with New Testament insights on each.

General on the Biblical View of the Church

Brown, Robert McAfee, The Significance of the Church. Philadelphia: Westminster Press (Layman's Theological Library Series). A popular introduction to the discussion of the nature of the Church.

FBR

May 26, 1955

Mr. Will Maslow
Dir. Commission on Law
and Social Action
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Will:

Please send us 50 copies of your mimeographed "A Model State Human Relations Commission Bill."

We have distributed copies to all of our state organizations in the twelve Southern states and some of them are beginning to find them useful in talking with some of their friends in the legislatures.

With best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rmf

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Superintendent of Public Instruction
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August 16, 1955

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Your letter addressed to the California State Printing Office, dated August 5th, has been referred to me for reply.

The pamphlet published in 1945 entitled "The Interim Report of Peace Officers Committee on Civil Disturbance" was published by the Attorney General of the State of California Library and Courts Building, Sacramento.

The above manual, I believe, has been replaced by one entitled "Guide for Race Relations for Peace Officers" and is published by the Attorney General.

Yours very truly,

John P. Peper

JPP:J

JOHN P. PEPER
State Supervisor
Peace Officers' Training

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

August 25, 1955.

Dear Mr. Routh:

The circulation department has asked us to reply to your letter of August 5th.

They have sent you a copy of the December 1945 issue of Harper's.

Ordinarily we cannot permit material to be mimeographed, but I realize that you wish to use it in a good cause and there is no other way to acquire copies of the Ernest Gray article, "Riots Can Be Prevented." Therefore, we are glad to give you permission to make 15 copies, provided that at the bottom of the first page of text of your reprint, you will carry the following copyright line:

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Sincerely yours,

Rose Daly

Editorial Secretary.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

The University of Chicago Press
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March 17, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

The inclosed circular will serve as a reminder that we published in the fall of 1956 the Dean and Rosen: A MANUAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. A copy was sent to you for examination, at that time, I believe, and it should not be on your desk.

The circular is available in quantity, without cost to you, if you should wish to inclose it with one of your regular mailings, or make use of it in workshops and conferences. We hope that you will find the MANUAL useful, and that you will help us to see that it reaches the proper hands to widen the circle of its usefulness.

It will be a pleasure to hear from you whenever we can be of help.

Sincerely,

Marjorie S. Andrews

Marjorie S. Andrews
Assistant Sales Manager

Practical principles and techniques for everyone concerned with reducing racial and religious discrimination

A MANUAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

By John P. Dean and Alex Rosen

Foreword by Charles S. Johnson

A PRACTICAL GUIDE

HERE is exciting news for everyone actively involved in intergroup relations—a basic handbook designed specifically for those engaged in reducing segregation and discrimination in public institutions, in voluntary social agencies, and in other community and private organizations. *A Manual of Intergroup Relations* presents in concise detail the principles of sound day-to-day practice in a delicate area; principles drawn from the combined insights and experience of two noted specialists—a university social scientist and a social agency practitioner.

JOHN P. DEAN

Here are satisfying, soundly based solutions to the problem of effective intergroup communication, of training staffs and leaders for democratic action, of increasing active community participation by minority-group members. Here, too, are concrete, workable suggestions for fostering better intergroup relations and for the use of wise tactics in negotiating desirable community change.

ALEX ROSEN

Of prime relevance now, in a time of great social fluidity, *A Manual of Intergroup Relations* should prove an indispensable weapon for everyone *seriously* interested in the desegregation of minorities and their complete and meaningful integration into the larger social group.

JOHN P. DEAN *is Associate Professor of Sociology, Cornell University. He spent five years gathering material for this book, while serving as Field Director of the Cornell University Intergroup Relations Project.*

ALEX ROSEN *is Associate in the Bureau of Personnel and Training, National Jewish Welfare Board. He served as Associate Director of the Cornell University Intergroup Relations Project, working in close collaboration with John P. Dean.*

THE UNIVERSITY C

Here is what they're saying . . .

"In this *Manual* a superb job has been done in bringing together the basic principles and guides for the practitioner at work. I was particularly impressed with its easy flow as reading material. Some of the most intricate social data are interpreted with a great deal of effectiveness. We are deeply grateful to John Dean and Alex Rosen for their outstanding contribution to the effort to get materials of practical help for persons at work in intergroup relations."—DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, *Associate Director for Training Leadership Services, National Board, YWCA.*

"Practitioners in the field of intergroup relations will find this book a challenging guide to courses of action tested by experience and research. It is built upon a foundation of research—both in the facts upon which the recommendations are based, and in the appraisal of these recommendations in practice. The authors have done a painstaking job of successfully translating research findings into a form in which they can be made of direct use to the individual who, day by day, must meet these problems in intergroup relations."—ROBIN M. WILLIAMS, JR., *and* EDWARD A. SUCHMAN, *Cornell University Intergroup Relations Studies.*

"I think the *Manual* will be extremely useful to group workers in a variety of settings. It fills a gap in group work literature that has handicapped us considerably up to now. We at the Federation have been asked many times for just this kind of 'How-to-do-it' help and have had nothing so useable as this to suggest."—JOHN MCDOWELL, *Executive Director, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers.*

"This is well-written, easily read, sound material bringing together basic principles and practical guides for practitioners of intergroup relations. I found myself wishing that this outstanding contribution were immediately available for use by my students and for use by the national membership of the Committee on Intergroup Relations of the National School Welfare Assembly. I am by the above saying that I think the *Manual* would be helpful to graduate students as well as to practitioners at any level."—JEAN M. MAXWELL, *Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service, New York University.*

"This book is a conscientious and admirable effort to distill practical knowledge for the use of community relations workers."—S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, *Community Relations Consultant, American Jewish Committee.*

"Exceedingly readable . . . represents a well-reasoned discussion of intergroup relations and their social value in a democracy, buttressed by the interesting findings derived from current social science research in the field."—SAMUEL D. GERSHOVITZ, *Executive Vice-President, National Jewish Welfare Board.*

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25 July -

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FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS

A Study of Prejudice in Housing

By Charles Abrams

This book vividly describes the tension, discrimination and violence caused by property owners acting on the premise that "people should live only with their own kind." Here is the record of bombing and house burning in Birmingham and Detroit, in the "closed cities" of Dearborn and Cicero - the anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro wave of dynamite and death in Miami - the miserably substandard living conditions of California's Mexican and Oriental population and New York's Puerto Ricans - "exclusive" suburbs and hotels "for Gentiles only." Here is what actually happens to property values when minorities move in - the facts on why the slum problem in this country is largely a problem of housing minorities.

An expert's program for action...

Mr. Abrams shows how prejudice in American neighborhoods has been encouraged by organized real estate enterprise and the Federal Housing Administration program. He discredits the assumptions that have been drawn upon to support the homeowner's opposition to minority infiltration into his neighborhood. The author discusses in detail the many successful experiments in interracial housing which have demonstrated that races can mix without tension. Stressing the need for a comprehensive program that will sharply increase the supply of housing for all groups, he concludes his study with a provocative and practical Program for Action.

FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS provides you with authoritative answers to such critical questions as:

- Do the available facts support the realtor's assumption that values inevitably go down whenever a minority moves into a neighborhood?
- What areas are most susceptible to civic education combating anti-racial propaganda?

(over, please)

- How large a minority can you have in an interracial housing project without creating tension or insecurity?
- Does the homogeneous pattern in neighborhoods give rise to group conflicts?
- Are rehabilitation programs and slum clearance the solutions to America's housing problems?

About the author...

Charles Abrams, now New York State Rent Administrator, has been a pioneer figure in the movement for better housing in this country. In the past, as legal adviser to the New York City Housing Authority, counsel for the American Federation of Housing Authorities, and consultant to the United States Housing Authority, he has been influential in government activities in this field on a national scale. His recent position as Vice President of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing has directly involved him in the area which he reports on in FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS. He is also the author of "The Future of Housing" and of "Revolution in Land."

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"In FORBIDDEN NEIGHBORS, Charles Abrams has thrown a sharp spotlight on the bedrock of the American dilemma: segregated housing which is basic to all other forms of racial and ethnic discrimination.....A major contribution to the understanding of this tragic problem. I cannot recommend it too highly."
--HORTENSE W. GABEL, Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing

"...Another milestone in Harper's splendid series of books on prejudice and its evils, which has included Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma" and Ashley Montagu's "Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race."--HENRY BUTLER, Indianapolis Times

"...provocative and well-documented...Mr. Abrams has drawn on his tremendous store of knowledge to bring together an encyclopedia of material on the history of prejudice in housing in the United States. His book is a must for people working in interracial civic groups or Government agencies dealing with minority groups." --FRANCES H. MORTON, Baltimore Sunday Sun

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Richard Abbott

Richard Abbott
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RA:A
Enclosures

BEACON PRESS, INC.

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Dear Friend:

As a person basically concerned with good race relations, you will be interested to know of three new books in the field. The first two are already published and the third will be published in January, 1956.

The books are

PREJUDICE AND YOUR CHILD by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Associate Professor of Psychology, City College of New York, Research Director of Northside Center for Child Development, New York City.

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO DESEGREGATION by Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary NAACP and Jack Greenberg, Assistant Counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

FRATERNITIES WITHOUT BROTHERHOOD by Alfred McClung Lee, author of "How to Understand Propaganda, and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brooklyn College

We enclose a small circular which describes each of these books, and invite you to return the coupon on the last page of the circular.

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by Alfred McClung Lee, author of *Race Riots Aren't Necessary*, *How to Understand Propaganda*, etc., chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brooklyn College.

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO DE-SEGREGATION
by Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary, NAACP and Jack Greenberg, assistant counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

These three books have been written to increase understanding of problems and progress in inter-racial relations through factual, objective, documented information.

Three basic books on segregation in the United States

PREJUDICE AND YOUR CHILD.
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark.

Dr. Clark presents the findings of psychologists on the development of prejudice and discrimination in children, of both minority and majority groups. He discusses the effects of racial attitudes on *both*. The discussion includes a section on "A Program for Action" and suggests answers to "What Can Schools Do?" "What Can Parents Do?" The research upon which this book is based was done by Dr. Clark for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and was cited in the 1954 United States Supreme Court desegregation decision.

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FRATERNITIES WITHOUT BROTHERHOOD: A Study of Prejudice on the American Campus. Alfred McClung Lee.

A man who knows fraternities as a social researcher and as an active member of one of the "Greeks," Dr. Lee is concerned with the familiar inconsistency of the *words* of brotherhood and the *practice* of discrimination found in the social centers of American universities and colleges. Dr. Lee traces the growth of racial prejudice in America in his history of fraternity membership laws. His case studies of local fraternities which have thrown out segregation and come to a parting of the ways from their "nationals" or alumni groups for pledging a Negro or Jewish student show that a pattern of democratic rebellion has been growing since the last war. However there is still enough "Aryanism" represented in fraternities to make this discrimination a burr for institutions which try to prepare their students for democratic living. Chapters discuss alumni domination, the end of campus discrimination in some fraternities, the psychological role of the fraternity in a student's life and ways to build fraternities *with* brotherhood.

CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO DESEGREGATION. Herbert Hill and Jack Greenberg.

The authors have given to the American citizen, North or South, a comprehensive record of the legal status of the Negro in the United States from the reconstruction period to the 1955 implementation decree of the Supreme Court; the crucial cases in the area of minority rights and the interpretations of the Constitution, especially of the Fourteenth Amendment, in the last 75 years; and a detailed analysis of the arguments before the Supreme Court preceding its May 17, 1954 decision. A section of questions and answers entitled: "What Do the Decisions Mean?" and "What Can Citizens Do?" contains specific suggestions for community groups and individuals who wish to help in the work of desegregating. An appendix contains the texts of the United States Supreme Court decisions and list of the pertinent legal cases for reference. *Says* ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND, *professor of constitutional law at Harvard Law School:* "*I am impressed by the balance and fairness of this book, and I think it will be of great use.*"

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Council Against Discrimination

OF GREATER CHICAGO

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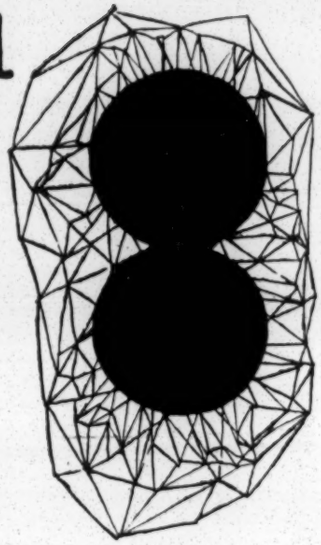

if you do not see

that our Council NEEDS MONEY

to operate.

Individuals so far this year have

given $7720.75,

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in their contributions...

If you have put our "dun" letters

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please DIG them out

and send us your check. AND

remind your friends to do the same.

We sure need your

HELP

at this time.

HOUSING

Exactly 8 years ago, in November, 1946, this Council published an attractive and hard - hitting pamphlet on Racial Restrictive Covenants.

It contained addresses by Loren Miller, a Los Angeles attorney who had just won the Hattie McDaniels and Ethel Waters restrictive covenant cases, and by our own BISHOP SHEIL. Since then, restrictive covenants cannot any longer be enforced through court action. But they - or equivalents thereof - are still continuing to exert their evil pressure on a healthy development of our cities.

Double-talk in this field is rampant. Our daily newspapers for weeks have been carrying stories about the wonderful achievements of our suburban communities. The co-founder and part owner of one of them - incidentally largely built with federal funds - in a public statement recently pronounced that "there is still a long way to go for complete victory in the fight for human rights", according to press reports.

Yet nobody mentions that by their exclusionary policies these communities contribute largely to the blight and to ghettoization of our cities.

Loren Miller, in a recent address, surveys this sore problem. Since he is an old friend of the Council and his address gives a concise overview of practices, causes and proposed remedies, we are reproducing it in full, as reported by the Pittsburgh Courier.

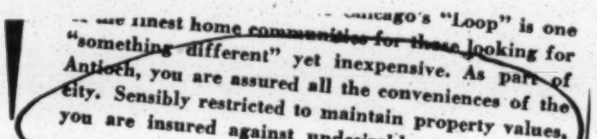
We hope it will serve our friends in this common cause as well as did the earlier pamphlet. Here, we should like to quote the concluding section of BISHOP SHEIL'S 1946 address and point to its applicability still, after 8 long years.

"There is a time for the exercise of the virtue of prudence. There is also a time for courageous thinking and action; but there is never a time for compromising with fundamental moral principles. Either we believed

and meant what we announced to the world concerning the dignity of man and the essential community of his nature, or it is a lie. If we meant it then let us, for the love of God, begin to practice it, honestly and objectively."

HOUSING BRIEFS

The following was part of a recent advertisement in one Chicago Daily:


... Chicago's "Loop" is one ... finest home communities for those looking for "something different" yet inexpensive. As part of Antioch, you are assured all the conveniences of the city. Sensibly restricted to maintain property values, you are insured against undesirables.

There are fully completed custom-built homes; we also have, for the budget-minded ... 10/4/54

***

Dr. Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, in a speech at New York City, 5/20/54:

> "...the prevailing pattern is that of a central city, with rapidly increasing and spreading residency by racial minorities, ringed by expanding relatively new all white suburban areas.
>
> The conditions under which these new areas are developed and sold or rented effectively retain them as white residential areas. Significantly, it is these areas into which most new residential construction has taken place. This population movement and residential segregation has highlighted the sheer necessity of additional living space available to Negroes, the lack of which explodes into Ciceros and Trumbull Parks.
>
> Further, these inlying neighborhoods provide the focal point of attack in urban redevelopment and urban renewal programs. This essentially irresistible pressure of people against the ghetto walls has been aggravated by the advance in the economic status of nonwhite families. Since 1940, their average income has trebled. Private builders and lenders have recently begun to pay attention to this new, untapped and profitable market."

***

Occupancy in CHA housing developments as of the middle of August was as follows (in units):

Interracial, even	128
Interracial, predominantly white	2499
Interracial, predominantly Negro	2651
Interracial, changing - (white - Negro)	584
All white	1194
All Negro	5368
	12424

***

A number of our affiliates and friends continue to be concerned by the serious allegations Elizabeth Wood made against the Chicago Housing Authority.

NAACP has officially asked for a state investigation of racial policies in Chicago's public housing, and we understand that with other affiliates, such as COOK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL CIO, the issue is far from being dead.

***

Council Against Discrimination, by unanimous Board action, sent to Miss Wood a letter of appreciation "for the many valiant years you have given to improving housing for all people in Chicago."

"We know that it has been accomplished without a breath of scandal, and over tremendous frustrations and opposition. That it has been accomplished at all is indeed a wonder; that it should be accomplished with such steadfast purpose and sense of public duty is extraordinary, reflecting the true spirit of devotion which you have extended to the Chicago Housing Authority as its Executive Secretary."

***

NON-WHITE HOUSING IN WISCONSIN -

a hopeful study of prevailing conditions, with approaches to problem solutions. Positive and thought provoking. Obtainable from
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

***

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Residential Segregation

By Loren Miller; Member, National Legal Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Member, Executive Board, National Urban League.
(Reproduced by permission of the Pittsburgh COURIER, from City edition, Sept. 11, 1954.)

"The Government does not discharge the full measure of its duty when it seeks to persuade recipients of its aid and assistance to do what they ought to be enjoined to do," Atty. Loren Miller of Los Angeles and a member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, said Wednesday.

He addressed these remarks to delegates and visitors to the forty-fourth annual conference of the National Urban League, during a luncheon meeting at conference headquarters in the Fort Pitt Hotel.

Negroes' attitude

In his opening remarks, the famed Howard University graduate said:

"If I am somewhat critical I hope you will understand that my criticism is a reflection of the attitude of the Negro who simply wants to buy or rent a home on the same terms as other Americans and who is restive because he cannot do so.

"Under the circumstances, he is apt to be a little less detached and impersonal about the issue than those who are less intimately involved. After all, I suppose that the guinea pig rarely takes the same view of the laboratory experiment as the scientist who performs it.

Slum clearance affected

"However — and fittingly enough—the problems thus bred for the Negro tend to compound and complicate the difficulties that beset other city dwellers. In some instances, plans for slum clearance and urban redevelopment have foundered because of the impossibility of relocating Negro families in order to clear the slums."

THWARTS CITY PLANNING

City planning has been thwarted because it could not be cut to the pattern of segregated living. Here, as elsewhere, racial segregation has proved costly both to its victims and to those who fancy that they profit from it.

"Quite apart from the fact that the concentration of Negroes in defined areas and the concentrated efforts to keep them there have retarded or prevented formulation of sound housing policies, the pursuit of these practices has created a series of interlocked and intertwined social, political and economic problems that have had important repercussions, and adverse effects, in all phases of American life," he added.

Separate housing - separate institutions

"This concentration has fostered a separate institutionalism that is well nigh impregnable to legal attack.

"The public school located in the Black Belt is a school for Negro children. In the ordinary case, it is headed by a Negro principal, staffed by Negro teachers, and has its proper complement of Negro clerks and caretakers. It is a Negro school, in fact if not in name, and its separate character is often ironically underscored by naming it for a famous Negro. Its boundaries often expand as the Negro community expands. No state statute, no judicial decree, no constitutional command can change its character as long as the neighborhood remains segregated."

"Parks and playgrounds, public libraries and swimming pools, police precincts and fire stations, relief depots and health clinics follow the same pattern. Similar public institutions in 'white' neighborhoods reflect the color, or lack of it, of their communities.

"Semi-public institutions such as the church and the settlement house, the YMCA and the YWCA, the political club and the P-TA inevitably take on the racial characteristics of the neighborhood in which they function. A Boy Scout or Girl Scout troop in a Negro area is a Negro unit. There is an increasing tendency to try to exclude the Negro business man from the 'white' neighborhood."

SHAPES THINKING

Continuing, Attorney Miller told the delegates and visitors that "The urban neighborhood shapes the habits of thinking and acting of its inhabitants. A community peopled by persons of a particular group encourages stereotyped thinking about 'other people' who live beyond its boundaries. It creates aloofness, even hostility, between its group and other groups.

"It seems to justify the easy rationalization that a particular section of a city belongs to members of the group that inhabit it, and that they are justified in trying to exclude members of other groups.

"The short of the matter is that racial residential segregation is the chief divisive force in urban life."

Poisons attitudes...

"The attitude thus fostered by the segregated neighborhood and nurtured by the separate institutionalism it spawns is all-pervasive.

"Business men and legislators, housing administrators and educators, borrowers and lenders, home seekers and home builders—all who are perforce concerned with the problem of urban housing must reckon with the reality of residential segregation, a reckoning certain to be colored by the fact that they too have had to accommodate themselves, willingly or unwillingly, to that reality and that the process of accommodation has influenced their own attitudes.

TOO COMPLACENT

"It is no matter for marvel that all too many Americans who are concerned with the problem of providing shelter for the Negro regard racial residential segregation with complacency," Attorney Miller said in critical tones.

"Albert Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, has aptly epitomized this complex of attitudes and ways of acting as a 'blockade of custom and code' and 'unjustified economic fears' that deny 'the Negro family . . . access to good homes and good neighborhoods'.

PROGRESS MADE

"Fortunately for us all, substantial progress has been made in removing direct state sanction and support for residential segregation.

"As long ago as 1917, the Supreme Court invalidated racail zoning laws and ordinances. It bolstered that stand by refusing to review a Court of Appeals decision to the same effect in 1950.

"In 1948, the court interdicted judicial enforcement of race restrictive covenants and, in 1953, it held that white signers of such covenants could not be held liable in damages for sales of restricted property to Negroes.

"In June, 1954, it refused to review a California decision holding that racial segregation in public housing denies equal protection of law to Negroes."

FHA CHANGES RULES

"Federal Housing Administration changed its regulations in 1949 to forbid future recordation of racial covenants on land where FHA loan insurance for home construction was sought. A number of cities and states have proscribed segregation in public or publicly aided housing.

Ghetto trend unchecked -

"Despite this impressive list of judicial decisions and legislative and administrative actions, it is a sobering fact that the concentration of Negroes in our cities is greater than it was in 1917, greater than it was in 1948, greater than it was in 1950, greater than it was in 1953, and that that trend is unchecked at the moment.

"As Frank Horne, race relations adviser of the Housing and Home Finance Agency puts it, the prevailing pattern is that of a central city, with rapidly increasing and spreading residency by racial minorities, ringed by expanding, relatively new all-white suburban areas," Attorney Miller stated in retrospect.

New suburbs...

"The most important single factor in the increasing concentration of Negroes in the centers of our cities is the phenomenal increase in construction of suburban homes stimulated by FHA insured loans to builders and subdividers. In the extreme cases, great new cities such as the Levittowns in the East and Lakewood in the West have arisen.

EXPAND 'BLACK BELTS'

"White middle-class and working-class families have found new homes in these suburban developments. Negroes, barred from these suburbs, have taken over the housing vacated by whites. The net result is that Negroes now occupy better housing than they did a decade ago and that the Black Belts have expanded. Our ghettoes are better places to live in; they are still ghettoes, studiously preserved by the policies of lending institutions and builders.

PROBLEM NATIONWIDE

"Let me remind you that residential segregation is not a sectional phenomenon. It is as acute in the North and West as in the South, in some cases more acute. The geographical distribution of litigation involving segregation in housing illustrates the nationwide character of the problem," he warned.

"Racial zoning ordinance litigation reached the Supreme Court from Louisville, New Orleans and Birmingham. The Restrictive Covenant cases involved property in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis and Detroit.

"Attempts to collect damages for the sale of race restricted property to Negroes were made in Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, Kansas City and Detroit. Litigation over segregation in public housing has arisen in San Francisco, Evansville, Ind.; Camden, N. J., and Savannah, Ga.

"Violence has erupted to halt Negro occupancy in Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Dallas, Birmingham and Miami. Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing built with FHA insured funds is as rigid in California, Pennsylvania, Illinois or New York as it is in the Deep South."

HISTORY OF PATTERN

"You will recall that the cityward migration of the Negro began after the tragedy of reconstruction had fixed his social status as that of an inferior. The Separate But Equal doctrine was formalized in 1896, and as the Negro migration to the cities burgeoned at the turn of the century the nation had accepted, and rationalized, the noxious proposition that the constitution tolerated racial segregation."

Segregation held moral

"As other strangers had done before, and have done since, the Negro strangers in the cities huddled together out of fear and for self-protection. They found themselves hemmed in by judicial enforcement of racial covenants. The first race restriction case reached a state court of last resort in 1915 and for three long decades, from 1915 to 1948, every state supreme court—nineteen of them—which considered the question held that such agreements were enforceable by the courts.

"The Supreme Court, in effect, made the same determination in 1926. Americans tend to regard as morally right that which is said to be constitutional and by 1948 most Americans firmly believed that residential segregation comported with the Christian ethic and was consonant with the equalitarian spirit of the constitution.

LESS DESIRABLE AREAS

"Inevitably, Negroes were shunted into the less desirable sections of the cities as segregation increased in degree and intensity. Many of these sections were areas of declining value, and overcrowding an neglect by municipal authorities accentuated the decline. Cause and effect became confused, and are still confused, in the public mind. The belief still persists that Negro occupancy lowers property values."

Planners discriminate

"City planners gave a boost to residential segregation with their theories of the single-purpose community. Their ideal was the homogenous neighborhood, peopled by residents with the same general economic, social and political outlook and belonging to the same economic category. It was easy enough to jump to the conclusion that Negroes would destroy the homogeneity of the neighborhood and that hence their presence would be incompatible with sound city planning.

Hits exclusionary policies

"These beliefs in the essential morality of segregation, in the adverse effects of Negro occupancy and of the desirability of the homogenous neighborhood are still dominant. The Levitts and the lesser Levitts who build our peripheral cities and who construct our suburban developments follow exclusionary policies partially out of their own subscription to these beliefs and partially out of a fierce determination to cater to those who do," the speaker stated.

"Every housing development constructed for whites and which excludes Negroes tends to confirm beliefs cultivated by three decades of unconstitutional judicial enforcement of racial covenants, by the half century old practices of lending institutions and builders and by blind subservience to outworn dogmas of city planning."

Federal Government segregates....

"The crowning blow came when the Federal Government—at the very time its destinies were being guided by the most ardent believers in the beneficence of the welfare state—threw its weight behind racial residential segregation.

"Public housing was first built on a frankly segregated basis. Later, the Federal public housing agency adopted its present indefensible policy of leaving to the municipalities the question of whether or not they would require racial segregation in public housing built with the public funds.

"In many cities, slum clearance authorities cleared out areas of mixed occupancy and segregation was instituted by the fiat of Government itself. As you know, we have secured a series of court decisions forbidding such segregation and I am confident that the Supreme Court will agree with the holdings of lower Federal and state courts in this issue."

Insurance refused

"The evil of Government sanction and support of segregation in public housing was compounded a thousand times over by the policy established by FHA in 1934. For fifteen years, from 1934 to 1949, FHA openly encouraged racial covenants. In its earlier years it furnished a model covenant for builders, and blandly refused to insure loans where a Negro sought to build outside of what it determined was the 'Negro' neighborhood.

COVENANTS ARE EVIL

"FHA spread race restrictive covenants from one end of this nation to the other — in the name of sound business practices; More than that, and worse than that, FHA policy encouraged and cultivated the belief that Government support of residential segregation was morally defensible and consistent with the democratic way of life.

"RACES INCOMPATIBLE"

"Its old manual declared that a neighborhood should be evaluated as 'less stable and desirable' if the 'children of people' residing there 'are compelled to attend school where the majority or a goodly number of pupils represent . . . an incompatible racial element," Attorney Miller pointed out.

"Of course," he continued, "FHA communicated its attitude to the builders, lending institutions and home buyers who were already conditioned to accept it. Under the circumstances it could not, and did not, offer any substantial assistance to Negro home-seekers who, as citizens, had a right to expect that it would serve them as it did other Americans.

STATISTICS REVEAL FAILURE

"The measure of its utter failure can be gauged from the cold statistics which show that less than 50,000 of the more than 2,761,000 units built with the aid of FHA insured funds from 1940 to 1950 were open to Negro occupancy."

FHA discriminates against Negro vets.

"The 1949 change in FHA regulations leaves much to be desired. The new regulations simply provide that FHA insurance will not be extended to builders unless such builders covenant that no race restriction has been recorded against the land after Feb. 15, 1950, and that none will be recorded during the life of the loan. Discrimination in sales or rentals are not prescribed. Such discrimination has continued. Negro veterans have been denied, and are still being denied the preferences prescribed by law."

WELCOME PRESIDENT'S WORDS

"All of us must welcome the statement by President Eisenhower that administrative policies . . . of the several housing agencies will be strengthened 'in order to assure equal opportunity for all our citizens to acquire . . . good and well-located homes.' In an apparent implementation of that policy, FHA has launched an educational campaign to persuade builders to provide homes open to Negroes as purchasers or renters.

BUT...

"We can hope that such a campaign will bear fruit but Government does not discharge the full measure of its duty when it only seeks to persuade recipients of its aid and assistance to do what they ought to be enjoined to do.

"Builders should be required to covenant with FHA that they will not discriminate in sales or rentals of units built with the aid of FHA insured loans to all Americans. Government has the same right and power and duty to exact such a covenant as it has to require that those holding Government contracts shall not discriminate in employing or upgrading of workmen, of all races," the speaker said with conviction.

"There is an excellent possibility that discriminatory practices of builders and subdividers can be cured by judicial decree. The NAACP has filed such a suit in California. Others will be filed.

"In this litigation," he said, "we will stand on the simple constitutional proposition that those securing FHA loan insurance must make the consequent housing available to all citizens without discrimination as to race and that FHA cannot, consistent with constitutional provisions, insure loans for housing construction unless such housing is available to all citizens on equal terms. It would be infinitely better for all concerned if these principles could be established without resort to the coercive process of the courts and without the expense and delay of litigation."

FACES MANY PROBLEMS

"This is only a bare outline of the problems that plague the Negro home seeker because of his race. I have not had time to discuss the financial hardships that face him because he must buy or rent in a protected seller's market where interest rates tend to be higher than the general average. The long term burdens thus imposed by these added costs are important factors in family life and stability."

Inherits second-hand facilities

"The exclusion of the Negro from the new-housing market has far reaching consequences for him, both because of the financial disadvantages entailed and because those who buy second hand homes inherit the second hand facilities that go with such communities.

"The financial and social problems that accrue because the Negro must buy in a seller's market in used-home areas can be solved only by his admission, on terms of equality, to the new housing market.

Complex causes

"In quick summary, then," Attorney Miller said, "the concentration of Negroes in defined urban areas is the end result of the complex action and interaction of ancient but still vital racial prejudices, of the practices of builders and lenders, and of the failure, or worse, of Government to exert its power to assure that equality of opportunity and treatment commanded by the Constitution.

"No single blast from the horn of any individual Joshua will cause these wall to come tumbling down."

Responsibility shared

"Voluntary groups such as the Urban League and the organizations that look to it for leadership are charged with a share of the responsibility for helping the nation move toward a solution of this problem. I realize full well that there are practical limits to the action that such groups can take in any given situation.

OFFERS SUGGESTIONS

"Indeed, you may have to reject some of the suggestions I shall make on the ground that they are inconsistent with league objectives and methods. I offer them for your study and consideration.

Change climate of opinion

"First, it seems to me, there must be a concerted effort to change the climate of public opinion in respect of housing for racial minorities. The basic job is that of convincing Americans of the harmful effects of racial residential segregation.

"Its divisive effects must be pointed out. The spotlight must be thrown on the separate institutionalism that flourishes where segregation is tolerated. The difficulties that are thrown in the way of slum clearance and adequate city planning must be stressed. There must be continued appeals to enlightened selfishness through pointing out that it is poor business to neglect a potential market of buyers and renters.

ADVICE TO REALTISTS

"Negro real estate brokers must be urged to halt the all too common practice of flooding neighborhoods with solicitations to white owners to sell when one Negro moves in. This practice accentuates flight and confirms fears. Churches and like institutions must be urged to remain and serve new migrants when there is some change in a neighborhood pattern."

Not selfish aim

"Above all," Attorney Miller advised, "the elimination of residential segregation must be put in its proper perspective as a prime objective in our quest for a democratic society, rather than as the selfish aim of selfish minority groups. The hollow claim that a Levittown which excludes Negroes is an object lesson in democracy must be exploded.

"There are times," he continued, "when the clear voice raised against racial segregation can be heard. There are many who are ready to speak out. The task is that of educating those who are ready to speak out, and act, so that their words will be effective.

EXAMINE HOUSING TRENDS

"Second, housing trends in particular communities should be examined with a view of trying to determine the extent to which Negroes are taking advantage of opportunities that are open.

"In all too many instances the weight of tradition, fear of change and the Negro's own accommodation to segregation retard change in residential patterns. There is an alarming number of people, both white and Negro, who do not even know that there are no legal impediments to ownership or occupancy."

Protection of law

"Where resistance to Negro occupancy is attended by violence or threats of violence the home seeker must have the full protection of law and law enforcement authorities. He will not have that protection unless the league and kindred organizations have done their job of creating a climate of public opinion in which there is an understanding of the issues involved and the will to translate that understanding into effective measures to curb the lawless and quell the mob.

PUBLIC HOUSING

"Third," he added, "voluntary groups should press, now for the elimination of all racial segregation in public housing. The legal spadework has been done in this field and I am sure that many local housing authorities will respond if the case is put before them and their attention called to current legal trends.

"At the Federal level," Attorney Miller stated, "public housing officials should be urged to revise regulations to forbid segregation in public housing developments.

TO FILE MORE SUITS

"It is almost certain that additional law suits to test public housing segregation will have to be filed in some sections of the nation and while I realize that voluntary organizations cannot participate in legal action I think you will do well to heed the admonition of Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that 'the life of the law is not logic but what is expedient for the community concerned,'" he advised.

"Courts will determine what is expedient in a field such as this one by taking stock of community attitudes—and you can help shape those attiudes.

FHA policy

"Finally, and most important of all, every effort must be made to induce and persuade FHA to change its regulations to provide that every applicant for loan insurance must covenant with it that he will not discriminate in the sale or rental of housing built with the aid of an FHA insured loan.

"FHA policy is all important and what FHA does, or does not do, will largely determine whether or not Negroes will be admitted to the new-housing market on terms of equality."

NEED IMPLEMENTATION

"Of course, every assistance should be extended to help in implementation of the new FHA policy of trying to persuade builders to construct open occupancy housing **but we must never be content, or let it be thought that we are content, with such a program with its connotation that exclusionary policies can be pursued at the whim or caprice of builders and with the consent of FHA.**

BIAS DEEP-ROOTED

"Residential segregation is rooted in custom and tradition; it is bulwarked behind indifference; it is propped up by popular prejudice; it is made to seem attractive by precept and example; it is shored up and renewed by the very separate institutionalism it breeds.

A fighting faith

"We must replace that complacency toward, and support for, residential segregation with a new faith that such segregation is contrary to the letter and spirit of our laws and institutions. That faith must become a fighting faith, a creed for action, a code to live by."

TIME FOR ACTION

"This is no program for the fearful, or the faint-hearted. It will not recommend itself to the timorous among us who lack faith in the corrective processes of democracy."

"But this is 1954. Our times cry for action. The hucksters of totalitarianism are busy crying our shame in the far-away places of the world. We must not be deterred or delayed by the little men, and the selfish men, and the evil men, and the unseeing men who do not know, and who will not understand, that the bright promise of full equality under the law cannot be realized for any American until it is within the grasp of all Americans."

UNEMPLOYMENT

The latest available Labor Market Trends (Sept. 1954), the official labor market bulletin of the State Employment Service, gives, among more, the following information:

> "...private non-farm employment in the area declined by an additional 13,000 during the two months ending July 15. The heaviest drop was experienced in transportation equipment where a cut-back in aircraft production and additional losses in orders for Diesel engines precipitated the release of 4600 workers.
>
> An additional decline of 3300 occurred among communication equipment establishments, thus bringing the net decrease in this industry since last October to 22,000. A majority of these were employed in plants making television sets and electronic items for the armed forces.
>
> ...producers of light manufacturing items were able to achieve a moderate upswing while non-manufacturing industries operated on an even keel... meat packers and other food processors added 2400 workers for their largest gain in more than a year.
>
> Since the advent of the current economic readjustment, private non-farm employment has declined by 108,000 from the all-time high of 2,164,000 that was reached in October of last year,... unemployment in the area jumped from 155,000 to 175,000 between May 15 and July 15."

The last page of the bulletin contains as neat a Boosterism - we owe the term to the Saturday Review of Literature- as you can find anywhere. Under the heading

Prospects Good for Upturn in Steel

and after a discussion of the industry as a key factor in Chicago's business outlook for the next two quarters, it explains causes for the sharp reduction in output during July (1953 - 99%; 1954- 72% of capacity) and then comes to the conclusion that "barring a sudden deterioration in the international situation, manpower requirements in the industry are expected to be nominal and easily met."

This, of course, has direct bearing on employment of members of minority groups.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

The Chicago-American, in an editorial on October 9 MET'S MARIAN praises New York Metropolitan Opera's Rudolph Bing for signing up Marian Anderson.

"It is talent, not race, that counts in the Met and EVERYWHERE ELSE." (Our caps., Ed.).

Amen!

OUR COUNCIL

After a long summer, Council activities are getting into swing. Board meetings are being held again, as usual on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Committees have been constituted and begun meeting.

But FINANCES are at an all-time low and need your attention. Our greatest lag is in contributions from organizations.

The Chairman has appealed in special letters to all of them, and Board members have undertaken the follow-up. It is hoped that when you read this, your gift has been mailed!

FAMILY NEWS

The A. ABBOT ROSENS had a son: Bernard Joshua. So did our former office secretary, Mrs. Louise Van Dyke: Brian Michael.

***

JOE ANTONOW and his associates prepared and filed a brief in the Illinois Superior Court on behalf of Mrs. Grace Clark who had been ordered evicted from a Chicago Housing Authority project because she refused on constitutional grounds to sign a certificate of non-membership in "subversive" organizations.

***

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN has a Human Relations Conference " Equality of Education - Our Unfinished Business - on October 16 in the Sheraton Hotel. Mrs. ELEANOR CURTIS DAILEY is the convener.

***

SEVEN SOUTH SIDE SISTERHOODS - most Public Affairs Committees of which are affiliated with the Council - are holding their annual Community Affairs Day on October 14. The theme for the day is, "Have you a Civic Conscience?"

CAD is sending representatives to both these affairs.

THE PRESS

"Collier's" in their October 15 issue begins a series of feature articles by Alan Paton on THE NEGRO IN AMERICA TODAY. It was introduced by a national advertising campaign of unusual dimensions. Incidentally the young man shown with Paton on the front cover is Frank Brown, a student of law and resident of Trumbull Park Homes whose TV appearance we discussed in our last issue.

***

The UNESCO COURIER devotes their October issue entirely to a discussion of THE AMERICAN NEGRO "whose progress in less than a century is one of the most amazing social phenomena of our time."

Among the contributors are Morroe Berger, Murray Stedman, Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Otto Klineberg.

***

The NATION of September 18 carried an article by Bob Gruenberg

Trumbull Park Act II

discussing Elizabeth Wood's demotion and dismissal from the Chicago Housing Authority. "In the end it was her insistence on equal treatment for Negroes that proved her undoing."...

"...There were other elements, of course: the enmity of politicians who failed to win favors from her; the thousands of petition signatures presented at the City Hall demanding her dismissal, collected by anti-public-housing groups as well as lunatic-fringe organizations."

***

Albert Deutsch, also in "Colliers", praises CAD's old friend Joseph D. Lohman for his work in developing an awareness of civil rights in police work.

"In the past," the article stated, "police mishandling of racial tension has often fed fuel to the fire rather than put it out. Thanks in part to Lohman's efforts, many police departments have given special training to officers in this area of human relations, with a resultant reduction of ugly race incidents."

PILOT WORKSHOPS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

A special grant from the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation has enabled the CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL to set up a series of pilot workshops to meet needs of communities in areas of actual or potential racial tension where Catholic schools are located.

They are planned for 4 consecutive Saturday mornings in each locality and involve no charge for participants. Six have been scheduled so far: two in Chicago and one each in Waukegan, Evanston, River Forest and Aurora.

LLOYD DAVIS, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, will gladly supply more information.

Seems worth a try by other groups, too...

WALTER WHITE IN CHICAGO

The Executive Secretary of the NAACP who recently stated that "gerrymandering accomplishes, with the help of the ghetto pattern in which Negroes are forced to live, an effective kind of segregated school", will address a mass meeting of the CHICAGO BRANCH of NAACP on Thursday, October 21 at Olivet Baptist Church, 3101 South Parkway.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Raymond Hilliard, new director of Cook County Welfare Department, notes that dependency rates in Cook County are lower than the average for downstate counties.

Figures of May, 1954, for Aid to Dependent Children for example, showed 80 dependent children per 1000 of population in Saline County, compared with 32 in Cook County. Gallatin had 81 and Pulaski 116.

Thirteen counties had more children per thousand receiving aid than Chicago had, said Hilliard.

"There is a prevailing notion that dependency is spawned by urban living; 'tain't so."

Nor, may we add, does dependency seem increased by immigration from the South, as is claimed so frequently.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Geographical distribution of juvenile delinquency in Chicago is discussed in Welfare Council's STATISTICS for July/August '54.

The pattern follows that of other areas of concern, like that of high infant mortality, over crowding, deteriorated housing. "The highest concentration is in the narrow section just south of the Loop between Roosevelt Road and 63rd Street and eastward from Wentworth Avenue to Cottage Grove and Lake Michigan. Area 28 (Near West Side), just west of the Loop, also has a high rate of delinquency."

This illustrates from a different angle, the points Loren Miller makes in discussing Residential Segregation elsewhere in this issue of C.A.D.News.

NEIGHBORS PLAN AHEAD ...

The first meeting of our Luncheon Circle will take place on Monday, October 25 at 12:15 P.M. Discussion will center around the problem of how to help a neighborhood to plan for expected changes. Most likely, it will be held as usual at the Y.W.C.A., 59 East Monroe Street.

Those not on the regular Luncheon Circle mailing list, please drop a note to
Mrs. Elsie W. Johnson
c/o CAD office
if you would like to have an invitation.

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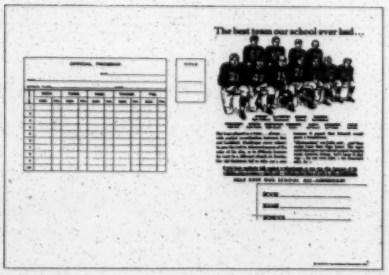

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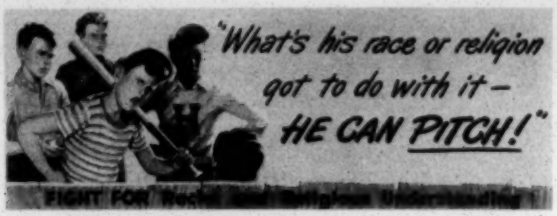

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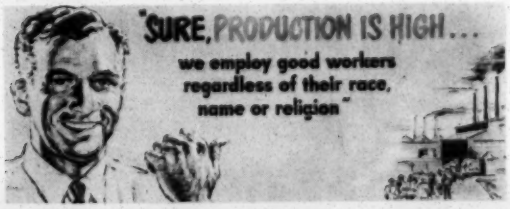

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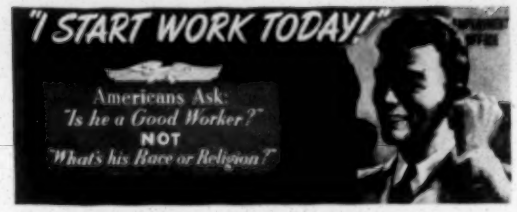

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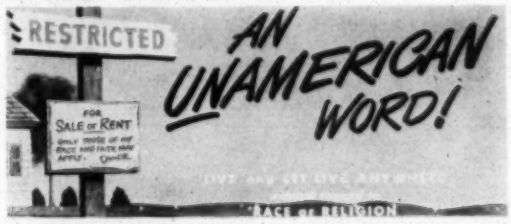

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STATE OF MICHIGAN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

Meeting held in Detroit, Michigan
September 22, 1958

AGENDA

I. Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting held August 20, 1958

II. Report on Claims and Conciliation Services

III. Report on Education and Community Services

IV. Report on Research and Survey Services

V. Report on Regional Activities

--Metropolitan Detroit
--Central Region
--Eastern Region
--Western Region

VI. Administration

VII. Adjournment

sig
afscme52

Minutes of the Meeting held in Lansing, on
August 20, 1958

Commissioners Present: Harry J. Kelley, Alex Fuller, Fr. John F. Finnegan, Louis Rosenzweig, and Rev. Allan A. Zaun

Staff Present: William M. Seabron, Gerald D. White, Robert Greene, Walter Greene, Jeanne Armbruster and Shirley I. Guinot

The Chairman, Harry J. Kelley, called the meeting to order at 1:15 p.m.

I. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

The Chairman called the attention of the Commissioners to the minutes of the meeting held July 24, 1958, which the Commissioners had previously received in the Commission file. It was moved by Commissioner Finnegan, seconded by Commissioner Rosenzweig, that the minutes be accepted. Adopted.

II. REPORT OF THE CLAIMS DIVISION:

Walter Greene, Field Representative, reported briefly on the action taken on claims by the Commission. Commissioner Zaun moved, Commissioner Rosenzweig seconded, that the report of the Claims Division be accepted. Adopted.

III. REPORT OF THE EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION:

Deputy Director Seabron summarized the written reports contained in the Commission file. It was moved by Commissioner Rosenzweig, seconded by Commissioner Zaun, that the report of the Community Services Division be accepted. Adopted.

IV. REPORT OF THE RESEARCH AND SURVEY DIVISION:

Deputy Director Seabron called the attention of the Commissioners to the report of the Research Director contained in the Commission file, outlining the program of the Research Division for the coming year. It was moved by Commissioner Rosenzweig, seconded by Commissioner Zaun, that the report be accepted. Adopted.

V. ADMINISTRATION:

Deputy Director Seabron summarized the written report contained in the Commission file on the new 1958-59 Program Plan and budget, explaining the rationale behind the reorganization of the staff into regional operations. After some discussion about the different aspects of the new program plan, it was moved by Commissioner Rosenzweig, seconded by Commissioner Fuller, that the proposed plan be accepted and that an evaluation be made to the Commission in six months for their review. Adopted.

Commissioner Rosenzweig commended the Deputy Director and staff on the excellent presentation made at this meeting.

VI. ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business to come before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry J. Kelley, Chairman

William M. Seabron, Deputy Director

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Circulate

New Chief Appointed for FEPC

From Our Lansing Bureau

LANSING, May 29.—A 36-year-old native of Michigan who has been helping solve racial problems in the South will become executive director of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) on June 8.

DR. FREDERICK B. ROUTH

He is Dr. Frederick B. Routh, who prefers not to use the title "Dr.," and wants to be known as "Fred."

"Dr. Routh is one of the best trained men available in this new field of intergroup relations," said Harry J. Kelley, of Grand Rapids, commission chairman.

BORN IN WYANDOTTE

"Under his leadership and with the continued dedication of our professional staff, we are confident we shall continue to merit the support of Michigan."

Routh will succeed John G. Field, who resigned in January to become Senator Hart's legislative assistant in Washington. Field had been director since the Michigan FEPC was created 3½ years ago.

Born in Wyandotte, Routh went to Florida in 1924.

To take the job here, Routh resigned as assistant director of the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta, Ga., where for five years he had worked with white and Negro leaders to bring about an orderly transition to an integrated society in the South.

TO LIVE IN DETROIT

A graduate of the University of Miami, Routh studied also at New York University. He has taught at Miami, the University of Michigan human relations workshop, and in universities at Heidelberg, London and Paris.

During World War II, he was naval air intelligence officer.

Routh was in East Lansing this week as a consultant to the Michigan State University institute on police-community relations.

He is unmarried and will live in Detroit.

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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ALEX FULLER, VICE CHAIRMAN
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Please Reply: Detroit July 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM

To: SRC

From: Your Old Uncle Fred

Subject: Miss Ya'll

I am now settled in the new job and things go well. The staff here is a good one and the Commission is attuned to the 20th Century and the needs of this field.

We have just completed our first major public hearing--the Water Board of the City of Detroit vs. William Ragland (deceased). The public hearing was held in the conference room of our offices. The Legal Counsel of the City represented the Water Board and an assistant attorney general represented us; one of our Commissioners heard the arguments. His decision has not yet been handed down for he is in the process of going over the testimony and arguments. This public hearing elicited a fair amount of public interest and a number of city officials, reporters and interested spectators attended the sessions.

Bill Seabron, the Deputy Director, and I spent some time early in the month in Lansing talking with the Ways and Means Committee in the Senate. In spite of the fact that this is a conservative group, we came away with a modest increase in the budget which had passed the more liberal House. Between now and the next session of the Legislature, high on our agenda is the winning of friends in both Houses of the Legislature. We have good contacts in a variety of cities and communities across the state. We hope to make known through them the purposes and value of the FEP Commission.

Thus far, I have received a few notes from Harold, some interesting cards from Leen, Mildred and Ruth, and some mimeographed material from John. I talked briefly with Marge and someone else called me from Fisk--what has happened to my old friends, Mrs. T and Les? Naturally, I have heard more often from Paul (this in an unofficial capacity, not as an SRC representative). I Someone, I suspect Paul, has faithfully forwarded all my mail to me. For all of these, and other favors, I am thankful, but I would appreciate a regular

letter from Harold or SRC keeping me abreast of developments there.

I know that Paul Rilling is on the job and I am sure he is doing a splendid job. New blood and new ideas will be good for the field activities of the Council.

Finally, I have at long last found a place to hang my hat and call "home". Up here these places are called "terraces" -- in Baltimore, "row houses". Downstairs there is a decent sized living room, dining room and kitchen, and an entrance hall; upstairs there is a large bedroom, a small bedroom, a hall and a bath; and underneath it all, a full basement. The welcome mat is always out for each of you at SRC. As the old saying goes, "Be my guest".

Warmest regards. Thank you all--I miss you like mad and want very much to keep in close touch with all of you. At the latest, I will see you at SRC Annual Meeting in November to which Harold graciously and generously invited me.

affectionately

Fred

Frederick B. Routh

Post Office Box 2292, Detroit 31, Michigan

7 August '59

RECEIVED AUG 10 1959

Dear Harry n' all that....

Many thanks for your good letter; it equals all the post cards, communiques, etc etc which I have sent. From the sound of things I would say SRC proceeds its merry way as usual under your good leadership. I confess to missing it all very much; EFV's nostalgia for the old shop is no more pronounced than mine. Sorry I missed your call of yesterday but I was up at the FDR-AFL-CIO camp doing my annual bit for them. This time they didn't have to pay my way from Atlanta and return; they seemed relieved but didn't offer me the savings, damn !

My new terrace house is now furnished and there is a welcome mat out front for you and the other Flemings at all times. This goes for SRC staffers,too; and, of course, traveling Board members. Right down the street from me on the river front is the Rooster Tail, one of Detroit's best restaurants and bars. This is an added attraction, to say the least. Also an other one called Sindbad's which is less formal and in some ways more fun. Both are on the agenda for all visitors. Ya'all come, hyar ?

The new job goes realitively well and I am becoming a bureaucrat. The work is interesting and there are far more subtleties to it than appear on the surface. Dealing with GM, Ford and Chrysler is quite an experience; these boys are really sharp though quite decent on these matters. Our first public hearing is just over, though the Hearing Commissioner has not yet written his opinion for presentation to the entire Commission for determination. We were represented by an Assistant Attorney General at the hearing; he happened to be Negro...can you imagine one of Gene Cook's boys handling a case like this ?

We have had and still have pending, a number of cases against local unions, though not the UAW. Our statute covers employers of more than eight, unions, and employment agencies. We have jurisdiction over sub-divisions of state government, including counties and municipalities. This is an interesting area, particulalry when you deal with a civil service organization. Great cries of anguish go up that anyone could possibly think that they discriminate. I keep a crying towel in my desk for directors of civil service.

I dont want to poor-mouth GSM, but what ever success I may have as an agency head, I credit more to working with you than anyone else. O.K., blush ! No fooling, I learned a great deal and I am deeply grateful. If you feel it will do any good you may quote me to the Board. Thus far, the Commissioners are well pleased with my administration; because of the uneasy times between when John Feild left and I was chosen, the staff is even more happy. I doubt that the honeymoon will last as long as yours has with SRC staffers, but I'll try.

Since I have been here I have revised the format for Commission meetings. In the past our Claims Coordinator presented all the claims to the Commission; I now have each Investigating Commissioner reporting his (or her) claims to the Commission. The increased participation is already begining to pay off in terms of increased interest in the agency and in the claims process. Another inovation is the provision of an Executive Session sans all staff (shades of SRC !) This they love but were somewhat surprised that I didnt feel I had to be in on it. False security, perhaps, but worth the chance, sez I.

The amount of paper work is staggering and as you recall, this is not my strong suit. Thus far, however I have kept it flowing accross my desk at a great pace, holding up only those things which need my personal attention...others get ear-marked for other staff members to handle. I commend to your consideration an increased use of this technique.

Play the fife lowly and beat the drum slowly Englehart & Rainach have lost their Manning ! (sorry, my mind is faster than my fingers; or should I say my fingers are even slower than my mind?) Note of interest: James E. Jackson started with the CP as a result of a slur by the Governor of Virginia, probably Harry Byrd. It seems that Jem was the first Eagle Scout in Virginia who was Negro. The Governor held a reception for Eagle Scouts and Jem went; the Gov had no idea there was a Negro Eagle Scout and when Jem and his daddy turned up they were told to go round to the back door ! One of our staff members went to grade school and high school with Jem; want more info ?

I appreciate (EFV's pronounciation, please) all the materials from the Research Dept. Les is obviously doing all we expected of him; also Ben Muse, huh ?
Best regards. as ever,

Fred

Michigan Fair Employment
Practices Commission

For Further Information, Call:
Frederick B. Routh, Executive
Director
900 Cadillac Square Building, Detroit
WOodward 2-6680, Extension 43

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 16, 1959

The Michigan F.E.P. Commission unanimously held today that the Detroit Department of Water Supply in discharging William R. Ragland on January 13, 1957, did so in retaliation for his having filed a claim with the FEPC charging discrimination in locker assignments. The Commission held that in so doing the Department of Water Supply violated Sec. 3(f) of the FEP Act, which prohibits retaliatory acts against those who file claims or participate in Commission proceedings.

The decision of the FEP Commission is the outgrowth of a five day public hearing held before Commissioner Louis Rosenzweig in which John McKinley, Assistant Corporation Counsel, represented the Detroit Department of Water Supply and Gerald D. White, Assistant Attorney General, represented the Commission.

The Commission's opinion concluded "Under all the testimony and evidence in this case, we are irresistibly led to believe that up to the time Ragland filed his complaint No. 189 with the FEPC nothing was done concerning his absences, his work record, and his loyalty to the department, but that after the complaint was filed a course of action was commenced by his supervisors resulting in his discharge and that this discharge was discriminatory and in retaliation for filing Complaint No. 189."

Out of more than 850 cases in nearly four years of operation this is the second Public Hearing held by the FEP Commission and the first in which the Commission issued an order.

# # # # # #

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

IN RE:

ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. RAGLAND, BY CHARLES L. SMITH, GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR, CLAIMANT vs. CITY OF DETROIT, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, AND DETROIT CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, RESPONDENT.	Claim No. 287 ORDER

At a meeting of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, held in the Cadillac Square Building, City of Detroit, Michigan, on the 16th day of September, 1959.

PRESENT: HARRY J. KELLEY, CHAIRMAN, ALEX FULLER, ANNE H. COOK, REV. FR. JOHN F. FINNEGAN, LOUIS ROSENZWEIG, REV. ALLAN A. ZAUN, COMMISSIONERS.

In this matter a public hearing having been held in accordance with the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Law and the rules and regulations of the Commission, and the Commissioners having read the transcript of the testimony and considered the record as a whole and having filed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and an Opinion on said matter;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Respondent re-instate William R. Ragland from the date of his discharge, January 2, 1957, to the date of his death, November 18, 1957, and pay to the estate of William R. Ragland such wages, benefits and other compensation to which he would have been entitled to for such period of time.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Respondent, City of Detroit, Department of Water Supply, herewith cease and desist from discriminating against any and all employees because of their race, color, religion,

national origin and ancestry, or because they have made a charge, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing under the Fair Employment Practices Act.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Department of Water Supply notify all of its employees in writing that they may avail themselves of the services of the Fair Employment Practices Commission without retaliation from the Department.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

IN RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. RAGLAND, BY CHARLES L. SMITH, GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR, CLAIMANT -vs- CITY OF DETROIT, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, AND DETROIT CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, RESPONDENT	CLAIM NO. 287

OPINION

This proceeding arises out of a claim filed by William R. Ragland against the Department of Water Supply, City of Detroit, Sewage Disposal Plant, under Section 3(f) of Act 251 of the Public Acts of 1955, (Sec. 17.458, Mich. Stat. Annot.), known as the Michigan State Fair Employment Act. This is a claim of unlawful retaliatory discharge for having filed a complaint against the employer alleging discrimination.

After having filed a complaint, and during the course of the proceedings, on November 18, 1957, complainant Ragland died. Upon the opening of this hearing the proceeding was amended by substituting the Estate of William R. Ragland, by Charles L. Smith, Administrator, as Claimant, and the respondent was amended to read City of Detroit, Board of Water Commissioners, Department of Water Supply, Sewage Treatment Plant, and the Detroit Civil Service Commission. Hereafter, claimant will be referred to as Ragland.

Ragland commenced employment with respondent on August 20, 1953, as a sewage plant helper. On March 15, 1954, he was promoted to mechanical helper. On July 9, 1956, he filed a complaint with the Fair Employment Practices Commission, hereinafter called FEPC, being Complaint No. 189, alleging discrimination on the part of the respondent Water Board in the assignment of lockers at the sewage treatment plant. This complaint was the subject of conciliation meetings and negotiations between the FEPC and the respondent.

On December 31, 1956, Ragland was given a ten day notice of suspension beginning January 2, 1957, pending determination by the Board of Water Commissioners as to his discharge. The reasons given for suspension are "poor attendance, poor work performance and for the good of the service". On January 3, 1957, Ragland was served with notice of discharge, effective January 13th, based upon the grounds set forth in the suspension notice. On January 4, 1957, Ragland filed the instant claim, No. 287, alleging in substance that he had been discharged in retaliation for having filed Claim No. 189.

After filing his claim with the FEPC and within the time provided by the rules of the Detroit Civil Service Commission, Ragland filed an appeal from his discharge with the Civil Service Commission. This appeal came on for hearing before the Commission on January 29th. Testimony was taken at this hearing, during the course of which Ragland claimed that subsequent to his filing Claim No. 189 with the FEPC his supervisors and superiors commenced a course o f discriminatory work assignments, finally discharging him for an occurrence in his work not his fault and that the claim of excessive absenteeism, tardiness and low work standard are but excuses to cover retaliation for filing a claim with the FEPC.

On February 26, 1957, the Detroit Civil Service Commission filed its opinion and order upholding Ragland's discharge

for excessive absenteeism, tardiness and below work performance. The Commission also held that Ragland's claim that his discharge was caused by filing a complaint with the FEPC was unsubstantiated and further, "the Commission found there was no evidence that the Board of Water Commissioners acted in other than good faith and that the reasons set forth in this discharge are other than the real reasons".

While Ragland's discharge by the Water Board received swift confirmation from the Detroit Civil Service Commission, his complaint with the FEPC that his discharge was retaliatory discrimination commenced its long trail of investigation and conciliation as required by the Fair Employment Practices law. During its course suit was commenced by the FEPC in the Circuit Court for subpoena duces tecum to compel respondents to submit records for inspection by the Commission's representatives. As heretofore noted, during these proceedings Ragland died. Respondent claimed that Ragland's death abated the proceedings. After a hearing before the Hon. Victor J. Baum, Circuit Judge, an order was entered that Complaints 189 and 287 survived Ragland's death and a stipulation was entered into between counsel for the parties providing for inspection of the records of the employees of the Sewage Treatment Plant.

After investigation of respondent's records attempts to resolve the complaints by conciliation were made. Numerous conciliation meetings were held by representatives of the parties. All efforts at conciliation failing, the Commission ordered a public hearing. This hearing was extensive -- over a period of five days, and considerable testimony was taken and argument had. In addition to the matters hereinbefore set forth, the following facts were adduced at the hearing:

Ragland, during his period of employment, had an absence and tardiness record as follows: Absent - 19 days; 20 partial days absence; 29 days of normal sick leave; absent for family sickness on 2 days; he was granted a reserve sick leave for 10 days and had 7 days of absence because of an injury. In addition, Ragland's file contained memoranda indicating requests for permission to tap sick leave reserve, which was approved, and medical certificates showing illness and injury causing absence, which was approved.

Other employees during this period of time also had comparable periods of absence and tardiness. For example; Oliver Byrdsong had 17 days absence; 12 partial days absence; 15 days sick leave, 8½ days absence because of family sickness. Luther Anderson had 32 days absence for personal business; 3 partial days absence; 25 days sickness, 7 days off for family sickness and had tapped his reserve sick leave to the extent of 37 days. Maceo Cunningham was off the payroll for personal business 37 days; 1 partial day absence; 19 days regular sick leave and 8 days for family sickness. Willie B. McCord had 46 days absence for personal business; 1 partial day absence; 29 days of regular sick leave; 7 days of reserve sick leave, and 90 days leave of absence for extended illness. Calvin Holcomb had 33 days absence for personal reasons; 3 partial days absence; 31 days sick leave; 12 days reserve sick leave. Apparently the term "partial absences" referred to tardiness.

There were numerous other cases of like tenor and a summary of the statistics of the employees during the term of Ragland's employment concerning absences, partial absences, sick leave and total time away from the job regardless of reason, made by the field representatives of the Commission, discloses that on days off of payroll above the average of 3.3, four employees had more days off than Ragland; of partial absences higher than the average of 3.9, four employees were higher than Ragland; of

employees having a greater amount of sick time off (sick leave, family sick and reserve sick all included), higher than the average of 19.4 days, ten employees had more time off than Ragland; of total time away from the job regardless of reason, six employees had more total days off than Ragland.

On December 12, 1956, prior to Ragland's discharge, Mr. Burley, Engineer of Sewage Treatment, prepared a list of incidents concerning Ragland, his attendance, work record, absences and other matters, covering the period of his employment from August 26, 1953, to December 11, 1956, with an addenda from December 21 to December 27, 1956. This dossier, entered as Exhibit 7 at the hearing, was sent by Burley to Mr. Gerald Remus, general manager, with a copy to Mr. E. M. Rasinen, personnel manager. This dossier was prepared as justification for Ragland's dishcarge. To back this up by statements from Ragland's immediate supervisor, J. H. Engel on 1-28-57 prepared what is described as "Notes on Wm. Ragland Supplementary to Mr. Burley's Letter of 12-12-56". This list is Exhibit 6. This is the same J. H. Engel who made civil service evaluations on Ragland as hereafter set forth.

Ragland was under civil service and in compliance with the requirements of the Civil Service Commission for evaluation records, Respondent maintained periodic evaluations of Ragland. The first such rating is February 28, 1954, and was made by two of his supervisors, J. Pessino and H. Dickson. The rating given to Ragland was 91%; on August 31, 1954, he was rated by J. Pessino and J. H. Engel and given a rating of 91%; oOn February 28, 1955, report by Pessino and Engel and rated at 90%; on February 28, 1955, rated by Pessino and Engel and rated at 90%;

on

August 31, 1955, rated by B. Sontag and Engel and given a rating of 91%; the last rating is August 31, 1956, after he had filed his complaint No. 189 with the FEPC. This rating was made by Pessino and Engel and he is given a rating of 80.5%.

All of the rating cards with the various boxes relating to Ragland's character, work efficiency, etc., were presented to Ragland for his signature and were all signed by him.

At the outset we are met with a jurisdictional question. Respondent, by motion to dismiss filed prior to taking of testimony and by renewal upon conclusion of proofs, insists that Ragland's discharge having been upheld by the Detroit Civil Service Commission after a hearing, and no appeal having been taken from its ruling, its decision is final and the FEPC has no right to consider this claim; that the claimant's sole remedy is review by certiorari in the courts. Counsel for respondent cites Dyson vs. City of Detroit, 333 Mich. 116, Sewell vs. Electrical Contractors, etc., 345 Mich. 93 and Welfare Commission vs. Civil Service Commission, 289 Mich. 101. These cases are not in point. The Dyson case merely holds that a bill of complaint in equity is not proper to review the order of a municipal civil service commission, certiorari being the appropriate remedy. The Sewell case is an action for damages alleging a conspiracy to cause defendant's discharge as a building inspector with the City of Detroit. Sewell had a hearing before the Detroit Civil Service Commission and his discharge was affirmed. An application for certiorari to the Wayne Circuit Court was denied. Thereafter, he was granted a rehearing by the Civil Service Commission and his discharge was reaffirmed. He again appealed by certiorari and this appeal was dismissed because he failed to furnish the court with a transcript of the testimony taken at the rehearing. The Supreme Court held that the result of this dismissal was to leave the cause as though no appeal had been taken and the order of the commission was final as though no appellate proceeding was instituted. In the Welfare Commission case, G. R. Harris was discharged as superintendent of the Welfare Commission. His discharge was not sustained by the Civil Service Commission and he was reinstated in his position. On appeal by the Welfare Commission the

Supreme Court held there was substantial evidence to uphold the Civil Service Commission and affirmed the reinstatement.

The public policy of Michigan toward discrimination in employment is expressed by the legislature in Act 251 of the Public Acts of 1955 (Mich. Stat. Annot. Sec. 17.458) known as the "Michigan State Fair Employment Practices Act." The title to the law reads:

> "An Act to promote and protect the welfare of the people of this state by prevention and elimination of discriminatory employment practices and policies based upon race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry; ***".

Public policy is further expressed in Sections 1 and 10 the Act as follows:

> "Sec. 1. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.
>
> Sec. 10. (a) The provisions of this act shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, and any law inconsistent with any provision hereof shall not apply. Nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of any law of this state relating to discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Employer includes the state or any political or civil subdivision thereof. Sec. 2(b). The City of Detroit it is a political subdivision of the state operating under a home rule charter, under which the Detroit Civil Service Commission was created. Although the Commission may set the conditions for hiring and firing, it may not do so in contravention of the general law of the State. Northrup vs. City of Jackson, 274 Mich. 20. It is clear that under the fair employment practices law, the FEPC has exclusive jurisdiction over complaints of discriminatory employment practices, and the rights and actions of municipalities must give way to the rights and actions of the FEPC in this field.

Another matter militates against the respondent's position. Ragland was discharged on January 3, 1957, and promptly on January 4th he filed his claim of retaliation with the FEPC.

Only later did he file his claim of appeal with the Civil Service Commission. The FEPC therefore first acquired jurisdiction and the Civil Service Commission should have given way.

For the foregoing reasons we hold that the FEPC had exclusive jurisdiction to determine Ragland's complaint and the FEPC is not bound by the Civil Service Commission's finding that "there was no evidence that the Board of Water Commissioners acted in other than good faith and that the reasons set forth in this discharge are other than the real reasons." The motion to dismiss is denied.

This brings us to the factual question in the case, was Ragland's discharge in retaliation for filing Claim No. 189 and therefore discriminatory? The instant complaint was filed under Section 3(f) which reads:

> "Sec. 3. It shall be an unfair employment practice:
>
> (f) For any employer, employment agency or labor organization to discriminate in any manner against any person because he has opposed or supported any practice forbidden by this act, or because he has made a charge, testifies, assisted or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing under this act."

This provision is not only necessary for the enforcement of the law, but is also for the protection of the individual complaining or assisting in the activity of the FEPC, and must be enforced to effectuate the will of the people in eliminating discrimination in employment. Without it, by threat of the loss of his job or other retaliatory action against him either financially or in the conditions of employment, employees could be cowed and coerced into keeping silent and make no attempt to remedy discriminatory conditions.

On the question involved, counsel for respondent clearly states the issue thus: " Has the Fair Employment

Practices Commission established on the record considered as a whole a preponderance of evidence that the respondent engaged in an unfair employment practice in discharging Mr. William C. Ragland." He then contends that to so find we must disbelieve the sworn testimony of John Pessina, a supervisor at the Sewage Treatment Plant, Mr. Burley, the superintendent, and entirely discount the investigation of Mr. Rasinen, the personnel officer, and Mr. Remus, general manager of the Department of Water Supply, and in addition, that the Board of Water Commissioners were "'completely taken in' " by the personnel and officials of the Department of Water Supply and the members of the Civil Service Commission missed the point or fell victim of a foul conspiracy to violate the Fair Employment Practices Act (and the charter of the City of Detroit as well) in upholding the discharge."

It is not necessary to so find. It is unquestioned that the members of both commissions acted in good faith on the basis of the material they had before them. The Board of Water Commissioners had before them only the statements of its supervisory personnel. Ragland had no opportunity to tell his story and the Board acted routinely on a recommendation made to them. The Civil Service Commission acted on the basis of the record before it. Ragland was not represented by an attorney. He was represented by the business agent of the Michigan Sewage Treatment Employees Health and Welfare Association. He did not have access to the attendance records, the Civil Service rating cards, and the other exhibits presented at this hearing. In fact, he could not have gotten them, since the FEPC had to resort to court proceedings to obtain them.

As to the testimony of the witnesses presented by respondent, men do not often proclaim their prejudices and retaliatory intentions openly. These must be garnered from their conduct. The New York Court of Appeals well stated the situa-

tion in Holland vs. Edwards. 317 N. Y. 38, when it said:

> "One intent on violating the Law Against Discrimination cannot be expected to declare or announce his purpose. Far more likely is it that he will pursue his discriminatory practices in ways that are devious, by methods subtle and elusive - for we deal with an area in which 'subtleties of conduct*** play no small part'. (Cf. Labor Bd. vs. Express Pub. Co., 312 U.S. 426,427)."

Ragland was allegedly discharged because of excessive absenteeism, tardiness and below work record. With reference to absenteeism, the record shows that many other employees had absence records as bad as Ragland's; that of 28 employees with absences over the average of 3.3 days, four employees had more days off than Ragland. Of 35 employees having more partial days absence than the average of 3.9, four were higher than Ragland. Of all of the employees having a greater amount of sick time off than the average of 19.4 days, ten were higher than Ragland. Of total time off regardless of reason, six employees had more time off than Ragland. There is no showing that disciplinary proceedings were taken against them. In fact, prior to his discharge very little disciplinary action for absenteeism was taken against Ragland.

With reference to his work record, it is claimed that it was bad from August, 1954, to the time of his discharge. Mr. Burley testified that he and Rasinen had under discussion Ragland's discharge sometime in the latter part of May or early June, 1956, and that Ragland's work record was gone over. The following colloquy took place:

> THE COMMISSIONER: And in that discussion was Mr. Ragland's work record gone over?
>
> A. Yes, that was part of the thing that I had to evaluate, among other things.
>
> THE COMMISSIONER: Was it a bad one at that time?
>
> A. Well, it was bad enough that we were considering

the possibility of discharging him. It was a question in my mind of whether by talking to Ragland we could do something with him or whether it was a hopeless case.

* * * *

THE COMMISSIONER: But between the latter part of May or first part of June when you had his discharge under consideration, up to the time that he had filed this complaint, the first complaint with the Commission in July, you had not called Ragland in to discuss the matter with him?

A. No, sir, I was evaluating his shortcomings in my own mind, and I hadn't --

That the Sewage Treatment Plant officials were disturbed by Ragland's complaint No. 189 is clearly indicated by Burley's diary. On December 18, 1956, there is an item entitled "Locker Room and FEPC." This entry reads:

> "Remus called to state this was not settled as yet. The colored papers and FEPC still hounding. Ragland stated that no one had to work here if the supervision does not care why should the colored employees.* * * * Remus said, 'After men about working.' Ragland history to be sent in. I had it typed this afternoon."

* * * *

Q. Now, when you say "Ragland history to be sent in, I had it typed this afternoon," what are you referring to?

A. I am referring to those notes that were dated December 12th, I believe, and that are introduced here as an exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 6.

Q. (By Mr. White, continuing): Now, December 19th, 1956, you have:

"S. T. with Larson and Engel. Watch Ragland."

A. That's right.

Q. What does that mean?

A. That S. T. means staff, as referring to members of my staff. That particular paragraph occurs on nearly every page, and with Larson and Engel, I expected them to watch Ragland, meaning his work.

Q. And you had alerted them to pay specific attention to Mr. Ragland on the premises, is that right, as of that date, is that right?

A. That's right.

Also, as indicating respondent's attitude to Ragland was the testimony that on August 3, 1956, after Ragland made his first complaint, he was assigned out of classification for thirty days to janitor work consisting of cleaning the locker room at the rack and grit room. Again, he was assigned to a job to which he protested because of his health, and he was subsequently taken off of it and placed on another job.

As stated, Ragland was under civil service and from February, 1953, to the rating on August 31, 1955, he had received ratings of 90% to 91%. It is significant that his last rating on August 31, 1956, after he had filed his complaint 189 with the FEPC, dropped sharply to 80.5%. In rating him his supervisors marked the boxes that Ragland was "fairly energetic, mentally alert, keeps work up to date, takes proper interest in work, neat and orderly, accepts responsibility, a good team worker, pleasant and agreeable, seldom complains without cause, seldom indulges in needless talk, suitable training for work, good memory for details, fairly accurate, handles own work satisfactorily, seldom absent for personal reasons, habits acceptable, cool-headed, uses good judgment, loyalty to department unquestioned, outstanding self-control, dress always appropriate to work, very versatile, never late without good cause, very self-reliant." (Italics supplied). It is impossible to reconcile these ratings with Engel's notes on William Ragland, Exhibit 6, in which he says, "August, 1954, start of poor attendance record and decidedly downgrade work attitude. February 12, 1955, Due to poor attendance record was not considered for promotion to S.P.A. January, 1956, Became accident prone. August, 1954, to December, 1956, General attitude toward work poor. When assigned to 6th floor and bottom hoppers, spent considerable time talking with other men on shift and on maintenance, looking out of windows, and sitting on bench; spent too much time on 4th floor under guise of getting drinking water. Was sent home for this at 9:30 a.m. on March 28, 1956"; or with Mr.

Burley's long dossier to Mr. Remus, dated December 12, 1956.

Respondent characterizes these ratings as follows: "Respondent has offered in explanation of these facts the truth. The truth may not speak very eloquently and involved therein are serious admissions against the respondent's interests.

The record discloses that the system of merit rating used by the City, one considered by experts to be the perfect solution for personnel discipline and incentive, is of doubtful value. Those persons who marked Mr. Ragland had admitted their own deficiencies."

These service ratings were presented to Ragland for his signature. Respondent insists that these ratings were not correct or accurate evaluations of Ragland. If they were not, then these ratings are sheer hypocrisy and are little less than a fraud upon Ragland, since he is lead to believe that they are accurate. Respondent seeks to avoid the effect of these ratings by saying that the Water Board officials and Civil Service Commission pay no attention to them and that they have little or no value so far as accurately determining an employee's rating. This is hardly conducive to efficiency in public work or to public morals, and this Commission must take the position that the Civil Service Commission is acting properly and in good faith and that these ratings are required and should be made as an honest expression of a superior's evaluation of an employee.

Respondent insists that we should judge this matter by the evaluations set forth in Exhibits 6 and 7, the interdepartment memo from Burley to Remus, and the notes on William Ragland, supplementary to Mr. Burley's letter of 12-12-56, made by J. H. Engel on 1-28-57. The use of this material is aptly characterized by Mr. Justice Smith in Groehn vs. Corporation and Securities Commission, 350 Mich. 250, at Pages 266 and 267. In a somewhat similar situation as in the instant case, Mr. Justice Smith said:

> "This, of course, leads directly to the doctrine of ex post facto. Let there be no misunderstanding concerning its application or the standard-of-ethics problem presented. It is to be hoped by all that the passage of time will see

> a continuous progressive evolution in our standards of morality, of conduct, and of performance of duty, in all of those tangibles going to make up what we call 'ethics,' 'proprieties,' or 'public policy.' (Skutt v. City of Grand Rapids, supra). There can be no question but that successive public officials have the power to impose ever-higher standards upon the agencies committed to their charge. But that is not the problem in the case before us. * * * * * Our problem is more basic, more elementary. It is this: Can a man be punished today for actions of yesterday that were neither dishonest nor fraudulent nor disobedient at that time? We say not. If his actions were wrong yesterday he can be punished today. If they are wrong today he can be punished today or tomorrow. But he cannot be punished today because yesterday's actions (complying with the then-applicable regulations) do not meet today's standards. So much for public policy."

Respondent also contends that the claimant's case is based on circumstantial evidence, vague and unsupported charges which usually carry no weight in and of themselves. The answer to this contention is provided by the New York Court of Appeals in Castle Hill Beach Club, Inc. vs. Arbury, 2 N.Y. 2d., 596, a case also involving discrimination under the New York law. The Court said:

> "It may be that the telephone listing, etc., as isolated facts, do not justify the conclusion that the membership corporation was a mere sham designed to conceal the truly public nature of the enterprise. But, in our judgment, the record, considered as a whole, leads to that conclusion. The various aspects of a plan or scheme, when consideredly singly, may very well appear innocent. The true nature of the plan or scheme is revealed only when the various aspects are viewed as a totality. Such is this case."

And in F. W. Woolworth Company vs. N.L.R.B., 2 Fed. 2d., 658, the Court, in commenting on this phase of testimony, stated:

> "Implicit in petitioner's argument is a basic objection to reliance upon so-called 'circumstantial evidence.' But courts and other triers of facts, in a multitude of cases, must rely upon such evidence, i.e., inference from testimony as to attitudes, acts and deeds; where such matters as purpose, plans, designs, motives, intent or similar matters, are involved, the use of such inferences is often indispensable. Persons engaged in unlawful conduct seldom write letters or make public announcements explicitly stating their attitudes or objectives; such facts must usually be discovered by inference; the evidence does not come in packages labelled, 'Use me,' like the cake bearing the words 'Eat me,' which Alice found helpful in Wonderland."

Under all the testimony and evidence in this case we are irresistibly lead to believe that up to the time Ragland filed his Complaint No. 189 with the FEPC nothing was done concerning his absences, his work record, and his loyalty to the department, but that after the complaint was filed a course of action was commenced by his supervisors resulting in his discharge and that this discharge was discriminatory and in retaliation for filing Complaint No. 189.

An order shall be entered re-instating Ragland from the date of his discharge to the date of his death, November 18, 1957, and his estate be paid such compensation as he would have been entitled to while so employed.

COMMISSIONER

Concurred:

CHAIRMAN

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

IN RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. RAGLAND, BY CHARLES L. SMITH, GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR, CLAIMANT -vs- CITY OF DETROIT, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, AND DETROIT CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, RESPONDENT.	CLAIM NO. 287 FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, and the rules and regulations of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, a public hearing was held on the above claim. The Commission having read the transcript and considered the evidence and considered the record as a whole, finds the following facts and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. William R. Ragland commenced employment with the Department of Water Supply on August 20, 1953, and remained in such employment until January 3, 1957, when he was given notice of discharge, effective January 13th, by the Department of Water Supply.

2. On November 18, 1957, William R. Ragland died and the Estate of William R. Ragland, by Charles L. Smith, General Administrator, was substituted as the claimant.

3. During Ragland's tenure of employment he was absent: for personal reasons - 19 days; normal sick leave - 29 days; family sickness - 2 days; reserve sick leave - 10 days; injury sick - 7 days; and had 20 days of partial absence.

4. Throughout the tenure of Ragland's employment his attendance, work performance and attitude were satisfactory within the standards used by the Department of Water Supply.

5. Many employees of Sewage Disposal Plant have absences greater than the average for all absence categories and a number of employees exceeded Ragland's absences in individual categories and in total absences as well.

6. The category of partial days absence apparently refers not only to portions of days absent but also to tardiness.

7. The Department of Water Supply did not take discharge or other disciplinary action against Ragland's fellow employees with comparable or greater absences. Ragland's absence record was not considered bad enough to warrant discharge prior to his filing Claim No. 189.

8. Ragland filed Claim No. 189 on July 9, 1956, charging the Department of Water Supply with maintaining racially segregated locker assignments. Claim No. 189 was under conciliation proceedings between the FEPC and the Department of Water Supply.

9. Ragland was under civil service with the City of Detroit and civil service ratings in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Detroit Civil Service Commission were made by Ragland's superiors which show that the first rating is February 28, 1954, when he was given a rating of 91%; on August 31, 1954, he was given a rating of 91%; on February 28, 1955, he was given a rating of 90%; on August 31, 1955, he was given a rating of 91%; and his last rating on August 31, 1956, he was given a rating of 80.5%; that such ratings indicated that his attendance record, work performance and attitude were satisfactory.

10. After filing Claim No. 189 Ragland's service rating dropped from 91% to 80.5%.

11. The Sewage Treatment Plant officials were disturbed about Claim 189 and attendant publicity so that comments were made about the same in Plant Superintendent Burley's diary.

12. Respondent's attitude toward Ragland changed after the filing of Claim No. 189 on July 9, 1956.

13. On August 3, 1956, less than one month after the filing of Claim 189, Ragland was assigned to janitorial duties out of classification for a period of thirty days to clean up the locker room about which he had complained; that he was given other jobs not suitable to his condition because of injuries and health, and that after complaint by Ragland such jobs were changed.

14. After Ragland's filing of Claim 189 Superintendent Burley instructed his supervisory staff to "watch Ragland".

15. On December 31, 1956, Ragland was given a ten-day notice of suspension preliminary to discharge by the Water Department, and the reasons given for such suspension are "poor attendance, poor work performance and for the good of the service"; on January 3, 1957, Ragland was served with notice of discharge, effective January 13th, based upon the same grounds set forth in his suspension notice.

16. On January 4, 1957, Ragland filed Complain No. 287 with the FEPC, charging that he was discharged in retaliation for having filed Claim No. 189.

17. Within the time provided by the rules of the Detroit Civil Service Commission Ragland filed a Claim of Appeal with said Commission from his discharge and a hearing was had before the Commission on January 29, 1957; that at said hearing Ragland was present and was also represented by the business agent of the Michigan Sewage Treatment Employees Health and Welfare Association; that testimony was taken by the Commission of employees of Respondent and of William Ragland; that at such hearing Ragland claimed that he was discharged in retaliation for having filed Claim 189 and that he was not guilty of the claim of excessive absenteeism and tardiness and poor work record.

18. On February 26, 1957, the Detroit Civil Service Commission filed its opinion and order upholding Ragland's discharge for excessive absenteeism, tardiness and below work performance and also

work performance and also held that Ragland's claim of retaliatory discharge was unsubstantiated and that there was no evidence that the Board of Water Commissioners acted in other than good faith and that the reasons set forth in his discharge are other than the real reasons.

19. On December 12, 1956, Mr. Burley, Engineer of Sewage Treatment, prepared a list of incidents concerning Ragland, his attendance, work record, absences and other matters, covering the period of his employment from August 26, 1953, to December 11, 1956, with an addenda from December 21 to December 27, 1956; that this list was sent by Mr. Burley to Mr. Gerald Remus, General Manager, and a copy to Mr. E. N. Rasinen, Personnel Manager, and this list was prepared as justification for Ragland's discharge; that on January 28, 1957, a list entitled "Notes on William Ragland, Supplementary to Mr. Burley's letter of 12-12-56" was prepared by J. H. Engel, Ragland's immediate supervisor; that these documents were used as justification and in connection with Ragland's discharge and the hearing before the Detroit Civil Service Commission.

20. Sewage Plant Officials and Personnel Officials of the Department of Water Supply did not share with the Board of Water Commissioners or the Detroit Civil Service Commission the complete history of absence toleration at the Sewage Treatment Plant; Ragland's satisfactory work performance; the poorer attendance records of other employees; or the changed attitude toward Ragland by Sewage Plant supervision.

21. By order of the Wayne Circuit Court, by the Hon. Victor J. Baum, Circuit Judge, Complaints 189 and 287 survive William R. Ragland's death.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Fair Employment Practices Commission has primary jurisdiction over charges of discrimination in employment and had primary jurisdiction of Claim 287, filed by William R. Ragland.

2. That the FEPC is not bound by the findings of

the Detroit Civil Service Commission that Ragland's discharge was not retaliatory for having filed Claim 189.

3. That the Motion to Dismiss by Respondent is without merit and should be dismissed.

4. That within the standards used by the Department of Water Supply William R. Ragland was a satisfactory employee during his term of employment.

5. That the Respondent, City of Detroit, Department of Water Supply, discriminated against William R. Ragland by discharging him for bringing charges against the Respondent in Claim No. 189.

6. That William R. Ragland should be re-instated in his employment with the Respondent from January 2, 1957, to November 18, 1957, the date of his death.

7. That the Estate of William R. Ragland be paid such wages, benefits and other compensation to which William R. Ragland would have been entitled from January 2, 1957, until November 18, 1957.

ENH:emk

RECEIVED SEP 28 1959

25 Sept 59
(3 months til X-mas)

'Arry n all that...

Greetings lad, twas good to talk with you the other day; seemed I should be saying, "The meeting up-here was good and I'll be back in the office Monday." Memories, huh ? I didn't know how accurate a forecast I was making when I said in my letter of resignation to Mr. Dabbs that a good chunk of my heart would remain at 63 Auburn Avenue.

I am sending you two things I thought would be of interest to you, John Paul, Les, PR etc etc.; 1) A schedule and agenda from Haven Hill; 2) The opinion of our Commission, findings of fact, and conclusions of law..plus the order in our first Public Hearing that went all the way.

Re: Haven Hill conference, all Commissioners were well pleased; two said it was way and the best the Michigan FEPC had ever had. All felt that it was the most detailed, the most honest face to face exchange, and the hardest working session of its type that they had participated in....ok, for you "in which they had participated." The staff for the most part was equally enthusiastic; a few felt that we spent too much time on claims, not enough on theory. I was pleased with their reactions to the first seminar that I planned with them. It reminded me of the many I had worked out with or even for (heavens !) state organizations.

Next we ek I go to New Jersey for Harold Lett's farewell banquest etc. This is the "other" Harold Lett...the one with out the "s" on the end of his last name. Hope to see Vernon Eagle on NAIRO matters and will profess wild love for SRC and its good works and say I still think it is the most significant agency in the field. They may even think I can be objective now that I am off the pay roll; dont worry, I wont be objectionable.

Regards to all....drop yer ole sea dad a note once in a while, huh ?

Fred

MICHIGAN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
EAST LANSING, MICH.
TELEPHONE EDgewood 2-4610
257 Michigan Avenue

MICHIGAN
Lansing State Journal
(A 66,604 D - A 65,022 S)

SEP 30 1959

109

F.E.P.C. DISCUSSION — The first fall meeting of the Lansing advisory council of the Michigan fair employment practices commission was held Tuesday at the Y. W. C. A. when Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Detroit, new executive director of the Michigan F.E.P.C., was guest speaker. Howard C. Grimes (center), chairman of the Lansing council and William W. Layton, director of the Lansing region, F.E.P.C., are pictured discussing policies of the commission and the advisory council with Dr. Routh. (State Journal Photo)

* * * * * * * * *

FEPC DIRECTOR OPTIMISTIC

South Will Accept Integration

By DORIS JARRELL
(State Journal Staff Writer)

With "proper national leadership" no state in the south will be without integrated schools within a few years, according to a man who has spent the past [illegible] years in a key position during integration crises.

Dr. Frederick B. Routh of Detroit, new executive director of the Michigan fair employment practices commission, and former assistant director in charge of field services of the southern regional council, is optimistic that the next few years will see progress in human relations in the deep south.

He was guest speaker Tuesday at the first fall meeting of the Lansing F. E. P. C. advisory council at the Y. W. C. A.

'LONG WAY TO GO'

"We have a long way to go," he said, but noted that church leadership, educators and newspaper editors in southern states "are beginning to see that we can't afford not to do the best we can for every citizen."

Dr. Routh pointed out that there are only five of the 17 southern segregated states remaining that do not have some form of integrated education. However, only one-third of the total number of school districts in the southern states have been integrated, and only 10-12 percent of the children are in integrated schools.

In speaking to the advisory council, of which Howard C. Grimes, president of J. W. Knapp company is chairman, Dr. Routh described the aims and progress of F. E. P. C. in Michigan and across the country.

He said that through the efforts of F. E. P. C., "the only vehicle dedicated to recognition of the individual," all members of society can become free to develop their talents—"to partake of, and contribute to society."

TRACES F. E. P. C. HISTORY

Dr. Routh traced the history of F. E. P. C. from its national origin during World War II, through legislative and judicial steps. He described the supreme court decision of 1955 as the "logical" step, following a series of previous decisions affecting schools and in other fields of human relations, such as housing and transportation.

He pointed out that 64 million persons in this country are under the jurisdiction of the F. E. P. C.

In commending Michigan's approach to F. E. P. C. action, Dr. Routh stressed that "with partisan politics out of it we are free to work." He explained the commission's role as one of education, conciliation and research, pointing out that informing the individual of his rights, and working with business and labor is primary.

The regulatory aspect of the commission, Dr. Routh said, is conciliatory in nature, acting as a neutral third agency. He said that the commission has satisfactorily settled 800 cases through conciliation, with only one requiring a public hearing.

He urged the Lansing advisory council to "go beyond" employment problems, to be concerned with housing, education and public facilities as a part of human relations.

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSION
HARRY J. KELLEY, CHAIRMAN
ALEX FULLER, VICE CHAIRMAN
MRS. ANNE H. COOK, SECRETARY
REV. FR. JOHN F. FINNEGAN
LOUIS ROSENZWEIG
REV. ALLAN A. ZAUN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

129 MASON BUILDING
LANSING, MICHIGAN

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
TELEPHONE: DETROIT WO 2-6680 — EXT. 43 LANSING: IV 5-8144 — EXT. 453

November 24, 1959

Please Reply: DETROIT

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have held off writing this epistle for a week because I didn't want you to think it was a run-of-the-mill bread and butter letter. But, I do want to sincerely thank you for your generous decision to invite me to the SRC annual meeting. You can imagine how strange it felt to me to come to the meeting from the outside and I appreciate the sentiments you expressed that I came not as an outsider. After attending the meeting, I reiterate a statement I made to you previously: the Southern Regional Council is the most effective agency working in the field of race relations in the nation. It has demonstrated its creativity, its imagination, its integrity, and its ability over a long period of time. In my mind, no one could give support to a more meaningful program than that of the Council's.

On the mornings that I drove in from the lake to the office and in the evenings when I drove out from the office to the lake, it almost seemed as if I had never been away. I must say that my sense of nostalgia rose many degrees during this visit to Atlanta. The luncheon discussions, the after-meeting session at Grace's, and the cocktail party at your home all brought back fond memories. Let it be noted for the record, I miss ya' all a great deal. Please tell Ruth that the Treasurer of the State of Michigan can take lessons from her in promptness of re-imbursement.

My warmest regards to all.

As ever,

Fred

FBR/mvz

Frederick B. Routh

FOR RELEASE:
Friday, November 20, 1959

MICHIGAN FAIR EMPLOYMENT
PRACTICES COMMISSION
Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
900 Cadillac Square Bldg.
Detroit
WOodward 2-6680, Ext. 43

NEWS RELEASE

Alexander Fuller, Wayne County labor leader, has been elected Chairman of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission. He succeeds Harry J. Kelley, Grand Rapids industrialist and personnel consultant. Fuller, one of Governor Williams' original appointees to the FEP Commission has served two years as Vice-Chairman.

"The Commission will carry on in the same spirit of conciliation and of seeking voluntary compliance, as under the fine leadership of Mr. Kelley;" Fuller said. "The Commissioners are able and dedicated and we have an experienced and professionally competent staff, with excellent leadership under our Executive Director, Fred Routh." He concluded, "I am proud of the record of this Commission."

Fuller is active in Detroit and Wayne County activities, serving on the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, the USO Board of Directors, the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Public School Needs, and he is Chairman of the Eastern Area Citizens for Schools. Mr. Fuller is a member of Local #1299 - United Steelworkers of America. He is married and has two daughters; the family lives at 4046 Vicksburg, Detroit.

The Commission also elected Mrs. Arthur B. Cook of Greenville, Vice-Chairman and Father John F. Finnegan, Pastor of Detroit's St. Brendan's Catholic Church, Secretary. Other Commissioners are Louis Rosenzweig, Detroit Attorney; Rev. Allan A. Zaun of Detroit's Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church; and Harry J. Kelley. Commission offices are in the Cadillac Square Building, Detroit.

##

Hrry is all that -

Thought you might be interested —

- particularly in the last paragraph, pg. 4

Heard that Anthony is commuting between Illinois and Florida - This is the South?

Hope this finds all well and happy -

my best

Fred

Annual Community Meeting

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Speaker

DR. FREDERICK B. ROUTH

Executive Director, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission
President, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1959 — 8-9:30 P.M.

Council Chambers: City Hall, Buffalo, New York

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS — 1959

THE VERY REV. MSGR. JAMES A. HEALY, *Chairman*

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MISS THOMASINE A. KEOUGH, *Stenographer*

Ordinance of the Board of Community Relations

"It shall be the duty of the Board . . .

— To inquire into the cause of intergroup tensions.

— To recommend to the Mayor and the Common Council the enactment of such ordinances and other legislation and

— To take such action as in the judgment of the Board will tend:

(1) To eradicate or lessen those irritations which threaten social harmony.

(2) To promote amicable relations among racial, religious, and cultural groups of the city.

(3) To encourage and foster the spirit of American democracy in keeping with the traditions which made this country great.

It shall also be the duty . . .

— To examine and analyze factual data relating to intergroup relationships.

— To make such other studies concerning discrimination against groups or races and related subjects as may be referred to said Board by the Mayor or Common Council and

— To make a report thereon without delay." . . .

PROGRAM

THE VERY REV. MSGR. JAMES A. HEALY, *Presiding*

WELCOME ..... THE VERY REV. MONSIGNOR JAMES A. HEALY

PRESENTATION OF COLORS ..... *Color Guard, Casimir Pulaski Post, V.F.W.*
WILLIAM J. LEVAN, *Commander*

NATIONAL ANTHEM ..... MR. RAPHAEL DUBARD, *Leader*
Buffalo Evening News Award, Voices of Tomorrow, 1952

INVOCATION ..... THE REVEREND PAUL A. COLLYER
Executive Secretary
Council of Churches of Buffalo & Erie County

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

COMMUNITY SINGING ..... MR. DUBARD, *Leader*

"CITY OF BUFFALO"*

Presentation of Good Neighbor Awards —

THE HONORABLE FRANK A. SEDITA
Mayor, City of Buffalo
Assisted by MRS. VERA H. JOHNSON
Chairman of Awards Committee of the Board

RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF AWARDEES ..... MRS. ROBERT W. RAMSEY

I. J. PADEREWSKI SINGING SOCIETY ..... MR. MICHAEL C. SLOMINSKI
Director

PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ..... MR. ROBERT A. HOFFMAN
Executive Director

INTRODUCTION OF GUEST SPEAKER ..... MRS. HENRY W. OSBORNE
Second Vice Chairman

ADDRESS

"Community Relations: The Corporate Responsibility of Public and Private Agencies"

DR. FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Exec. Dir., Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission
President, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

COMMUNITY SINGING ..... MR. DUBARD, *Leader*

"WE WOULD BE BUILDING"

BENEDICTION ..... RABBI ALVIN M. MARCUS
Ahavas Achim-Lubavitz Synagogue

RECEPTION

*Used by permission of the author and composer, Mr. Lawrence G. Hemink, Director of Music, Williamsville Central School, Williamsville, N. Y.

Piano courtesy of Denton, Cottier & Daniels, Inc.

MRS. MARY J. MATALA
313 Amherst Street

Mrs. Joseph S. Matala, a housewife and a businesswoman, is secretary of the Kubala Furniture Stores, Inc.

She has been an active member of the Kolko Polek Charity Organization for 26 years, serving both as its secretary and as president.

Although Mrs. Matala has no daughter, she has served young girls through the Girl Scouts of America for many years, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Buffalo and Erie County Girl Scout Council for 11 years and chairman of the Marion Awards for Catholic girl scouts of Buffalo and Erie County. Mrs. Matala's leadership in other areas of the community have included the Terra Society, Polish Union of America; St. Rita's Home Ladies Guild; Villa Maria Auxiliary; Ladies Auxiliary Orchard Lake Seminary; Ladies of Charity; Infantile Paralysis Budget Committee; Women's Division of Catholic Charities; the Buffalo and Erie County Library Board under appointment by former Mayor Mruk. She was also a former trustee and secretary-treasurer of the Grosvenor Library.

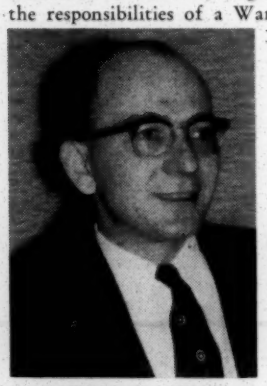
Mrs. Matala is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption.

STEPHEN J. MALCOLM, SR.
33 Goulding Avenue

Mr. Malcolm is a husband and the father of two daughters and a son. He presently is employed as an upholsterer for the New York Central Railroad and formerly was 31 years with The Pullman Company. Mr. Malcolm has an enviable record in intergroup relations, particularly because of his living contacts and leadership in the Ellicott and Masten Districts. As a member of the Board of Managers of the Michigan Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A., he has served as chairman of the Youth Department for nine years and has worked on the membership enrollment program since 1936.

Mr. Malcolm's intergroup activities have been channeled through the Citizens' Community Interests group, the Cold Spring Lay Advisory Committee of the Buffalo Youth Board, and the Masten District Community Relations Council. In addition, he has been financial secretary of Iroquois Lodge No. 905, Brotherhood of Railroad Car Men of America from 1948-58 and chairman of The Pullman Joint Protective Board from 1951-58.

Mr. Malcolm is an active member of St. Philip's Episcopal Parish, serving on numerous committees, singing in the choir for 20 years and carrying commendably the responsibilities of a Warden.



ARTHUR W. PELZER
1180 Lovejoy Street

Mr. Arthur W. Pelzer is a businessman, being co-owner of two shoe stores. For more than twenty years, he has devoted his spare time entirely to work with the youth in his community. With the exception of a short time spent in the armed forces, Mr. Pelzer has constantly served as a Sunday School teacher, a Boy Scout and Cub leader. He spends every summer camping with youth groups.

For the past four years, Mr. Pelzer has been responsible for supervising 100 to 150 children and youth, ranging in age from 8 to 12 to 17, at the Michigan Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A. for a four-hour weekly program. Mr. Pelzer originated this program, and its rapid development has been due to his interest and zeal.

This weekly program requires two rented buses and the cooperation of nine other adult men in addition to the instructors furnished by the Y.M.C.A. The program includes beginning and advanced swimming instruction, Red Cross Life-Guard instruction; Judo — beginning and advanced; basketball, boxing, body building, weight lifting, and tumbling.

Mr. Pelzer has served as Merit Badge counsellor in scouting for many years, which badge is given for personal fitness, athletics, and salesmanship.

MRS. HELEN H. RAMSEY
200 Woodward Avenue

Mrs. Robert W. Ramsey is a housewife and the mother of three children. Mrs. Ramsey was chairman of the cast for the "Hello World" pageant on the occasion of the celebration of Buffalo's 125th Anniversary, in 1957. She has served as chairman of the Mothers' March on Polio in 1957 and was co-chairman in 1958. Mrs. Ramsey can be regarded as one of the pioneers in the field trials for Salk Vaccine.

In addition, Mrs. Ramsey was co-chairman of the 20th Ward Cancer Fund; chairman of the Catholic Charities Women's Division of St. Mark's Parish; past president of School 54 PTA; Program Chairman, Buffalo Council of PTA; and counsellor for a Blue Bird group of Campfire Girls. In September 1959, Mrs. Ramsey served as co-chairman of the WNED-TV fund drive in behalf of educational TV.

Currently she serves as vice president of the Buffalo Council PTA; secretary of the Buffalo and Erie County National Foundation (March of Dimes); youth chairman of the Buffalo Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the Board of Directors of the Y.W.C.A.

Furthermore, Mrs. Ramsey has been actively engaged in the Community Chest Drives and those of the Red Cross, performing routine office work as well as pursuing door bell ringing in the house to house canvassing.

CITY OF BUFFALO

Words and Music by

L. G. Hemink G. C. Tobia

On the shores of old Lake Erie
Looking north, south, east and west
Stands a City grand resplendent
Shining nobly with the best;
The Queen City of Lakes she's been called
And true to that name she has been
The City of Good Neighbors
She is the first in the hearts of her men.

Leaving their native land people of every strand
Have found their home in thee;
Proud of thy Liberty and thy Democracy
We pledge our loyalty
City of Neighbors true united in all we do;
We march on side by side
Thy beauty shall endure
Thy future is secure
Oh! Buffalo is our joy, our pride.
City of Buffalo, City of Buffalo,
We gladly sing thy name.

City of Buffalo, City of Buffalo
Eternal is thy fame
City of Neighbors true united in all we do;
We march on side by side
Thy beauty shall endure
Thy future is secure
Oh! Buffalo is our joy, our pride.

WE WOULD BE BUILDING

(Finlandia)

Purd E. Dietz Jean Sibelius

We would be building temples still undone
O'er crumbling walls their domes do scarcely lift;
Waiting till love can raise the broken stone,
And hearts creative bridge the human rift;
Help us to build, Almighty, let Thy plan
Reveal the life that God would give to man.

Teach us to build upon the solid rock
We set the dream that hardens into deed,
Ribbed with the steel that time and change doth mock,
The unfailing purpose of our noblest creed;
Teach us to build, Almighty, lend us sight
To see the towers gleaming in the light.

O keep us building, Almighty, may our hands
Ne'er falter when the dream is in our hearts,
When to our ears there come divine commands,
And all the pride of sinful will departs;
We build with Thee, O grant enduring worth
Until the heavenly kingdom comes on earth.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES SERVING AS USHERS

Head Usher: MR. HERBERT E. HOGUE

Commodore Perry Community Council ..... MR. JOHN C. CRESSWELL
MR. HERBERT E. HOGUE

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MR. JOHN WILLIAMS

Lovejoy Community Council ..... MR. HOWARD CALDWELL
MR. KENNETH BUTTS

Masten District Community Council ..... MR. PIERRE G. BARTHEL
MR. GEORGE R. ROSE

The Puerto Rican Community Group ..... MR. MARCOS D. LOPEZ
MR. REINALDO SANTIAGO

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Frederick B. Routh

— Graduate — University of Miami (Florida) B.A. — M.A.

— Ph.D. — New York University, Center for Human Relations Studies.

— Assistant Professor — Department of Human Relations — University of Miami (Florida) three years — also taught at University of Michigan, Human Relations Workshop and at the European University of Heidelberg, London and the Sorbonne.

— Member of American Association of University Professors.

— Naval Air Intelligence Officer — World War II.

— President — National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (1959-1960).

— Assistant Director — Southern Regional Council (1954-1959).

— Presently — Executive Director, Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission.

An Address by Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director, Michigan Fair
Employment Practices Commission
Before the Board of County Relations
of Buffalo. Dec. 10, 1959

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: A Corporate Responsibility

On the domestic scene there are two problems which transcend all others. Indeed, these problems cannot be identified solely as domestic for each carries important international implications. I refer of course to the desegregation controversy now raging in our Southland and to the inter-group relations problems of our urban, industrial, metropolitan centers.

Actually, both are problems of democracy. And if we may borrow some terminology from the medical profession, we would say that the problems in the South are acute; the ones in the industrial centers chronic. For the sake of descriptive accuracy it should be noted that there is a high degree of overlapping. The industrial centers of the South have the same problems as industrial centers in the rest of the nation. Segregation, including school segregation, is hardly a Southern phenomenon.

Let us examine both these problems rather briefly and then turn to the complicated question of what can be done about them, and who should do it.

THE SOUTH

The desegregation controversy now raging in the South needs better definition than it usually gets, even from fairly sophisticated analysts, reporters, or for that matter, social scientists. In fact, all too often the definition used came originally from the pen of a segregation propagandist or the mouth of a Southern politician. Thus we find such terms as "Judicial usurpation", "Violation of States Rights", "Forced Integration", "Sociological

Decisions", - to use a few of the more temperate - creeping into the national press and on radio and television networks. Many Northerners feel that this current struggle is a repetition of the Civil War - only cold, not hot. Many liberals feel this is a struggle for Negro rights.

But, in a real sense this is not a struggle between North and South; it is not a struggle between Negroes and Whites; it is a struggle between those who believe in democracy and those who do not - or who believe in securing its blessings only for themselves.

Democracy is indivisible; when the rights of some are denied, the rights of all are jeopardized. There are no such things as Negro rights, or Jewish rights or Catholic rights, or white-Protestant rights; there are only human rights. In this nation, since they are spelled out in the Constitution, they are called Constitutional rights. Substantive rights without procedural rights - the means for securing them - are all but meaningless. The Constitution of the United States reaches its finger to the forehead of even its least citizen, granting him equal dignity, under law, with all others. The false doctrine of States Rights, the faulty theories of interposition and nullification must give way before the majesty of the law of the land.

Slowly, surely, even agonizingly - this is happening. In 1954 there were seventeen states and the District of Columbia which practiced the so-called "Separate but equal" doctrine in their public schools. These were the Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia; the Upper-South or "Outer-South"States of Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia; the Middle South States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee; and the Deep South States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Students of the South expected the Border States to move first and furthest; the Outer-South States next; the Middle South States next; and the Deep South States last. In broad terms, this is what has happened. In the Border States, where the principle of desegregation is accepted, real progress has been made. However, few expected the degree of resistance - which the politicians have generated - in some states. Florida and Virginia lag well behind the other Outer-South States - though we should note with some satisfaction they both rejoined the Union in 1959.

In the Middle South there is only token desegregation and the principle has not won a large following. Indeed, through the shenanigans of the Governor of one state - his capital city has recently made more headlines throughout the world than has Washington. - Today, in the non-white areas of the world when anyone wants to stir up dislike for the United States they shout "Little Rock!"

But, though the rate of change has been slow and the way not easy, we can take some comfort that there are only five states left which have no desegregation in any of their public schools. While a series of articles in a national magazine were entitled "The Deep South Says Never" - the strong voice of History says "Inevitably - and probably sooner than you think."

In spite of this obvious optimism let it be noted we still have a long way to go, and very probably things will get worse before they get better in the Deep South.

Now, as to what further can be done to assist the social transition taking place. Perhaps the most significant single thing that could happen is for the Executive Branch - let me be more specific - the President of the United States to enunciate a clear, concise and continuing public policy -

endorsing the Supreme Court's decision and declaring the intent of the federal government to carry it out with fairness and firmness. Perhaps even something dramatic, such as a trip to each state capitol in the South to confer with local leaders followed by a speech to the region and the nation from Atlanta - a call to responsible citizenship.

The national legislature can also help. Legislation to implement the Court's decision would be most helpful. Broader and more enforceable civil rights legislation is so obviously needed, it hardly calls for mention. Both parties are at fault that more has not been done. You as individuals - and as groups - can help by making certain your U.S. Senators and your Representative know with what importance you regard this matter.

The rest of the nation needs to maintain its concern for the rights of thousands of their fellow citizens daily being deprived of their Contitutional rights. There are many Southern politicians who hope, and some who believe, that you - and the rest of the nation will grow weary of the conflict and forget concern as happened in the 1880's. Then, they reason they can go back to dealing with the problem their way -which means the status-quo under the Plessy vs. Ferguson doctrine. We dare not, we cannot let this happen.

What else can be done? There are organizations working in the South with skilled and dedicated staffs - with meaningful programs which are producing change. All of them need increased support - let me name three, especially worthy of your support - The NAACP, obviously. The Southern project of the American Friends Service Committee - those wonderful Quakers. And finally - since I am no longer on its staff - and cant be accused of Payolla - let me say a word for the Southern Regional Council. I firmly believe that it is the most effective agency in the field of race relations in the South, and very probably in the nation. I know first hand of its integrity and dedication to the cause of a democratic South

and nation.

One last thing - you can work through the national bodies of your Church, your professional associations, your Civic organizations, and other groups to which you belong to have them take an increased concern for steady, peaceful, social transition in the South.

INDUSTRIAL METROPOLITAN CENTERS

In a homogeneous, simple, folk society, healthy interrelationships should be easily maintained and democratic participation in all institutions of society accepted and practiced. Perhaps this was never really true but all of us some time feel a certain nostalgia for "the good old days". Usually for those when we were young - or even well before our time - when things were simple, when everyone knew everyone - or almost everyone else in their town, and when the world was more orderly. Day dreaming, not over-indulged in, is not harmful. But the wise man who desires peace, plenty, freedom, and dignity, knows full well they are secured only through concern and effort.

We do not live in a simple, homogeneous folk society. We live in the most complex heterogeneous, constantly changing society ever devised by man. Indeed the whole world is more complex, more complicated than ever before - add to this modern technological developments and means of instant world-wide communication and it is no wonder we feel confused.

We must overcome our confusion, set aside our nostalgia and look at the very real world in which we live. Every ten years the Census Reports remind us that an ever increasing percentage of Americans live in urban areas; an ever decreasing percentage live in rural areas. An ever increasing number of Americans work in industry and business; an ever decreasing number work in agriculture. We are well past the half-way mark. We are an urbanized, industrialized nation. But we haven't fully

accepted it yet; and we are some distance from learning to live with it. Perhaps the best indication, and the most flagrant example of this, will be found in the malproportionment in our state legislatures. It is now all too obvious that cows and pigs, acres of land, and bushels of produce, have greater representation than people. This is true in Atlanta, true in Lansing, true in Albany - and true of almost all the state capitols. The vote of a citizen who lives in a city doesn't count as much as the vote of a citizen who lives in a rural area - and this in spite of the fact: most Americans now live in urban areas.

What the cities suffer are growing pains. People are pouring off the farms into the cities. In the South, Negroes and whites are streaming off the land, into Southern cities and on to Northern and Western cities. All too often they bring with them their home-grown prejudices, many are poorly educated, and few are experienced city dwellers. While this may add to the intensity of intergroup relations problems in the city, it should be understood that they are not the cause of the problems any more than Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, or any minority group cause problems. Contribute to them - Yes; Cause them, No!

What do we mean by this? We as a society have not learned to accept people as people. We haven't matured to the point where we accept, reject, judge people as individuals. We haven't fully understood the meaning of democracy, of liberty. We are ethnocentric; thinking people who look like us, who think like us, who talk like us, who behave like us, and who vote like us - are "right" and "good". As Charlie Weaver says, "Ah, These are my people." We are xenophobic - fearing the strange and the stranger. Thus, conversely thinking that people who don't look like us, who don't think like us, who don't talk like us, who don't behave like us, and who don't vote like us are "wrong" and "bad". I am convinced

that 90% of our intergroup relations problems come from our thinking in terms of in-groups and out-groups, of fearing the unfamiliar, and from seeking to protect status.

The acculturation process in the United States does not adequately prepare people to live in this society. The social institutions through which youngsters and adults learn about the world and their society - the home, the church, the school, the government, the mass media, the business community and the labor organization have not been adequate to the task. It is my belief that they have been less than effective because they have not understood the greatly complex and dynamically changing society they helped create. All of these institutions need to re-examine their values and their goals in terms of the Mid-Twentieth Century. All of them in light of this re-examination of values and goals need to evaluate their functions, their structure, and their programs to determine whether they are compatible with their values and goals. The times desperately call for some long range planning to achieve goals still in need of clearer definition.

Basically what we seek is a society in which the individual is secure, enjoys personal liberty, practices community responsibility, treasures the richness of diversity, and possesses dignity. The task of building such a society is enormous - yet it is not insurmountable - It can be done and each of us has something to contribute to its success. Certainly those of us in the field of intergroup relations, or community relations, or human relations, - all somewhat different focuses of the same field - have a special responsibility.

And that brings us to the title of this talk. I submit we have a corporate responsibility - and by corporate I mean more than the responsibility to cooperate. Very simply put it is this: to recognize that our patient is society itself; that what we practice might be called

"Sociosomatic Medicine"; that public agencies and private agencies are engaged in the same endeavor; that which each does is closely related to the other; that which both do must be compatible with democratically defined goals; and that joint examination of the problems, joint planning to solve them, and joint efforts to overcome them is called for.

The integrity of each agency - both those public and those private- must be respected and protected. We must not come to the point where we all do the same things in only slightly differing ways. Rather we must see the relation of what we do to the whole. Where there is meaningless duplication of effort we need to eliminate it; where there are gaps we need to fill them. The question isn't so much one of who should do it - as what needs to be done and how best can it be done. Finally, the question should never be, who gets credit for having done it.

At best, we are all assisting change; rare indeed are the times when anyone can say I - or we - caused the change. Actually we are catalyst - for if the necessary ingredients are not present, no agency - no matter how skillful, no matter how powerful - can bring about social transition. Thus, modesty is not only becoming, it's accurate!

The question is often raised as to whether government properly belongs in the intergroup or community relations field. I submit that it does and hold that the Founding Fathers so believed. In the Declaration of Independence, after enumerating certain rights granted by God, they concluded "---and to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men." Then in the Constitution they provided for substantive rights and procedural rights. Governmental agencies in the field of intergroup,

human, or community relations are just a further step to help secure human rights.

While I believe in persuasion, education, and reason , I believe legislation in this area - be it national, state, county, or municipal - should have enforcement powers - in other words, dentures. There is an old folk saying which is apropos " A dog with good teeth will have his bark listened to". At the same time enforcement powers should be used with discretion and care, never capriciously or indiscriminately.

In the Michigan FEPC we don't try to find guilt, we look for error and seek equity. We have had to go through public hearing in only one case - and are about to have another - in over 900 complaints filed with the Commission. In all other cases where we have found discrimination we have settled the case through conciliation. We are proud of that record. We also believe, in terms of changing the pattern of employment from one of restricted to open participation for all, that our educational and community services programs will bring about deeper and longer lasting change than our regulatory function. We have created Employment Advisory Councils in our most important cities except for Detroit, where something else may be called for. Employment Advisory Councils are made up of leading citizens from business, industrial, labor, religious, educational, and civic organizations and institutions. Through them we seek to work on the local level, to reach the grass roots. ~~There~~ Theirs is an educational and advisory role; only the Commission utilizes the regulatory aspect of our Act. Further, through education programs - in cooperation with many private agencies - we seek to make the people of Michigan aware of their rights under law; and business, industry, organized labor, and employment agencies aware of their responsibilities under law.

I have cited the Michigan FEPC not because I seek publicity for it, but because it would serve in part as an example of agency behavior based on the recognition of our corporate responsibility in this field.

Not only should the professionals who staff these agencies be aware of and act in terms of our corporate responsibility, but the Board members, the Commissioners, or the Officers must be knowledgeable too. For after all it is they who set policy and with whom the ultimate responsibility to see it is carried out must rest. The more sophisticated, the more knowledgeable they are, the better will be their leadership - and consequently the more effective the agency they serve.

The quickest and most effective way to gain sophistication and knowledge - in addition to participation with an agency - is through NAIRO - the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, its publications, and particularly by attending its Annual Meeting. At the sessions of NAIRO's Departments and Commissions, the leading professionals in the field discuss such things as the Constructive Use of Conflict, The Roles of Public and Private Agencies, Integration vs. Non-Discrimination, Religion and Public Education, Discrimination - An International Problem, Population Mobility and Intergroup Relations, to name but a few. And as is true at most conferences the informal, after hours sessions can be most instructive.

NAIRO makes another significant contribution to the field through its Intern Training Program. Promising young professionals work for a year as interns with a well established agency; they are under supervision of agency leadership, NAIRO's Internship Training Committee, and our Executive Secretary, John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.

All interns also attend a two-week seminar, sponsored by NAIRO, toward the end of their internship. Here they hear what other interns have been doing, learn how various agencies operate, and have an opportunity to discuss problems and ideas with leading professionals. Thus, and in other ways does NAIRO contribute to the growing professionalization of the field.

As we become more professional, more sophisticated in our approach to intergroup relations we will gain new effectiveness. And deal effectively with these problems, we must. For the well being of the nation is at stake - indeed its life is. In the current contest for the minds and hearts of men, with the Soviet Union surpassing us in some technological developments, and threatening to over take us in some areas of production, the one thing we can offer, which they can never match is a full recognition of the equal human dignity of all people. If we are to convince the uncommitted millions in lands only recently freed from colonialism, we must practice what we preach. We are judged in terms of our sincerity by the treatment accorded to our minority group citizens. But even more than this, we must further democracy because it is right.

In the South with its acute problems, in the industrial centers with their more chronic problems, throughout the length and breadth of America, we must make democracy a living reality. Those of us who are engaged in the field of intergroup or community relations have a special responsibility - a corporate responsibility. On your shoulders, and in your hands is the future of community relations in the City of Buffalo. With your great new deep water port facilities you will have visitors from all over the world. May they take back home with them the good news that you practice what you preach; that more and more you are solving the problems of a multi-cultural society; and that you truly care for even the least of your citizens.

In this worthy endeavor I wish you all - God Speed!

Frederick B. Routh

Post Office Box 2292, Detroit 31, Michigan

23 Dec 59

I Say 'Arry,

Thanks for the note with the kind words about your ole Sea Dad's speech in Buffalo and the even kinder words about yer Ole Sea Dad. Much appreciated.

The Statement of Concern, in its final form, is a considerable improvement over the original as presented at SRC's Annual Meeting. I detect the fine blue pencil of HCF. I have passed it around the staff and it has made a very favorable impression.

We have had snow, about 2 to 3 inches of it; we are to have 3 to 5 inches more tonight. So we are in for a white Christmas with a vengeance. The folks are up here for the Holidays, staying part time with my brother Tom and part time with me. To put it mildly, they really feel the cold.

I hope that you and the family will have a joyous Christmas and that you will stay away from the office a few days and get some rest. Important as is the work in which we are engaged, it doesn't demand so much of us that we wear ourselves out. I know how hard you work and feel that other staff members should relieve you of a good part of it. I also suspect that you find it hard to let go of it.

I hope that 1960 will be better to you than was 1959; that in the New Year you will have an increased measure of health, wealth, and happiness. As Ever

Fred

Housing Needs, Schooling Slow FEPC Program

By JOSEPH E. WOLFF

State commissions on civil rights, including Michigan's Fair Employment Practices Commission, must be expanded to include education, housing and public facilities.

This is one of the conclusions reached by Dr. Frederick B. Routh since he became executive director of the FEPC four months ago.

"It is impossible to solve the problem of integration in employment, for example, without touching the problems involved in the other three," he said.

TAKES LONG PERIOD

"Michigan and the 15 other states with FEP commissions have made considerable progress in eliminating segregation in employment, but discrimination can only be solved over a long period of time."

Routh expressed surprise at

DR. FREDERICK ROUTH

the co-operation he has ceived from corporations unions in resolving compl of discrimination.

"Many firms have, wi any prompting, announced cies against segregation crimination because of religion," he declared. "have come to the com for advice or consulta the many phases of the p

NEARLY ALL ADJU

As further proof of progress he noted that two of 400 complaints the commission ha adjusted by conciliati

"We have foun majority of case complaint i

* * *

THE COUNCIL survey indi- ed that here, as over most the nation, the greatest in- ase in jobs has been in n-manufacturing industries. cupations which have de- ned in numbers over the last cade include farmers, labor- and miners.

A feature of

Detroit Chronicle

JAN 30 1959

Progress Continues In The FEP Commission

The election of Alex Fuller as chairman of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission is another step in the development of government for the people and by the people.

Detroit News (A 484,455 D - A 560,389 S)

NOV 5 1959

Muskegon Chronicle

OCT 30 1958

Industrialists to Discuss State FEPC Problems

Michigan's experience with a fair employment practices act will be the topic at a dinner meeting tonight of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, executive director of the four-year-old Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC), will speaker. Michigan is 16 states with a fair employment practices act. Panelists will include Fuller, executive vice president of the Wayne County and James B. Kalor, vice president of Michigan Bell Telephone, Walter Quillico, of the Labor Mediation Board, chairman.

The dinner meeting held in the McGregor Conference Center at Michigan State University at 6:30 reception in the Belcher at 5:15 will precede the

FEPC Reports Religious Bias Complaints Rise

From Our Lansing Bureau

LANSING, April 24.—Religion and national origin are becoming major issues before the State Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

Executive Director John G. Feild said that, until recently, those reasons for employment discrimination had not been listed in large numbers of complaints.

"We feel this shows merely an increased awareness of citizens' rights under the FEPC act," he said.

Feild cited the case of a file clerk fired by a large insurance company due to "strained relations" caused by religious discussions between the worker and a supervisor.

Negotiations resulted in the company withdrawing objections to payment of unemployment compensation benefits and a promise to consider the worker for another job when a vacancy occurs.

Negotiation in another case

Advisory Group Urges Hiring On Merit Bases

Greater Muskegon Employment Advisory Council yesterday presented its case for merit hiring on the base for ... com-

supporting testimony were Henry Berys, personnel director of General Telephone Co. of Michigan; Rev. Samuel N. Oliver, pastor of First Congregational Church; Jerry Coomes, ... tion. The ... quality ... that the

tive-secretary of the Council ... member of the Michigan ... Employment Practices Com... sion, and Mrs. Florence ... clair, manager of the D... Shop, 231 W. Western ... ...sored employmen... visory councils. The Commi... is currently without staff ... sentation in these commun...

In other actions, the Co... sion learned details of the ... ress of its budget request, ... Acting Director William M... bron; and received staff re... on a personnel meeting ... January 8 in Kalamazoo.

4 YEARS ON THE JOB IN MICHIGAN

CONCILIATION PAYS OFF

FEP Commission Settles 20 Cases

Conciliation conferences between the Michigan Employment Practices Commission and six firms ... labor unions have resulted in the adjustment ... claims alleging discrimi... treatment and ... six other cases toward ...

This was the report ... Monday at the Commi... regular monthly ... held in Detroit.

The 20 adjustments ... by the Commission, ... largest group of setti... ported at a single ... meeting relate to ... charge in fifteen ... refusals to hire ... miscellaneous cl...

The Commy ... said that some ... discussions ... now produc... of the dis... factory ... clerical ... several ... firms, w... upon in ...

The ... on alle... been r... tion o... basis.

THIS COMP... justed" by ... FEPC said, bu... fired the followi... and he filed the ... taliation.

The water board ... land was fired becau... ness, excessive absen... poor work.

In March, 1957, ... brought court action w... FEPC attempted to ob... tain ...

Detroit Times

JAN 20 1959

FEPC Calls 2d Public Hearing

A public hearing involving the city water board ... former colored ... ordered by the ... Employment ... mission ...

Lansing Labor News (21,003 W)

JAN 9 1959

FEPC Settles Case For Puetro Rican

The Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission has settled the first claim filed with the FEPC by a ... Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican ... ployer had charged the ... ination was involv... firing by a large ... sing firm. He accu... workers of join... employer in ca... missal. The co... dismissal was ... formance and ...

The company had not maintained any record of previous disciplinary actions or earnings which is asserted it had ... man's weak com... lish was a problem ... and one of the ... the adjustment pro... shall enroll in ... program of ...

Detroit, News

JAN 20 1959

FEPC Hearing Calls City Water Department

From Our Civil-Country Bureau

The Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) has ordered a public hearing ...

... rd. A stipulation to the rec... s was agreed upon bef... ult Judge Victor J. ... is is the only ... kind ...

Lansing Labor News (21,003 W)

JAN 9 1959

... mis... informatic... The er... given a c... of his ... from ... had a...

The Rev. Allan A. Zaun, a commission member who investigated the case, reported at the commission meeting yesterday that "... exists" in ... ble cause ... laint filed ... Ragl...

Flint Weekly Review

JAN 30 1959

Ragland died Nov. 18, 1957, during the investigation, but Circuit Judge Victor J. Baum ruled that his death did ... nullify his complaint ... commission.

The ...

FEP Wins Claims

Conciliation conferences be... the Michigan Fair Em... ...ces Commission ... and labor unions ... in the adjustment ... laims alleging dis... ...reatment and mov... cases toward early ...

This was the report ... (Monday, January ... ...ssion's regular ...

choice had been made for continued conferences "in the belief that in this direction lay the path to more profound and workable adjustment." It "would have been easy", the report states, "to have terminated conciliation and moved for a public hearing, but there was no assurance that this would have yielded as meaningful results in the long run."

... which the Comm... ... road ...

Talk by DR. THOMAS G. GIES, *Associate Professor of Finance,* The University of Michigan, School of Business Administration.

FEPC CONFERENCE — LANSING, JANUARY, 23, 1960

"WHAT'S AHEAD FOR MICHIGAN IN JOB OPPORTUNITIES"

The '60s are a projection of the '50s; we've started the decade again after a recession, and after a crisis in management-labor relations.

Two questions should be asked: (1) will we have enough people and the right kind of people to fill the jobs available in the decade ahead? and (2) are there to be enough jobs and the right kinds of jobs for the people who will be available in the labor force?

Michigan is different from most other states because we are one of the least self-sufficient states in the entire country. We do not live by "taking in each other's washing." We depend heavily upon selling things to customers outside the state. We have, to a greater degree than other states, an "export economy."

In addition, the Michigan labor force is heavily concentrated in production of durable goods — consumer durables, such as automobiles and home appliances, and producers' durables, such as machinery and equipment. These are different from the loaf of bread which the housewife replaces automatically and without delay when it is used up, for the replacement of durable goods is capable of being postponed or accelerated because of their somewhat indeterminant life span. Furthermore, the magnitude of the purchase tends to make buyers concentrate their outlays for durables in periods of expected favorable business conditions. Hence, there is characteristically a "lumpiness" — high volume followed by low volume — in demand for Michigan's major products.

When we look at future job opportunities in the State, we must consider the problem in the context of possible growth and change in sales of traditional Michigan products. What kind of a market will there be? This will determine — jobwise — the conditions which will prevail in the State.

What are the prospects in the decade ahead, and why?

(1) The Census Bureau projections for population growth have been very conservative, and have tended to underestimate increases

in the past fifteen years. But even these conservative projections indicate more rapid growth in population in the 1960's than in the '40s or '50s. Projections of the rate of family formation in the coming decade, based upon the number of females attaining marriageable age, indicate that net household formation will average at least 750,000 annually. Between 650,000 and 1,000,000 new families are expected to be added annually between 1960 and 1965, according to census projections. And by 1965, the high birth rate of the early postwar period will have its impact on number of marriages. Thus, it is expected that the average number of households formed per year will climb to a range of 850,000 to a million-plus in the 1965-70 period. The significance of these figures for Michigan is clear. Sales of durable goods are strongly influenced by the number of new families formed, for American standards of living demand a rapid accumulation of a substantial volume of household durables. Along with the wedding vows, every new husband agrees to buy a new car at least every second year.

(2) Apart from the size of the population increase, it is evident also that the age structure associated with this demographic change will be an additional factor significant for durable goods demand. While the total number of households is expected to rise by 18 per cent, households with heads under 25 years of age will increase by more than 50 per cent. These are precisely the families, according to surveys of consumer behavior, which are the best customers for major durable goods.

(3) The population explosion will not settle in the "inner-city" but almost all of it (about 90%) will be concentrated in concentric circles around urban areas. What does this mean for Michigan? In the new suburbs almost every family has at least one car and there are many with more than one car. These people spend more of their income on durable goods because they are homeowners.

(4) Finally, long-run economic projections indicate a gross national product of $800 billion in this country by 1970. At the same rate of income growth, family income will be, on the average, between $9,000 and $10,000 by the end of the '60s, compared with a before tax income of $6,500 today.

Translating Demographic and Economic Developments into Job Estimates

How should these broad projections of the American economy in the '60s be translated into jobs in this state? What inferences may be drawn which will aid in establishing a profile of employment opportunities arising from this expected substantial growth?

First, and perhaps most important, it should be clearly stated that the biggest employers in Michigan — the manufacturers — may not

need any more workers than they have required in the past decade. Despite the impressive rise in output in the '50s, the number of persons employed in manufacturing did not rise significantly. This, no doubt, comes as a surprise to those of us who have assumed that rising total demand for manufactured goods necessarily will call for more hands. The answer seems to be that it probably will, but they will be mechanical, not human hands.

Where, then, will the job opportunities be? Where will they come from? What did we do in the past decade to find new job opportunities?

In the area of retail and wholesale trade, we will have about a 10% increase in jobs even if the trend remains only the same as it was in the '50s. In services: medical, educational, and other intangible areas, there will be a 20% increase. Government employment will go up 20%. Construction and transportation jobs will either have no change or there may be a decline of some 5%.

What are the implications which can be drawn for the kinds of workers which Michigan's economy will need?

(a) No increase in unskilled workers in transportation or manufacturing.

(b) Service areas will need an additional 25%.

(c) Skilled craftsmen — up 25%.

(d) Supervisory and managerial workers — up 25%.

(e) Sales and clerical workers — up 25%.

(f) Professional and technical workers — up 50%.

What should you tell people about training for jobs? Simply this: That they will have difficulty getting into the labor force if they have no training. Mostly, we will need persons with skills.

Job Opportunities for Negroes

At present, the bulk of the skilled jobs in this country are held by Whites. Forty per cent of Whites are in professional, technical, and managerial jobs, with another 40% in sales and clerical work. The great majority of Whites currently hold white-collar jobs, while only 12% of Negroes are in white-collar employment. Only 8% of the sales and clerical jobs, for example, are now performed by Negroes.

If there is a large demand for workers in these jobs, the company which wants only experienced *White* workers may find it difficult to fill its needs. They will be pressed to hire people of all races,

simply because there won't be enough qualified Whites available to them. Existing supplies of trained workers will not be sufficient in the skilled areas.

There is an opportunity here for Negroes but they will have to be trained. Even before new opportunities present themselves, we must convince the children 12-15 years of age that completion of high school education is a must. We *can* convince them by showing them that the outlook for those who are trained is extremely favorable relative to the untrained worker. The ones dropping out of high school will not be able to compete for the type of jobs which will open up in the next ten years.

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A SUMMARY ANALYSIS

of

FOUR YEARS OF CLAIMS EXPERIENCE

by the

MICHIGAN FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

Prepared by:

Frances R. Cousens,
Director of Research

January, 1960

INTRODUCTION

October 14, 1959 was the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Act. December 31 of that year marked the end of four full years of operation by the Commission and its staff. In that period, a total of 959 claims had been filed. The yearly totals show that, with the exception of 1958, there has been a steady increase in the number filed each year, as follows: 1956 - 183; 1957 - 262; 1958 - 232; 1959 - 282.

An interesting development is the increase in claims outside the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area. Each of the first three years shows a steady rise; in 1959 this figure rose sharply, due to a large group originating in one city.

Race continues to be the basis for filing in the overwhelming majority of cases, with the combined factors of religion, national origin and ancestry remaining at a steady level of approximately five per cent of the total.

Hiring cases continue to lead all other types of discriminatory practices, representing about one-half of all the claims, and discharge complaints account for an additional 25 per cent.

A relatively little-known fact about the claimants is that the greatest majority has lived in Michigan for more than five years and that most of them have completed high school, with one-fourth of all claimants having some college training or holding a college degree.

The distribution of type of disposition, as shown in Table #15, is not complete since we have, at present, a total of 165 cases awaiting final action. Of this number, 122 were filed during 1959 and the remaining 43 are from preceding years.

A. THE CLAIMS

TABLE #1 - LOCATION OF CLAIMS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Detroit Area	158	86.3	211	80.5	150	64.7	178	63.1	697	72.7
Outstate	25	13.7	51	19.5	82	35.3	104	36.9	262	27.3

TABLE #2 - BASIS FOR CLAIM

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race-Color	166	90.8	250	95.4	201	86.6	268	95.1	892	93.0
Religion	6	3.3	7	2.7	13	5.6	7	2.5	30	3.1
Nat'l. Origin.	3	1.6	1	.4	3	1.3	4	1.4	11	1.1
Ancestry	1	.5	1	.4	4	1.8	2	.7	7	.7
Combination	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other	7	3.8	3	1.1	11	4.7	1	.4	19	2.0
TOTAL:	183		262		232		282		959	

TABLE #3 - TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hiring	119	65.0	135	51.6	83	35.8	141	50.0	478	49.8
Upgrading	19	10.5	10	3.8	7	3.0	8	2.8	44	4.6
Conditions	5	2.7	13	4.9	17	7.3	15	5.3	50	5.2
Dismissal	31	16.9	60	22.9	79	34.0	68	24.1	238	24.8
Inquiry	1	.5	2	.8	4	1.7	1	.3	8	.8
Other*	8	4.4	42	16.0	42	18.1	49	17.4	141	14.7
TOTAL:	183		262		232		282		959	

*Most of the claims in this category are those which name unions as respondents, alleging discrimination in admission to membership or referral to jobs by the union.

B. THE RESPONDENTS

Employers represent the largest group of respondents, accounting for more claims than unions, employment agencies, and other types combined. In 1959, however, we see a reverse trend in the distribution between unions and employment agencies, which is reflected in the four-year total as well.

TABLE #4 - TYPE OF RESPONDENT

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employer	174	95.	219	83.7	194	83.6	229	81.2	816	85.1
Union	4	2.2	32	12.2	27	11.6	7	2.5	70	7.3
Employment Agency	5	2.7	9	3.4	8	3.4	45	15.9	67	7.0
Other	-	-	2	.8	3	1.3	1	.4	6	.6
TOTALS:	183		262		232		282		959	

Claims naming government, particularly at the municipal level, rose in 1959, due to an increasing number of cases involving teachers. This fact is also reflected in the distribution of type of job as shown in Table #12.

TABLE #5 - TYPE OF EMPLOYER

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Industrial	86	49.4	78	35.6	89	45.8	103	45.0	356	43.7
Commercial	72	41.4	110	50.3	82	42.2	84	36.7	348	42.7
Government:	16	9.2	31	14.2	20	10.3	37	16.1	104	12.8
a)Municipal	13	7.5	19	8.7	10	5.1	27	11.8	69	8.5
b)County	1	.6	0	-	5	2.6	5	2.2	11	1.3
c)State	2	1.1	12	5.5	5	2.6	5	2.2	24	2.9
Other	0	-	0	-	3	1.5	5	2.2	8	1.0
TOTALS:	174		219		194		229		815	

C. THE CLAIMANTS

1. Census Data

TABLE #6 - SEX OF CLAIMANTS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	119	65.0	113	43.2	143	61.6	163	57.9	538	56.0
Female	64	35.0	149	56.9	89	38.4	119	42.2	421	44.0

TABLE #7 - AGE OF CLAIMANTS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	10	5.5	15	5.7	9	3.9	11	3.9	45	4.7
21-40	125	68.2	190	72.5	155	66.8	200	71.0	670	69.9
41-60	44	24.0	53	20.2	64	27.6	53	18.8	214	22.3
Over 60	1	.5	1	.4	2	.9	7	2.5	11	1.1
No Answer	3	1.6	3	1.1	2	.9	11	3.9	19	2.0

TABLE #8 - BIRTHPLACE OF CLAIMANTS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Northern U. S.	16	8.7	46	17.6	46	19.8	76	27.0	184	19.2
Southern U. S.	23	12.6	93	35.5	131	56.5	122	43.3	369	38.5
Outside U. S.	7	3.8	2	.8	4	1.7	13	4.6	26	2.7
No Answer	137	74.9	121	46.2	51	22.0	71	25.2	380	39.7

TABLE #9 - PLACE OF EDUCATION

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Northern U. S.	112	61.2	156	59.5	108	46.5	117	41.5	493	51.4
Southern U. S.	41	22.4	96	36.6	109	47.0	121	42.9	367	38.3
Outside U. S.	6	3.3	3	1.1	4	1.7	12	4.3	25	2.6
No Answer	24	13.1	7	2.7	11	4.7	32	11.4	74	7.7

TABLE #10 - PLACE OF LONGEST RESIDENCE

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Northern U. S.	113	61.7	172	65.7	123	53.0	145	51.5	553	57.6
Southern U. S.	23	12.6	67	25.6	88	37.9	89	31.6	267	27.8
Outside U. S.	5	2.7	5	1.9	4	1.7	6	2.1	20	2.1
No Answer	42	22.9	18	6.[illegible]	17	7.3	42	14.9	119	12.4

TABLE #11 - RESIDENCE IN MICHIGAN

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transient	1	.5	3	1.1	1	.4	2	.7	7	.7
Under 1 year	15	8.2	13	5.0	-	-	5	1.8	33	3.4
1 - 5 years	35	19.1	36	13.7	25	10.8	28	9.9	124	12.9
Over 5 years	112	61.1	170	64.9	170	73.3	199	70.6	651	67.9
No Answer	20	10.9	40	15.3	36	15.5	48	17.0	144	15.0

2. Type of Job Sought

The distribution of claims by job category would have little meaning unless it were superimposed on a similar distribution of the work force by race. Both these distributions are shown in Table #12. Only the Negro labor force has been used since information by religious groups is not available in census data.

TABLE #12 - TYPE OF JOB APPLIED FOR - (Hiring Cases Only)

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total		Distribution of Labor Force in State*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% of White Labor Force	% of Negro Labor Force
Prof.-Tech.	13	10.9	21	15.5	13	15.6	24	17.1	71	14.9	17.7	2.6
Managers	0	-	2	1.5	2	2.4	0	-	4	.9	16.6	2.0
Clerical	27	22.7	27	20.0	16	19.2	18	12.9	88	18.4	25.6	4.9
Sales	18	15.1	8	5.9	1	1.2	10	7.2	37	7.7	14.8	17.6
Crafts	12	10.0	10	7.4	6	7.2	11	7.9	39	8.2	33.7	9.1
Operative	20	16.8	44	32.6	19	22.8	41	29.3	124	26.0	50.2	36.8
Service	13	10.9	14	10.4	10.	12.0	16	11.4	53	11.1	16.4	24.1
Laborer	14	11.8	7	5.2	14	16.8	18	12.8	53	11.1	8.5	14.9
Other	2	1.7	0	-	1	1.2	0	-	3	.7		
No Answer	0	-	2	1.5	1	1.2	2	1.4	5	1.0		
TOTAL:	119		135		83		140		477			

*Source: U. S. Census, 1950

3. Education

Closely related to type of job sought is the educational achievement level of the claimants since almost all jobs have education or training prerequisites. The largest number (24.4 per cent) of individuals coming to our Commission have completed a high school education; an additional 17 per cent have had some college as well.

TABLE #13 - EDUCATION OF CLAIMANTS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6th Grade, or less	4	2.2	17	6.5	23	9.9	12	4.2	56	5.8
7 - 8 - 9	20	10.9	40	15.3	38	16.4	35	12.4	133	13.9
10 - 11	30	16.4	45	17.2	43	18.5	40	14.2	158	16.5
High School	51	27.8	61	23.3	53	22.8	72	25.5	237	24.7
Some College	43	23.5	42	16.0	38	16.4	41	14.5	164	17.1
College	8	4.4	26	9.9	14	6.0	30	10.6	78	8.1
Specialized	7	3.8	3	1.1	0	-	-	-	10	1.0
Combination	8	4.4	21	8.0	12	5.2	19	6.7	60	6.3
Other	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
No Answer	12	6.5	7	2.6	11	4.7	33	11.7	63	6.6
TOTALS:	183		262		232		282		959	

4. Source of Knowledge About FEPC

It is of great interest to the Commission to determine how claimants find their way to our agency. "Word of Mouth" remains the most important single medium for communicating the existence of our Commission and how it functions to protect the rights of those meeting discrimination in employment. Next in order of importance as a source have been private agencies, in most instances the Detroit chapter of NAACP or the Detroit Urban League. It is interesting to note that in 1959 the unions and mass media (press, radio & TV) have become additional important sources of information and referral to the Commission.

TABLE #14 - SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FEPC

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Public Agency	13	7.1	27	10.3	21	9.0	19	6.7	80	8.3
Private Agency	25	13.7	37	14.1	44	19.0	47	16.6	153	16.0
Union	10	5.5	15	5.7	25	10.8	60	21.2	110	11.5
Mass Media	22	12.0	45	17.2	44	19.0	46	16.3	157	16.4
Word of Mouth	19	10.3	64	24.4	69	29.7	76	26.9	228	23.8
Other	0	-	7	2.7	6	2.6	15	5.3	28	2.9
No Answer	94	51.3	67	25.6	23	9.9	19	6.7	203	21.2
TOTALS:	183		262		232		282		959	

D. DISPOSITION OF CLAIMS

The action taken by the Commission is of two general types: adjustment or dismissal of a claim, with a few others withdrawn by the claimant after filing. Claims are dismissed for one of two reasons: lack of jurisdiction where less than eight are employed, or because the 90-day period has expired; and lack of probable cause where the evidence obtained is insufficient to support the claim of discrimination against the individual filing the complaint. It should be pointed out that in the latter, the field representative may find discriminatory patterns existing but the disposition of each claim is determined on the basis of the allegations of the single aggrieved individual and not the general practices of the respondent.

TABLE #15 - DISPOSITION OF CLAIMS

	1956		1957		1958		1959		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADJUSTED:	71	38.8	125	47.7	86	37.1	56	19.8	337	35.1
Considered	47	66.2	56	45.1	27	31.4	33	58.9	163	48.4
Hired	12	16.9	10	8.0	9	10.5	12	21.4	42	12.5
Upgraded	5	7.0	1	.8	0	-	0	-	6	1.8
Retained	0	-	17	13.6	23	26.7	2	3.6	42	12.5
Other	6	8.5	24	19.2	27	31.4	9	16.1	66	19.6
Cond. Corrected	1	1.4	17	13.6	0	-	0	-	18	5.3
DISMISSED:	106	57.9	126	48.1	105	45.3	102	36.2	438	45.7
Probable Cause	101	95.3	124	98.4	98	93.3	95	93.1	417	95.2
Jurisdiction	5	4.7	2	1.6	7	6.7	5	4.9	19	4.3
Other	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	2.0	2	.5
WITHDREW:	6	3.3	7	2.7	4	1.7	2	.7	19	2.0
PENDING:	0	-	4	1.5	37	15.9	122	43.2	165	17.2
TOTALS:	183		262		232		282		959	

TABLE #16 - NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED BY MONTH

Month	1956 No.	1956 % of Year's Total	1957 No.	1957 % of Year's Total	1958 No.	1958 % of Year's Total	1959 No.	1959 % of Year's Total
January	19*	10.4	34	13.0	9	3.9	12	4.2
February	12	6.6	30	11.5	8	3.4	21	7.4
March	11	6.0	12	4.6	13	5.6	22	7.8
April	13	7.1	13	5.0	31	13.4	29	10.3
May	23	12.6	15	5.7	14	6.0	31	11.0
June	10	5.5	14	5.3	23	9.9	18	6.4
July	12	6.6	23	8.8	18	7.7	17	6.0
August	20	10.9	32	12.2	35	15.1	25	8.9
September	12	6.6	16	6.1	32	13.8	55	19.5
October	15	8.2	39	14.9	19	8.2	24	8.5
November	20	10.9	20	7.6	19	8.2	11	3.9
December	16	8.7	14	5.3	11	4.7	17	6.0
*Includes 6 filed in 1955								
TOTALS:	183		262		232		282	
Per Cent Change from Preceding Year:				+43.2		-11.5		+21.5

4 Feb 60

Harry 'n all that....

I am sending you a copy of a booklet we prepared for a meeting of supporters of FEPC at which we reviewed our stewardship of the act, these past four years. It will give you a better understanding of the workings of a state FEPC than anything I have thus far sent you. It should also make you look more kindly on SRC's proof-readers...EEeeegads !

I am also enclosing a letter--or note--one of my Commissioners sent me, with its enclosure. I thought the enclosure might do for "Unquote" in New South. I also thought you would appreciate Dr. Zaun's sense of humor. Please return the letter; you may keep the Church Calendar.

Things are perking along up here. We are in Circuit Court on three cases, two of which name me personally... as Director of the agency. Our General Counsel, an Assistant Attorney General is defending us (the Agency and me). We are about to subpoena the records of two other firms and expect a court battle over that, too.

Trust that things go well with the Council; I would appreciate any news coverage you get. My letter of resignation was prophetic, much of my heart is still at 63 Auburn Ave.

Warm regards to all,

PEACE,

Fred

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Rec'd 3/15/60

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

129 MASON BUILDING
LANSING, MICHIGAN

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
TELEPHONE: DETROIT WO 2-6680 — EXT. 43 LANSING: IV 5-8144 — EXT. 453

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LEGAL COUNSEL

14 March 60

Harry 'n all that...

Thanks for the recent note with the Zaun letter attached. I knew you had been up to your eye-balls in lunch counters for my copy of the special report had arrived the other day. Nice going both on content and timing. Ole SRC is right on the ball.

Gaylord Nelson was good enough to let me fly to Madison from St. Paul in his National Guard Plane. He is quite a guy and told me of his extremly high regard for HCF; if it wont embarress you, I'll admit I agreed with his evaluation.

We got to know each other fairly well; ended up on a Gaylord and Fred basis; not unusual for me, but he seemed some what more modist (ahem) ! On the return flight we had an Air Force Chaplin...Gaylord was his usual profane self, explaing how a "goddam jet is safer than a goddam prop-driven plane."

I spent the weekend with Emory and Margaret and David. Had a delightful time with them and saw their new house which they are now moved into (weren't when I was there). It is a very attractive place with a magnificant view down a valley to a lake. It is all on one floor so is convenient for Margaret; they altered architect's plans to get what they wanted. The over-all effect is most pleasing.

Iam sending them a new electric automatic coffee pot for a house warming present. Some small thing from you and Jane would mean a lot to them. They, too, think highly of the Flemings. Damndest thing how ya got us all fooled.

Understand that M.A.W. is invited to speak to an NAACP rally on civil rights here in Dee-troit; I'll write the great white father and ask him to stay with me, if he would like to. I always enjoyed the bull & bourbon sessions at the Piedmont Hotel. If'n he agrees we will lift a glass and salute SRC and HCF as well as the counter-sitters in Dixie.

The weather is still bitter; down to eight above, last night. I guess I told you that it was 14' below zero while I was at Madison...and that, Dad, is cold ! It was dryer than here so not so uncomfortable...except when my nose fell off.

When is the new publication with the picture cover (shades of Michigan FEPC) coming out from 63 Auburn Ave ? I read all the publications and believe you and Les~~s~~ and John are doing better all the time.

Tha's all the news and views from the Motor City; write when ya find time; meanwhile best regards to all at SRC and others whom I called friend in Tara.

as ever,

Fred

WHEW!

.....this MICHIGAN CONSERVATION is **LOADED** with magazine extras. Your friend, Fred Routh, is sending it to you for 1 year(s) as a gift. It's published every two months by Michigan's Conservation Department and it's a natural for people who like the outdoors. We all hope you enjoy it. I'll be along soon with your first issue.....

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

March 22, 1960

Please Reply: DETROIT

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Marion Wright did a superb job for the NAACP up here. His speech on the counter sit-ins was one of the best that I have heard him do. The auld boy has charm, wit, and intelligence. He made a tremendous impression. Appearing on the program with him was one of the Negro college students who organized and led the sit-in movement in Durham, North Carolina. His name is Lacey Streeter, President of the NAACP College Chapter in North Carolina State College. Both MAW and I suggested that he write you and ask for copies of SRC's special report on the sit-in movement. We both said that for a worthy cause such as this, there probably would be no charge. If there is any charge, send them to him gratis and send me the bill - but don't indicate to Mr. Streeter that there was any charge involved.

Before MAW's speech, he and I sat in his hotel room for forty-five minutes or so and raised a number of glasses to SRC to HCF - and to a new and more democratic South. This is one way of oiling the skids.

Best regards to all.

As ever,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mvz

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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LEGAL COUNSEL

4 April 60

Harry, n' all that....

Just a quick note to say CONGRATULATIONS on your fine piece in the Sunday N.Y. Times Magazine. It is clear, concise, and to the point. It says what should be said in the usually fine Flemingese; it should contribute to a better understanding of what the federal government could do in interpreting our continuing revolution to people through out the world. It should be required reading for all personnel in the Department of State and the Information Agency.

Comments here at the FEPCommission Staff are universally favorable. With the circulation of the Times among Southern opinion molders and decision makers it should have real impact in our region, too.

My cup of admiration runneth over.

All the best. As ever,

Fred

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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Please Reply: Detroit

August 20, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED AUG 24 1959

Dear Harold:

Just a brief note to tell you about a possible new source of income for SRC. Recently I was at the Southern Student Leadership Seminar sponsored by the National Students' Association and held at the University of Illinois. While there I met several foundation people, one of whom told me about the James Foundation in New York. The James Foundation has roughly $50,000,000 in assets, its range of interest is broad (should include SRC), and is supposed to dispense with all its funds by 1966. What is the old saw, "A word to the wise..."?

We held our second Commission meeting, under the new format, yesterday. The meeting was held here in Detroit and seemed to go rather well. Fourteen claims were adjusted and we dismissed six for lack of sufficient evidence and one for lack of jurisdiction. Recently, we have for the first time accepted a cash settlement for a "failure to hire" because of color. We obtained for the young lady in question a settlement of $622.00, representing one-third of what she would have earned had she been employed at the time of her application until that particular job was abolished.

There are some neat philosophical questions involved with claimants who have become converts to the Seventh Day Adventist denomination while working at major concerns. They, if they become devoutly religious, refuse to work from sundown on Friday until after sundown on Saturday. With many of the major plants this presents a serious problem because it prevents them from fully utilizing these people on their swing shift programs. The basic question involved is obvious: Is this religious discrimination or is the discharge due to inability to meet the regular work schedule of the plant? Our Commissionhas ruled that it will consider each of these cases on merit and not hand out a blanket ruling on this type of case. This seems the wisest and most flexible approach to the problem.

We are planning a three-day Commissioner-staff Seminar at Haven Hill in September. This will be a real working session for we hope to dig into some of these questions and come out with, at the very least, bench marks, so that we may proceed systematically.

I have just received the July-August issue of New South with the article on Virginia schools by Paul Rillig. I must say the old boy writes well.

Best regards to all my friends there.

As ever,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR:mw

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

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FRANCES R. COUSENS
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
ROSCOE B. BALLARD
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
OLIVE R. BEASLEY
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WALTER R. GREENE
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
THOMAS J. PELOSO, JR.
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

31 Aug 60

Dear Harry n' all that....

Thanks for the evidence that NAIRO is in your thoughts even at Penn ; your doodle has several symbolic features...but the figure in the midst of the totem pole with the pipe has too much hair to be me.Or has memory dimmed reality ?

Paul writes that SRC is to move from 63 Auburn Avenue to the old Journal Building. I asked him as I now ask you, was it the heat of the summer which brought about this decission or was it the heat of a short circuit...rider ? What is to be the new address after the move; and, when is the move to take place?

My vacation plans include a long weekend in Tara as house guest of Anthony (self invited type) and I hope to see you then. This probably will be in October.

I have been keeping an irregular stream of cards going to Josephine. Poor gal she has really had a rough go of it. We should never forget that she was there for us...still feel possessive about SRC !! She is a great and good gal and I will stop by to see her next trip to the BIG CITY.

This job continues to prove interesting but I still miss the good old days at SRC and lunches at Herrons. Your habit of one place for lunch must have been contagious...we eat mostly at Gurneys, my favorite.

Drop me a note and let me know how things go with

Council. Your latest effort, "A Report on School Desegregation For 1960-61" is very good and very timely....SRC has not lost its touch for getting materials out at appropriate moments. Nice going.

Daddy Will and I see each other rather often, thanks to the 'Pisky Church and its new committee on intergroup relations. Have you seen either him or Neil lately ?

Last week I went up to my great Aunt's place in Canada and did damn little but sit on the porch, smoke my pipe, and contemplate my naval...damn these slipping shorts ! I did get sailing several times and out in a power boat once. I came back raring to go from all the rest I got while there. Interestingly enough, race relations news out of the South occupies a prominent spot in the Canadian press. Jacksonville made the headlines.

Speaking of that ill-fated city in the Sunshine State, who do we have down there from the central office ? Paul told me that Rilling was out in New Orleans for a months tour of duty. The French Quarter will never be the same; for that matter, neither will Rilling, in all probability !

Give my good regards to all the staff, tell em I miss em all. My love to Jane and regards to Garry and Tony..

All the best, write when you find time.

as ever,

Fred

P.S. Hope to see you in Cincinnati Nov 15+18 for NAIRO. When is SRC's Annual meeting ?

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

129 MASON BUILDING
LANSING, MICHIGAN

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
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WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

12 Sept 60

Dear Mildred,

Thanks for your note about Harold's coming to the NAIRO Board meeting the 16-17 in Philly. The Bellevue Stratford is a good hotel as you suggest. I am ~~staying~~ at a smaller one called the Sylvania at the suggestion of John Lassoe.

Sorry to be late in answering but I am just back in the office after a field trip.

How are the new SRC quarters. It doesnt seem ~~write~~ Right not to ~~send~~ write this to 63 Auburn Avenue; bet all kinds of mail gets lost for a while.

My best regards to Ruth, Mrs. Tilly, you and all the other glamor gals at SRC. I certainly miss ya'll. Take care and I hope to see you good folks in October on my way to Miami.

as ever,

Fred

Sylvania
PE 5
7200

P.S. my Secy is out -
volunteer help -
HELP!
F.

September 6, 1960

Mr. Frederick D. Routh
P. O. Box 2292
Detroit 31, Michigan

Dear Fred:

Just a little note to get some information for Harold Fleming. He's planning to attend the NAIRO Board Meeting on the 16th and 17th, but is not quite sure in which hotel he should put himself up. I have suggested the Bellevue Stratford, which I know to be a very good hotel, but its location may be off the beaten track insofar as the meeting is concerned. So, would you let us know where you and other friends of Harold's will likely be staying so that we can proceed with making his reservations at the same place?

Sincerely,

Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF

Among these rights . . .

NEWSLETTER

of the COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY of San Francisco
437 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

To secure essential American rights and opportunities denied because of race, religion or ancestry

100

RECEIVED SEP 26 1960

PIKE TALK POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER 29

A call to an important Paris conference has forced the Very Reverend James A. Pike to move his talk for CCU from September 15 to the 29th.

The Bishop's address, "The Theology of Civil Rights," will be the fifth of the Council's Civil Rights' Luncheons presented this year. "I will attempt an examination of the basis for our Bill of Rights in the context of present-day problems," Bishop Pike explained. "This is a process which each generation must accomplish for itself."

Prior to his appointment as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California, Rev. Pike was an outstanding leader for civil rights' legislation in New York. He taught law at George Washington University, is a member of the California Bar, and was recently appointed housing chairman of the California Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights' Commission.

CCU members, and their guests, are invited to hear "The Theology of Civil Rights" on Thursday, September 29, at the Marines' Memorial, Sutter and Mason Streets. Luncheon, beginning at 12:15 p.m. in the 11th floor ballroom, will cost $2.50.

- -

Council for Civic Unity - 437 Market St., San Francisco 5 - EX. 2-3877

Enclosed is $_____ for ____ reservations for the September 29 Civil Rights' luncheon at the Marines' Memorial. Returned receipt will be my ticket of admission.

Name _____ Guests _____

Address _____ _____

Persons not wanting lunch may attend to hear Bishop Pike, without reservation, at $1.00 admission at 12:45.

THE LULL THAT DIDN'T

Traditionally, so the myth goes, summer months in San Francisco bring a deep and restful lull in intergroup problems as school-free youngsters drag loving parents to shore, mountain, lake, desert or Disneyland. But summer brings the height of activity in the housing market, and CCU has been beseiged with calls for advice and help as nonwhite families look for homes outside of the "Fillmore" and "Chinatown" districts. Here are just a few cases:

A Negro realtor asked us to find a real estate broker in El Cerrito who would help her find two homes for white clients. She had been turned away by another because he was afraid that dealing with a nonwhite realtor would hurt his business even though the buyers were Caucasians. We located a realtor, at the same time advising our caller that she undoubtedly had a case under the Unruh Civil Rights Act of 1959, which forbids racial discrimination "in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever."

A leading San Francisco realtor told a Negro family that he could not sell to them because the owner objected. A check of the records disclosed him to be the owner. The family is filing suit.

Encampment for Citizenship students checked six downtown apartment buildings selected at random from newspaper ads. At all six, Negro couples were turned away by one subterfuge or another, while white couples were accepted. This duplicated results of a survey last December in the Pacific Heights, Marina and Sunset districts.

A young Caucasian professional received an eviction notice immediately after two Negro friends visited his apartment. The reason given: "Too many friends visit you." No amount of talking by the tenant or CCU could dissuade the landlord.

Two newly arrived social workers, one Caucasian, the other a Negro, found that apartments available to the first were closed to the second. CCU dug up several open to both.

A couple with a 6-months old child spent a week hitting back at one evasion after another from a landlord who finally insisted his building would remain "all white." CCU gave the Lord's Day of a Sunday afternoon to discussing democratic rights with the landlord, to no avail. A lawyer, CCU Board member, is handling a suit against him, while HOP is tracking down an apartment for the family. Six landladies answered our "Wanted for Rent" ad. Five of these responsive property owners belong to a minority group -- more interesting documentation to the strictures of segregation.

OUTSTANDING SOUTHERNER TO ADDRESS CCU

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, will speak to a CCU audience on "Crisis and Hope in the South," Monday, October 3, at 8:00 P.M. in the Parish Hall of the First Unitarian Church, Franklin and Geary Streets.

Founded in 1944 and headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, the Southern Regional Council is, "An organization of Negro and white Southerners formed to achieve equal opportunity," explained Mr. Fleming. "It is definitely 'pro-integrationist', a term which is often slurred in these parts. We have been working recently for positive solutions to issues raised by the 'sit-ins' and school desegregation. We are probably best known in the West for our interpretative reporting of the significance of social change in the South as it affects the whole nation, which is what I wish to speak about to your audience."

SRC is the parent body for several State and local human relations councils and has an extensive educational, research, and action program.

Thirty-eight years old, Mr. Fleming is a native of Atlanta and attended public schools there until he entered Harvard University where he received a B.A. degree. He has been with SRC for 13 years, the last three as Executive Director, and is married with two children. He is co-author, with David Loth, of a book, Integration - North and South, has written articles on race relations for the New York Times, Reporter, Progressive, Nation, and other periodicals.

Donation for this meeting will be 75¢.

Wow, Dad!

HELP!

Listings of apartments and houses, in neighborhoods where non-white minorities do not now have equal opportunity, are always welcome. Encourage your friends and neighbors to work with us as well as their regular real estate broker. We will be happy to send our brochure describing the free Housing Opportunities Program.

CCU's Speaker's Bureau seeks work -- can you get us a spot on one of your club, church, or organization programs? A variety of subjects are suggested by the Bureau in its flyer.

TO THE 200 CCU MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT RENEWED FOR 1960 -- PLEASE DO, WE NEED YOU!

"LET'S NOT TRY TO BE OSTRICHES"

Hailed by national authorities as "the best of its kind" and "a thoughtful work which I wish we had here," San Francisco's Housing Market - Open or Closed? was published by CCU in June.

The 48 page pamphlet is a popularized report of a study made of practices by brokers, lenders, builders, and landlords in selling and renting to nonwhites. It is the second section of the Civil Rights Inventory of San Francisco conducted by the Council under a grant from the Columbia Foundation and is based upon interviews with leaders in the housing industry.

"Let's not try to be ostriches," said a KPIX-TV editorial on the report, "We can't put our heads in the sand to avoid seeing and hearing about subjects that may be embarrassing... or disturbing.... We urge everyone to get a copy of the report and study it...as the first step toward gaining an understanding of the problems on both sides of this controversy."

Order your copy now -- encourage your club or church study group to read it -- send copies to friends, neighbors, or business associates.

- -

Council for Civic Unity - 437 Market Street - San Francisco 5

Enclosed is $_____ for ____ copies of the booklet, San Francisco's Housing Market - Open or Closed? at 35¢ each (orders of 10 or more are 30¢ each).

Name_____

Address_____

OUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY of San Francisco
37 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.

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Michigan Fair Employment
Practices Commission
904 Cadillac Square Bldg.
Detroit 26, Mich.

3547 Requested

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

LWDV
PRV

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WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

September 26, 1960

Please Reply to: DETROIT Office

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Room 201 - 5 Forsythe St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It was good to talk to you on the telephone while I was in New York, but I could do as well when I am in Detroit and you are in Atlanta. I deeply regret that we couldn't get together because of our pressed schedules.

I am delighted with the progress that Josephine is making. She really looks good and I am sure that her active interest and activities on behalf of SRC has kept her mind off her difficulties. This has served two causes - (1) the coffers of SRC and (2) the well being of a very wonderful gal.

I am sending you a copy of a letter we have just received from the Fowler Commission of the State of Florida. I think you will find it of interest. I assume that it means that they are writing all the FEPC's and SCAD's, asking for similar information. We have received similar questions from Kentucky. It would seem then that Florida and Kentucky are considering positive governmental action in our favorite area. I would guess that Kentucky would have an FEPC well before Florida. As you know, Maryland just created an FEPC. Thus we move ahead - slowly, state by state, until such time as the Federal Government once more enters the field.

I don't think the letter from the Fowler Commission is exactly confidential, but I do feel that some care should be used regarding it. Best wishes to Jane and the boys - and all my friends at SRC.

Cordially,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mvz
Encl.

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

CAPITOL
PHONE 2-1900
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

CODY FOWLER, CHAIRMAN
L. G. PEEPLES
REVEREND E. C. TILLMAN, SECRETARY

PERRY C. HARVEY
MRS. C. D. JOHNSON
JOHN TURNER

Septmeber 22, 1960

Fair Employment Practices Comm.
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Gentlemen:

The Fowler Commission on Race Relations for the State of Florida is very much interested in receiving as much information as possible regarding the activities of your organization.

If you have any publications or reports, including facts about your budget, we would appreciate receiving them. Would you kindly inform us too, as to your estimate of the effectiveness of your program.

Very truly yours,

Saul A. Silverman
Staff Assistant

SAS/jb

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

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THOMAS J. PELOSO, JR.
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

October 17, 1960

Please Reply to: DETROIT Office

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. T.:

I was somewhat flabbergasted to receive a request from the Director of Women's Work at SRC with the salutation "Dear Sir". After five years of close association I thought, even if I've been gone over a year, that I would rate a "Dear Fred" letter. I note the "MET:lec" in the lower left corner of your letter, so perhaps I should ask, is it you or Lou who is upset with me? And in either case: for what reason?

I have asked that 150 copies of "On the Job in Michigan" be sent to you--free of charge. You will receive them shortly. Hope they will prove useful with the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I trust that both you and Mr. Tilly are well and that you had a pleasant summer. I still very much miss the old gang at SRC; I always thought of you as an important part of the team.

All best wishes.

Warmly,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mvz

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

3 Nov 60

I say 'Arry....

Several items:

1. Many thanks for making my boondoggling record secure. I ah-pris-c-ate (as EFV would say) your generous spirit in this matter.

2. I chased down the rumor that you were to speak in Flint, Michigan. It was the one with the two "n"s, rough HEWen tho he may be.

3. MAW is also due in these parts but I shall be absent because of the NAIRO meeting. I'm sending along the announcement put out by the Coordinating Council...for SRC's files.

4. Thanks to Delta Airlines I will arrive on Tuesday evening, thus giving us time to talk over a number of things before you leave on Friday... if it develops that you must.

5. This constitutes all the news and views from the Motor City; take care, see ya soon, and as Garroway says:

PEACE !

Fred

Coordinating Council for Education and Research in Human Relations

1960-61 LEADERSHIP CLINIC

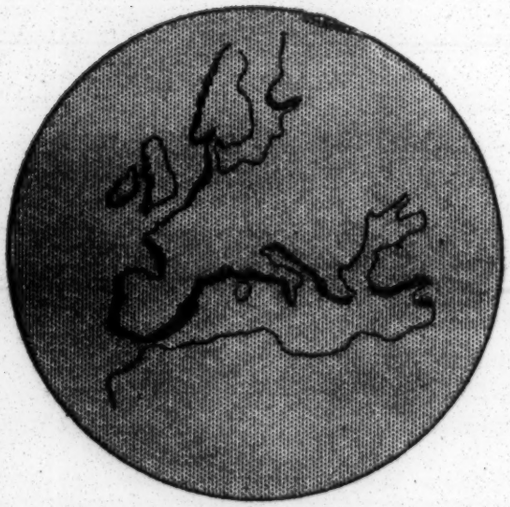
City of Detroit — Commission on Community Relations

The 1960-61 Leadership Clinic is focused on areas of wide public concern in intergroup relations. Persons of national reputation are invited to speak on these issues in order to broaden the understanding upon which community discussions are made.

THE AMERICAN IMAGE AT HOME AND ABROAD

MR. MARION WRIGHT

Distinguished Attorney, Former Chairman of the Southern Regional Council.



How does this nation's race relations practices as reflected by sit-downs, denial of voting rights, and housing and school segregation affect the images of America in the world community? Can we resolve these problems and preserve our nation's position of ethical and moral leadership?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

8 P.M. **McGregor Conference Center** Second at Ferry Streets **Nov. 17**

1960-61 LEADERSHIP CLINIC COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIRMEN

MR. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,
Sophie Wright Settlement

MR. WALTER KLEIN,
Jewish Community Council

Mrs. James Aiken, United Church Women of Detroit.

Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Miss Mary Brand, Board of Education.

Mr. Ernest Brown, Detroit Urban League.

Miss Jeanne Calkins, Detroit Round Table.

Dr. Juanita Collier, NAACP.

Mr. John Copeland, YMCA.

Mr. Bill Goode, Michigan Labor Committee for Human Rights.

Mr. Joseph Gross, Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Donald Hill, Prince Hall Grand Lodge,

Miss Elaine Jones, The Grail.

Mr. Ladonis King, Detroit Public Library.

Mr. William Matney, Cotillion Club.

Mrs. Arthur Rosenberg, Detroit Archiocesan Council of Catholic Women.

Mrs. Barbara Simmons, Detroit Federation of Teachers.

Mrs. George Sutton, First Unitarian-Universalist Church.

DETROIT COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

MR. RICHARD E. CROSS, Chairman

MR. RICHARD V. MARKS, Secretary-Director

COORDINATING COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. ROBERT M. FREHSE, Chairman

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To attend the first session,
1960-61 Leadership Clinic-

"The American Image at Home and Abroad"

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

ok
CCR testimony
Jos

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

December 12, 1960

Please Reply to: DETROIT Office

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Cousin Harold:

This is just a brief note to thank you for the job you did for NAIRO as Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights. I believe one of the highlights of the 1960 Conference was your presentation on the student sit-ins. When I was in New York, I told Josephine that many NAIROites had come to me and said what a scholarly and sensitive job you had done and somehow or other this made me feel proud.

My very best wishes to all the gang at SRC, to Jane and Garry and Tony and, of course, to you, old friend. All the very best -

As ever,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mvz

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF ✓

1 PA ✓

MA

2 LWD ✓

MM

EW

SM

3 PR ✓

4 JC ✓

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

5 MF

FILE

Statement before U.S. Commission
on Civil Rights - Detroit, Michigan
December 14, 1960

My name is Frederick B. Routh, since June, 1959, I have been the Executive Director of Michigan's Fair Employment Practices Commission; for the five year period just prior to that I was the Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

I thought it might be of some interest to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, since its jurisdiction is nationwide, if I opened this statement with a brief contrast of my experiences in, and impressions of the two areas. The chief difference is to be found in the official posture of the respective state governments. Here in Michigan there is official commitment to civil rights; there have been judicial, legislative and executive actions to effectuate this commitment; there is now a climate of public opinion supportive to civil rights. In at least the Deep-South States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there have been unyielding opposition to civil rights and outright defiance of Federal Court Orders to desegregate the public schools. There has been official harassment of those private groups which sought compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision. As I wrote a former Southern colleague, shortly after coming to Michigan - "The big difference between the job I now have and the one I previously had at SRC, is that now I have an Assistant Attorney General on my staff, instead of chasing it".

I recall vividly the fraudulent attack by the Attorney General of Georgia on the NAACP; I remember the tawdry attempts of the

Georgia Commission on Education to label Highlander Folk School as Communist; I am reminded of the unworthy efforts to identify the Southern Regional Council as subversive; and only last Labor Day the tragic news came from Alabama, that the Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, Robert E. Hughes, a minister of the gospel, had been jailed for not surrendering the membership list of his organization. Your own investigations have revealed wide-spread denial of access to the ballot box based on race alone. The legislature of each Deep-South State has enacted bills which would close the schools rather than obey the law. Cries of nullification and interposition are heard in legislative halls and governors' mansions for the first time in over 100 years.

As a student of history, as a faithful adherent to the democratic ideal I view with abhorence this prostitution of the proper role of state government. Gentlemen, I point to the wise words of Mr. Justice Brandeis, when he said -

> "In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our government is the potent, omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a law breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

What sort of philosophy are our state governments teaching by their actions? I accept the accuracy of the ideas of Marion A. Wright, member of your State Advisory Committee in North Carolina and former President of the Southern Regional Council, when he pointed out that the Deep-South State governments were teaching their white youth that their only friends were local government, local press

and local public opinion; that the rest of the nation and the rest of the world was against them, thus making them provincial. At the same time, the Southern Negro youth were being taught that they could not depend on local government, the local press, or local public opinion for justice; that they had to turn to national government, the national and international press, and national and world public opinion for support, thus presenting them with a passport to the increasingly inter-dependent world of tomorrow.

In contrast, I am fully convinced that the State of Michigan by her actions teaches all the youth that they need not fear the rest of the world, for they are part of it; that they need not view with anxiety the inter-dependent world of tomorrow, for they are prepared for it.

It would be presumptuous for me to speak to all the problems yet unsolved or all the progress already made in civil rights in Michigan. Others, better qualified, are here at your invitation to describe the over-view or to discuss the various facets of civil rights in which they are specialists. However, I may speak with a measure of authority on the legislatively defined civil right to equality of opportunity in employment.

In 1955, the Legislature of the State of Michigan passed a Fair Employment Practices Act (Act 251, Public Acts of 1955) establishing an FEPC with enforcement powers. The Act provides for a six-member, bi-partisan Commission and gives it jurisdiction over employers of eight or more, labor organizations, and employment

agencies; it also gives jurisdiction over the State and its political and civil sub-divisions. The Act specifies that aggrieved individuals must file a notarized claim within 90 days of an alleged act of discrimination based on race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry. It covers the entire employment process: hiring, upgrading, work conditions, assignment, wages, disciplinary action, and discharge. It makes mandatory, attempts at conciliation and persuasion before citation for public hearing. It provides for the confidentiality of all proceedings at conciliation conferences. It makes provision for appeal in the Circuit Courts from Commission Orders.

The self-image of the Commission is that of a service organization - not a police agency. We fully believe in persuasion and conciliation. Yet we are thankful for enforcement powers for we accept the old folk saying "a dog with good teeth will have his bark heard". We do not believe we can set criteria or standards for those covered by the Act. We can and do see to it, in those cases where complaints are filed, that race or religion or national background are not part of the criteria or standards. We do not believe you can legislate morality; we do believe you can control anti-social behavior through legislation, and that law is an educational tool. We accept the findings of the social-psychologists whose research indicates that attitudes follow behavior changes. Thus we leave largely to religious and educational institutions, efforts to change the "hearts and minds of men" while we work to enforce the law with a scrupulous regard for fairness and firmness.

This FEP Commission has now completed five years of work. In that period some 1200 cases have been filed with the Commission; in just under 50% of the cases we have found sufficient evidence of discrimination, or difference in treatment, to warrant conciliation efforts. In all but 7 of these cases, settlement was made through persuasion and conciliation. We have had to use the ultimate weapon at our disposal, public hearing, only seven times; interestingly enough three of these cases involved units of local government--two municipalities and a township's school system. More than 90% of our claims involve race; more than 2/3's have come from the 5-county Greater Detroit area. Most of our claimants have lived in Michigan at least five years; failure to hire is the largest single complaint.

The usual procedure followed in processing claims consists of an aggrieved person filing a notarized complaint with the Commission; the docketing of the claim; the assignment of the claim, on a rotating basis, to a Commissioner -- then designated Investigating Commissioner--and a Field Representative. A thorough investigation is made by the Field Representative under the supervision of the Investigating Commissioner; it is the latter who determines probable cause or the lack of it. And it is he who recommends conciliation or dismissal. The full Commission votes on any final action, including dismissal, citation for public hearing, issuance of cease and desist orders, and petitions for reconsideration.

The FEP Commission's is a three-phase program: Claims Processing, Education and Community Services, and Research.

The Claims Processing function has been described in some detail, no need to further comment on it.

The Education and Community Services program is aimed at attaining voluntary compliance with law through the building of public opinion which supports merit employment. It is focused on making the citizens of Michigan more aware of their rights under law and at making employers, labor organizations, and employment agencies more aware of their obligations under law. In addition to general educational programs, special educational programs, and industry-wide conferences, the Commission has established four Employment Advisory Councils. They are quasi-autonomous, have their own programs on merit employment, are serviced by the Commission's professional staff, and bring the Commission program to the people at the grass roots level. They have nothing to do with enforcement powers - theirs is an educational and advisory function. Prominent leaders from business, industrial, labor, religious and educational communities serve on the Employment Advisory Councils. Some who opposed passage of the FEP Act in 1955 now serve on these Advisory Councils.

The Research phase of the FEP Commission's program is action-oriented, leaving to Universities and Foundations, basic research. Our research is aimed at helpingthe Commission to do a better job by knowing the communities in which it works, by knowing the patterns of use of minority group personnel, by knowing the effectiveness of the claims process.

We are not complacently satisfied with the job we have thus far done; we recognize that we can do more even with the legal tools and professional skills now at our disposal. We recognize the

need for initiatory powers; we too often find ourselves impotent because we have no claimant.

Others will testify, I am certain, about the denials of equality of opportunity or treatment in housing, education, and public accommodations. I will not therefore, cite evidence of the problems in those areas; suffice it to say that this Commission has asked the Legislature each year for jurisdiction in the areas of housing, education, and public accommodations. Some say there is no connection between these problems and the problems in employment; a more sophisticated view holds that the common thread holding together the horse-hair shirt of discrimination is the thoughtless and in many cases premeditated denial of equality of treatment for all our citizens. To fully meet the problem, we believe a state commission on civil rights should have jurisdiction, with enforcement powers over discrimination in employment, housing, education, and public accommodations.

In conclusion, let me say that we believe the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights should have jurisdiction, with enforcement powers over discrimination in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, equal administration of justice, and suffrage. We feel that such a Federal Commission should not pre-empt the field, but should work cooperatively with established, experienced state FEPC's and SCAD's. Here in Michigan we do not fear the Federal Government; we do not regard it as alien; we think of it as our government; of ourselves as its citizens, deriving our civil rights from the federal Constitution; we look to it and to our state government to make secure these rights.

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

129 MASON BUILDING
LANSING, MICHIGAN

900 CADILLAC SQUARE BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
TELEPHONE: DETROIT WO 2-6680 — EXT. 43 LANSING: IV 5-8144 — EXT. 453

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

THOMAS J. PELOSO, JR.
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE

GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

January 9, 1961

Please Reply to: DETROIT Office

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional ~~Conference~~ Council
Room 201 - 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It was good to see you on my recent pause in Atlanta. I enjoyed the afternoon convivialities at the office, but enjoyed even more the pleasant get-to-gether at your home. Jane was her usual good and intelligent self and I was amazed at how the boys had grown. Tell Gary that I have his drawing at home and have showed it to several people, all of whom were impressed. Also tell him that I am waiting for the drawing of the battle cruiser.

I am sending with this letter a copy of a speech delivered before the Kalamazoo Rotary Club on Monday, November 28, 1960. I was sure that you, Les, Paul, John, and others would be interested in what is the "Message from Mississippi." I have been asked to speak before the Rotary Club in February and to give a proper reply. I suggested that it might be better to get someone out of the South, but they had no funds - and since one of the members knew of my background in the South, they felt I could adequately do the job. Since the Rotary Club does not have funds to import speakers, it should be obvious that the State Sovereignty Commission is paying the way of those who spread its gospel of misinformation.

I have just returned from Williamsburg from the Presiding Bishops' Committee meeting. I could not stay over for ESCRU because of a meeting with the Governor's staff. I did get to see John Morris briefly while there. Patty was with him and also good ole Daddy Will.

Best regards all around.

Cordially,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mvz

February 10, 1961

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
P. O. Box 2292
Detroit 31, Michigan

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your good letter of February 1 and the clippings you were thoughtful enough to send along. Our report has had a good press, everywhere that it counts, and is at least causing something of a stir along the new frontier. We are waiting with bated breath for Kennedy to show his hand on civil rights.

Your investigation of the Highway Department must be an exciting if breathtaking enterprise. This kind of thing, well handled, can give you and your agency the stature you deserve. The newspaper accounts reflect great credit on your PR skills.

Best regards from all of us here, and from the home front.

Yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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THOMAS J. PELOSO, JR.
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
WILLIAM W. LAYTON
DIRECTOR, LANSING OFFICE
GERALD D. WHITE
LEGAL COUNSEL

Clips to Lud

1 Feb 61

I say 'Arry, n all that....

See that SRC has made the press with a big splash, Congratulations on the good publicity. It will be less than easy for the administration to ignore the report what with all the notice it has received in important circles. I am enclosing two (oops, three) articles which have come to my desk regarding it. Thought you would be interested. Tell ole Les that this was a job well done; mighty impressive.

We are in the midst of a crash program investigating the state Highway Department, at their invitation, and following charges of discrimination by one of our Negro legislators. Many political overtones as you might imagine. This is now the hot issue in Michigan.

Am sending along an article on the FEPC which you may find of some interest. Every once in a while we get a favorable press in the large dailies. The minority press is pretty consistently friendly toward us, as might be expected. Most of them defend us when wild charges are made that not enough is being done. They usually agree but point out that the reason is lack of budget and staff and suggest that those disatisfied write the legislature demanding more money and personnel for the FEPC. For this we are thankful.

Regards to all at the shop and also at the house. Tell ole Garry that I am still waiting for a drawing of the Bismark.

as ever, Fred

④

109

FEPC FIGHTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

Detroit Free Press. 1/23/61

Job Bias Routed with Quiet Persistence

BY RON MARTIN
Free Press Staff Writer

A nervous young Negro walked into the Cadillac Square Building office of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission and asked to see an investigator.

He was polite, but a little angry.

By the time he had calmed down some, the investigator learned that he was a native of the South, but had lived in Michigan for more than five years. He was a high school graduate and he had been turned down for a job solely because he was a Negro, he insisted.

* * *

FROM THAT point on, the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission would spare no time or effort to see that he got the job — if he was qualified for it.

This man is typical of more than 250 persons who were aided by the FEPC in 1960.

He is one who has been discriminated against because of race, religion, natural origin or ancestry.

The FEPC works in all phases of the employment process: hiring, upgrading, work conditions, assignments, wages, disciplinary action and discharge.

It has been unusually effective. Since its inception in 1955, the FEPC has processed 1,214 cases. All but seven of these have been resolved without the ultimate step: a public hearing.

Of the 1,214 cases the FEPC had through Dec. 31, 1960, sufficient evidence of discrimination was discovered in roughly half of them to continue with the investigations.

* * *

THERE WERE many other complaints which never developed into cases because the claims of racial discrimination were used merely to cover up the real reason for an employer's action.

The FEPC handles a typical case this way:

An aggrieved person files a notorized complaint, which is then assigned to a commissioner and an investigator. If an investigation reveals sufficient evidence of discrimination, a private informal conciliation meeting is held with the employer.

(contd) below)

commodations are all tied together," Routh said. "We could do a more effective job if we had authority in those areas."

The commission has sought that authority since 1958.

Bills were introduced in 1958, '59 and '60, but never reported out of committee.

The FEPC promises it would use such authority with discretion.

"We look upon ourselves as a service organization, not a police agency," Routh said. "We can do more by educating people than by intimidating them."

Both Routh and Hodges think there is a great deal of educating yet to be done.

* * *

OF THE SEVEN cases which advanced to the public hearing stage, three involved municipalities in one way or another:

Detroit was accused of allowing segregation in locker rooms at the Water Board headquarters; Taylor Township's school system was accused of turning down qualified Negro teachers when there were jobs to be filled, and Highland Park General Hospital was accused of firing Negro employes and hiring whites in their places.

The claimants won in all three cases, but they are now being appealed in the courts.

Routh says several FEPC cases have established clear precedents.

One involved a Negro girl who charged that a Grand Rapids theater discriminated against her when it turned down her job application and she later discovered the job was still open.

The girl ultimately got the job, along with back pay.

That case establishes, Routh said, that a firm cannot turn down an applicant if a job is available and he is qualified to fill it.

The fact that Michigan has an FEPC law, Routh said, is evidence that some progress is being made.

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(contd) below)

If the conciliatory meeting fails, a public hearing is ordered, as it was in seven cases. A hearing commissioner presides, hears evidence, and decides for or against the person who charges discrimination.

The commissioner can order that the employe be hired, reinstated or whatever the case calls for.

Most of the time, the FEPC works quietly but it has made important progress since it was set up.

The FEPC has the authority to use strict, legalistic methods in handling cases, but it has chosen instead to speak softly in putting across its point.

* * *

FREDERICK B. ROUTH, a tall, blond Southerner who has been FEPC director since June 1959, estimates that the 1,214 cases have affected "installations" with more than 380,000 jobs.

He calls them installations because he counts only the individual plant where the FEPC has had contact, rather than the whole corporation.

Ninety-four percent of all FEPC cases have involved racial discrimination in one form or another.

Only six percent involved because of religion or nationality, but Edward N. Hodges, III, FEPC conciliation co-ordinator, says:

"We have not yet scratched the surface of the cases of discrimination because of religion or national origin. We may never uncover these cases, because people don't want to be identified with minority groups of any kind."

* * *

IN EVERY YEAR but one, the case load has increased. This is taken as evidence that the FEPC is becoming better known, rather than that discrimination is rising.

The FEPC lacks broad powers.

"We think that discriminatory practices in the fields of job opportunities, housing, education and use of public accommodations are all tied together," Routh said. "We could do a more effective job if we had authority in those areas."

The commission has sought that authority since 1958.

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MICHIGAN PRESS
CLIPPING BUREAU
EAST LANSING, MICH.
TELEPHONE EDgewood 2-4610
217 Michigan Avenue

MICHIGAN
Lansing State Journal
(66,279 D - 65,518 S)
JAN 26 1961

FEPC Ready to Start Sift of Bias Charges

A four-man team from the state fair employment practices commission will start an investigation next week into charges of discrimination in the state highway department.

John C. Mackie, state highway commissioner, asked for the investigation after Rep. Roger B. Townsend, a Flint Democrat and Negro leader, charged discrimination against his race in highway hiring and promotion policies.

Mackie, a Democrat running for re-election, denied the charges and asked for a public airing of findings by the commission.

Mackie and members of the commission staff met here Wednesday to set up procedures for the investigation.

"The meeting was to establish procedures which would cause as little disruption as possible during the investigation in the business routine of the department," said Alex Fuller, commission chairman.

"The highway department has nothing to hide," said Mackie. "We will give full co-operation, including making available all records and personnel they may wish to examine."

Fuller said he planned to meet later with Townsend, who said he has documented cases of discrimination in the department.

Frederick B. Routh, commission executive director, said field representatives would interview department workers and check records starting next week.

"The highway department has around 5,000 workers and is a very complex department," he said.

The department is the state's largest agency. Department spokesmen said they did not know how many Negroes were employed as no records are kept on the race of employes.

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSION
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LOUIS ROSENZWEIG
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FREDERICK B. ROUTH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM M. SEABRON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

31 March 61

RECEIVED
APR 3 1961

Dear Harry n all that....

It was good to see you in the District and to learn the details of your new do. It sounds like an exciting opportunity to influence national policy. I believe that it is often more possible to influence policy from the outside than from within an administration unless the inside post is on the decision-making level. I have adopted that posture in telling those who asked me if I wanted to work for the Kennedy Administration. no. Vague offers of the sort that have come through have little meaning.

When I leave this job I hope it will be to a private agency or a foundation. Government is interesting but there is endless red tape and too much time is spent unraveling it. The next slot will be one with less administrative load and more opportunity for individual ~~xxxxxxx~~ initiative. (having troubles with my typing).

Paul Rilling made a real contribution to the NAIRO task force deliberations. He is a bright and articulate guy with lots on the ball. He, like I, felt that there were a few there who talked just to hear their voices. But some gave real help in formulating our proposals.

The final job of editing will be important; I nominated you as one of the editors, knowing your fine Italian hand would be of help in framing the document properly. We plan a delegation to visit the President and present this to him. George has asked me down for that so I shall see you then if you are in Washington. No doubt you too will make the trek to CasaBlanca.

Do you wish a happy Easter to an agnostic ? Anyway ... happy Easter from an Episcopalian !

all the best, Fred

④

June 3, 1963

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Robert Pelz, and also for your attached note. We do get the Negro Press Digest.

I am glad, too, of the activity on the Harry Boyte front. I received a query from the mayor of Springfield which encouraged me, because it is the first formal query I have had.

Why you don't get the Director's report I dontt know, but it is enclosed, and Mildred will see that you get it in years to come.

Vernon Jordan did accept our job, and reported to work today as Assistant to the Director. He is a good man, and I hope you will get a chance to meet him soon.

Best wishes, and when are you coming down again?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

From the desk of

FRED B. ROUTH

23 May 63

Dear Les,

Don't know whether or not you receive the NEGRO PRESS DIGEST mentioned in the enclosed letter to Mr. Pelz. It is quite interesting.

Harry Boyte was by the office the other day. He was to be interviewed by the Chairman of the Washington State Board Against Discrimination -- the directorship is vacant. He was also going up to Springfield, Massachusetts to be interviewed for that job. The lack of a college degree will hamper his efforts, I am afraid.

How are things at SRC ? I never got a copy of the Director's Report this year...always did before; was it sent to Michigan ? I trust you have seen the two articles by Eric Severeid ? NAIRO has asked for permission to reproduce the first of the two.

LIFE for May 24 has a W*O*W !! of an editorial and also an article about Jim Baldwin; LOOK has two articles in its June 4th issue -- one on ADL and one on Washington: Crime Sick Capital City.

Hope this finds you, your family, and all at SRC well.

Regards,

Fred

NAIRO - 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C. - 387-7050

PS- Did you get an Adm Ast?

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1963

23 May 63

Mr. Robert L. Pelz, Chairman
Community Information Committee
New York Chapter, AJC
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Pelz:

Many thanks for your recent letter and the generous offer to make available to NAIRO regular copies of your fine publication the NEGRO PRESS DIGEST. We would very much like to receive it.

Might I suggest two other organizations which, if they do not receive it, would welcome it:

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia and

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 18th Street, NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Dr. Leslie Dunbar is Executive Director of SRC and Harold C. Fleming is Executive Vice President of Potomac.

Again, our thanks for your generousity; I found the current issue most interesting.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/ms

file
Nat'l. Assn. of Pels.
Interagency Officials
Fred Routh

January 24, 1964

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

At my suggestion Ira Kaye of Sumter, South Carolina will stop in to see you when he is in Washington next week.

I don't know whether you know of Ira. He has lived in Sumter for 15 years or so where he practices law. He has taken a lonely stand for civil rights. He has been a member of the South Carolina Advisory Committee, he was the attorney in the "Turk" case in Sumter County, and he has had a special interest in the plight of Negro farmers; in this connection he did much of the work for us in our report on the South Carolina farmers.

Ira has discussed a job with the Department of Justice, the Peace Corps, and the Commission on Civil Rights, all of which, I understand, are seriously considering him. But, he would like to investigate the possibilities with a

private agency, or a state or municipal body. I hope that you will give him any help our guidance that you can. Perhaps when he comes to see you you might also put him in touch with Harold Fleming and John Feild.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Lee
~~Hatch~~
Nat'l Assn. of Intergovt Relations Officials
"Internship Prog, 1964"
Note - If there is no such folder - please make one.

January 27, 1964

Career Service Board
N. A. I. R. O.
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

The Southern Regional Council is interested in participating in the internship program administered by NAIRO, with the support of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memprial Foundation. We understand that the terms of participation are that we shall (1) match the available grant; (2) provide full-time professional supervision of the intern selected; (3) assign to him or her adequate field experiences; and, (4) send him or her, in the eleventh month, to Washington for a one week seminar.

We cannot, as of this date, be certain as to our financial capability for participation; we should be in better position to ascertain this within the next month. If we do have the funds available, and if a suitable intern is presented we would like to participate.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Dear Fred,

Please send me your current address.

Thank you,

Answered 4/11/60

The Rev. J.P. Carter
P.O. Box 2
The Plains, Va.

From the desk of

Rec'd 6/24/64

FRED B. ROUTH

file

23 June 64

Dear Les,

I have just finished reading "The American Adventure" in the May '64 issue of NEW SOUTH and have to drop you a note to tell you how wise I found its meaning and how well said was its message. That, old soldier, is great writing.

This is the sort of message which should reach a much wider audience...it is the type of message which should reach persons such as those who read the READERS DIGEST, though I am sure you share with me a sense of distaste for that publication. I am sending my copy of NEW SOUTH on to them with the request that they consider asking you for permission to reprint the "American Adventure."

I would appreciate another copy for my own files for this is one that I wish to keep.

All warm regards.

Cordially,

Fred

NAIRO - 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C. - 387-7050

23 June 64

Editor-in-Chief
The Readers Digest
Pleasantville, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Every once in a while an article comes across my desk which I believe is worthy of a wide readership; such an article is "The American Adventure" contained in the May 1964, issue of NEW SOUTH. It is written by Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, the most respected interracial organization in the South.

It is my belief that the READERS DIGEST would be performing a real service if it was to reprint Mr. Dunbar's article. More Americans need to know more about the faith that many of us hold in the ultimate accomplishment of the American promise. This article speaks eloquently for that faith.

I am enclosing my copy of NEW SOUTH so that you may read and judge for yourself the worthiness of Mr. Dunbar's message.

Sincerely yours,

FBR/mtf

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET
WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
ROY WILKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

LONGACRE 3-6890
HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: April 1, 1954

BYRNES CANNOT CANCEL WORDS, NAACP SECRETARY DECLARES

April 1, 1954

NEW YORK, April 1.--Gov. James F. Byrnes' attempt to explain away his 1951 declaration that "we will abandon the public school system" if the U.S. Supreme Court bans segregation is "puerile and lacking in substance," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today.

Mr. White referred to a recent address by the Governor before the white teachers of South Carolina in which Mr. Byrnes charged that "leaders of the NAACP deliberately misrepresented" his remarks about the schools three years ago. He repeated that he had said at that time: "If the court changes what is now the law of the land, we will if it is possible live within the law, preserve the public school system and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system."

The South Carolinian complained that the NAACP accused him of saying he "would personally close the public schools." Further, he asserted, the NAACP ignored the word "reluctantly" in his original statement.

"Now that he has found that his words have been widely condemned not only by the NAACP, but also by all believers in a free democratic society, Gov. Byrnes is trying to backtrack on the clear implications of his statement," Mr. White said. "We charge that the Governor's 1951 statement clearly reveals that he (1) values segregation above education; (2) urges action to evade a possible anti-segregation ruling by the court; and (3) plans to 'abandon the public school system' if unable to maintain segregation in the face of a decision banning such discrimination.

"We do not care whether this last step is taken 'reluctantly' or eagerly. The result is the same -- defiance of the supreme law of the land and denial of public education to both Negro and white children of South Carolina.

"Further, we charge," Mr. White continued, "that Gov. Byrnes has spearheaded the drive to close the public schools if segregation is outlawed. He urged the Legislature to submit the issue to a referendum and campaigned vigorously and successfully to have the voters empower the Legislature to remove the constitutional provision requiring the state to maintain a public school system. He cannot now escape his responsibility for the role he has played in a frantic effort to retain Jim Crow education. He cannot cancel the true meaning of his words of 1951."

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR ADDRESSES FREEDOM
RALLY: BECOMES NAACP LIFE MEMBER April 1, 1954

OAKLAND, Calif., April 1.--A Fight for Freedom rally held here last week to launch the NAACP's anti-discrimination crusade on the West Coast got a big turn-out and enthusiastic personal support from Governor Goodwin J. Knight and gubernatorial candidate Richard Graves. Both men addressed the rally audience, estimated at 6,000, and took out $500 life memberships in the NAACP.

The California governor pledged himself to enforce "the constitutional safeguards" against racial discrimination so that "the most obscure boy or girl in Oakland or Salinas or Los Angeles shall not be handicapped because of race or religion or because of the circumstance of poverty."

Asserting that "we all believe" in the "doctrine of liberty and freedom," he pointed out that "faith without works is dead."

Mr. Graves, Democratic candidate for governor, went a step further and pledged his support for a fair employment practices law. He said he was "mad" about racial bigotry and discrimination.

Earlier, the Governor had proclaimed the day of the rally, March 28, "Freedom Sunday," and the week of March 25 to April 3, "Fight for Freedom Week." Mayor Elmer E. Robinson of San Francisco issued a proclamation to the same effect for that city.

Governor Knight's proclamation was read at the rally by Joseph G. Kennedy, San Francisco lawyer and president of the NAACP's Northern California area, who served as master of ceremonies.

A. Philip Randolph, keynote speaker, observed that "real brotherhood is unattainable unless the principle of human equality is accepted without reservation."

Mr. Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, said civil rights "are being attacked today by reckless demagogues who act in the name of patriotism."

"Fear and frustration is the climate of our times," Mr. Randolph continued, "and even the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution itself have become suspect."

He blamed the current "crisis" in civil rights upon "reckless congressional investigations--the McCarthys, Veldes, Jenners and McCarrans ... who prosecute witnesses on the basis of unevaluated and unverified evidence."

"Defeat of the spirit of inquisition is indispensable to the survival of our rights," he declared. "It does not logically follow that if a person is against communism he is, ipso facto, a lover of democracy."

Franklin H. Williams, secretary-counsel of the NAACP's West Coast office, noted that "we have nine years to go before the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and I'm tired and mad and hope you are. Congressmen are proposing now that they study the racial problem."

"I'm tired of being studied. We want equality and want it done now."

Mrs. Tarea Hall Pittman and Lester Bailey, regional field secretaries of the NAACP, reported that Negro workers are the chief victims of current lay-offs in West Coast defense plants.

C. J. Hagerty, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, also addressed the rally -- which kicked off the Fight for Freedom campaign of the NAACP on the West Coast.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to eliminate all racial discrimination and segregation from national life by Jan. 1, 1963 -- the Centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

ALL-WHITE JURY IN GEORGIA ACQUITS NEGRO MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

April 1, 1954

ATLANTA, April 1.--An all-white jury here last week returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the trial of Willie Nash, a Negro charged with slaying a white shoe repairman on Nov. 4 past.

During the heated five-day trial, NAACP defense attorneys Donald Hollowell and Arthur Combs of Atlanta introduced evidence to show that Mr. Nash could not have been at the scene of the crime. Several members of his family testified that Mr. Nash was at home when the murder took place.

Marvin Lindsey, the victim, was slain with an iron pipe as he sat in an automobile with a woman companion in a secluded section of Atlanta.

Mr. Nash had been in jail since Nov. 8 past, when he was picked up at his home by homicide squad detectives. His wife and five children were present at the trial, which ended March 27.

SALE OF SEALS BRINGS $52,000 TO NAACP

April 1, 1954

NEW YORK, April 1.--More than $52,000 has been realized from the sale of NAACP Christmas Seals, Miss Bobbie Branche, who directed this annual campaign for the second consecutive year, reported today.

The new 1953 figure represents an increase of more than $14,000 over the previous high of $38,000 collected for the sale of the 1952 seals.

The sum of $27,000 was collected in response to a nationwide mailing. The West Coast Region with 59 branches in seven states collected a total of $15,600. Recently, in New York, Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel, presented a check to Walter White, executive secretary, for the sum collected from the sale of these seals in the West Coast area.

An additional sum of $8,600 was raised by 345 other branches of the Association. Miss Branche anticipates that unreported collections by the branches will bring the total income from this source up to a minimum of $55,000.

FLORIDA BIGOTRY AGAINST LATINS HARMS "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY

April 1, 1954

NEW YORK, April 1.--Recent incidents of bigotry against Latin Americans in Florida injure the Good Neighbor policy of the Americas and violate the resolution of the Caracas Conference condemning racial discrimination, declares an editorial in The Crisis magazine for April.

The Crisis is the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The two "outbursts of racial insolence" cited in the editorial are: an order by city officials to Cuban baseball players training with the Washington Senators' farm team in Winter Garden to "get out of town by sundown"; and the forced removal of 85 children of Mexican and Puerto Rican farm workers from the public school in Dade County. Both incidents occurred during March.

"It is not only the effrontery of these racist outbursts that is disturbing," the editorial maintains. "These public displays of bigotry involve Latin-Americans who are skeptical of American democratic preachments and intensify the suspicions and misgivings between the United States and her Good Neighbors."

"They likewise make a mockery of the recent resolution of the Tenth Inter-American Conference condemning racial discrimination. Such incidents have an adverse effect upon our foreign policy and furnish more grist for the Russian propaganda mill."

NAACP FREEDOM FUNDS HIT NEAR ONE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR MARK IN ONE WEEK

April 1, 1954

NEW YORK, April 1.--The NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign last week received financial support from labor unions, churches, a teachers' association, a trust company, several individuals, and a half-dozen of the Association's branches. The monies received totalled $857.56.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to achieve full civil rights for Americans of all races by Jan. 1, 1963 -- the Centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Three labor unions donated a total of $290.00 to the campaign. They were United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Chicago, $165.00; the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, Inc., (Independent) Philadelphia, $100.00; and the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, New York, $25.00.

Three churches in Princeton, West Virginia, sent a total of $11.01. The churches were Shiloh Baptist Church, Mount Calvary Baptist Church, and New Century Methodist Church.

The Talladega county Teachers' Association in Talladega, Ala., donated $108.00, and the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, $50.00.

Americans who contributed to the campaign on an individual basis were: Mrs. Marion Meyer, Scarsdale, N.Y., $50.00; Wilbur Holliday, Tampa, Fla., $10.00;

George Hatcher, New York, $1.60; and Fred Landry, Donaldsonville, La., $1.00. Mrs. Geraldyn Major of Jet magazine, New York, made an initial payment of $50.00 on a life membership in the Association.

NAACP branch donations were as follows: Lancaster County, Va., $75.00; Louisville, Ky., $72.05; Chicago Heights, Ill., $50.00; Odessa, Tex., $50.00; Minneapolis, Minn., $25.00; Kent, Ohio, $14.00. Of the total received from the Kent, Ohio, branch, half was contributed by local churches.

Meanwhile, it was reported by Franklin H. Williams, secretary-counsel of the NAACP's West Coast office, that Governor Goodwin J. Knight and gubernatorial candidate Richard Graves -- both of California -- had become life members of the Association. Mr. Williams said the men each had paid $500.00 to the NAACP at a Fight for Freedom rally held in Oakland, Calif., on March 28, sponsored by the West Coast office.

In addition, Dr. J. L. Leach reported from Little Rock, Ark., that in response to to an appeal he made before the annual convention of the National Funeral Directors Association, 28 members of the organization pledged to take out life memberships. Dr. Leach, a member of the national NAACP Board of Directors, resides in Flint, Mich.

ILLINOIS NAACP QUERIES CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

April 1, 1954

CHICAGO, April 1.--Candidates for the House of Representatives and for state offices have been queried as to their position on civil rights issues and legislation by the Illinois Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Most of the candidates have responded favorably, A.L. Foster, chairman of the NAACP legislative committee, reports. The two-page questionnaire asks the candidates to express their views on such issues as mob action against racial minorities, non-discrimination in housing, equal employment opportunity, civil rights enforcement, poll tax, segregation in interstate transportation, and discrimination and segregation in health services and educational institutions.

Party primaries are scheduled for April 13. The general election will be held in November.

NAACP BREAKS BIAS BAN IN CAFES OF MUSKEGON

April 1, 1954

MUSKEGON, Mich. April 1.--As the result of an intensive campaign conducted jointly by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the CIO and the United Automobile Workers - CIO, eight restaurants here which formerly turned away Negro patrons are now serving them.

Spearheading the successful drive was Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant. "The importance of opening these hitherto Jim Crow restaurants is that a

number of them are immediately adjacent to the large industrial plants in which are employed many thousands of Negro workers who are denied service during lunch periods," Mr. Hill reported.

Before leaving Muskegon, Mr. Hill consulted with the county prosecutor with a view to initiating legal action against the restaurants which still refuse to serve Negroes.

ROY WILKINS OF NAACP TO ADDRESS "CIVIL REVIVAL" GROUP IN VIRGINIA

April 1, 1954

SOUTH BOSTON, Va., April 1.--Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, will address a county-wide citizens' meeting here on April 14 as part of a "civic revival" initiated by the ministers of Halifax County.

According to an official of the Halifax County NAACP branch, the local ministers "are determined that the day-by-day pattern of living will be brought into conformity with the teachings of Christ and the concepts of democracy."

Mr. Wilkins' speech is scheduled a few days after Halifax County, along with many other Virginia communities, celebrates Emancipation Day on April 9. Mr. Wilkins is expected to enumerate the unfinished tasks of emancipation which the NAACP seeks to complete by Jan. 1, 1963 -- the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

ACCOMAC, VA., NAACP BRANCH SETS 500 MEMBERSHIP GOAL FOR 1954

April 1, 1954

ACCOMAC, Va., April 2.--The Rev. Walter P. Offutt, church secretary of the NAACP, addressed a citizenship rally here tonight sponsored by the Accomac and Northampton County branches of the NAACP.

The two branches have set a goal of 500 new members for 1954, and have adopted as their slogan, "That all may be free by 1963."

PRESS RELEASE

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

107 WEST 43 STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • JUdson 6-8397

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APR 5 1954
Southern Regional Council

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

KANSAS CITY BOWS TO
NON-SEGREGATED
SWIMMING POOL ORDER

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 1, 1954: -- The City of Kansas announced this week that it will reopen the Swope Swimming Pool June 12 on a non-segregated basis.

The pool which is owned and operated by the city, has been closed for two years because of a court decision ordering the park officials to admit Negroes.

The decision of the officials of Kansas City ends two years of legal battles between Kansas City, Kansas City Park Commission and lawyers of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Kansas City's decision to reopen the Swope Swimming Pool on a non-segregated basis is the result of a case instituted in 1950 by Mrs. Esther Williams, Mrs. Lena R. Smith and Mr. Joseph Moore, all members of the Kansas City Branch of the NAACP, following a refusal of park officials to admit them to the pools in the elaborate Swope Park.

Previously, Kansas City operated three outdoor pools on a segregated basis. One was set aside for Negroes in the heart of the Negro area, while the other two pools were reserved for whites. The Swope Park Pool consists of three sections, a large one for swimming, a large one for diving only and a small one for wading, and elaborate beach facilities surrounded by other park features.

When the case first came up for trial on January 15, 1952, the City of Kansas and its Board of Park Commissioners maintained that they had a right to segregate the races under the "separate but equal doctrine." However, upon cross-examination by Legal Defense lawyers, a member of the Park Commission admitted that he did not know of any

ordinance, rule or regulation requiring separation of the races. Exclusion of Negroes from the elaborate Swope Park Swimming Pools was the usual custom and practice and it was the intention of the board to retain this practice, he added.

Defense attorneys for the plaintiffs argued that Negroes had the right to use the facilities of any municipal pool without regard to race or color and are subject to the same rules and regulations as are applied to all other citizens.

The court found that the swimming pool set aside for the use of Negroes was not only inferior in character, but also in location and facilities, to those maintained for whites. The judge held that Kansas City violated the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by denying Negroes admission to the Swope Park Swimming Pools.

The city officials appealed the decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld the lower court's ruling. The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court and on October 15, 1953, at the opening of its new term, the high court refused to review the appeal, thereby upholding the lower court's ban against racial segregation in the city's swimming pool.

The city's decision to reopen the Swope Park Swimming Pool on a non-segregated basis was received by the Kansas City Branch of the NAACP as a major victory in its fight to obtain equal rights for Negro citizens.

NAACP Legal Defense attorneys arguing the case for Williams, Smith and Moore were Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of Legal Defense and Robert L. Carter, Assistant Counsel, both of New York and Carl Johnson assisted by Almar T. Adair, both of Kansas City, Missouri.

Below

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Confidential Information

December 10, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairmen of State Organizations
Executive Secretaries of State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director of State Organizations

It has been reported to us that a group called "The Grass Roots League," headquarters in Charleston, S.C., has recently published a so-called Research Bulletin Number Two called "Help Save America." This document is anti-Supreme Court decision, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic; it contains the smear about SRC's Board having thirty-eight members with Communistic affiliations. This is based upon the cannard in Roy Harris' Augusta Courier. The "Help Save America" sheet is reprinted in the Mississippi area at the personal expense of Ellett Lawrence of Greenwood, Mississippi. The same charge has been reiterated in letters to the editor of South Carolina papers by Stanley F. Morse of Charleston.

If you have any information regarding the circulation of either this pamphlet or comparable ones, or of similar charges being made in letters to the editor, please advise Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information -- Central Office -- immediately.

RNF

Has consideration been given to turning over such information as we receive to (a) Anti Defamation League, (b) House Un-American Activities Committee, and/or (c) The Attorney General?

M. G. W.

May 12, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

The man Jaipaul who will attend our conference at Camp New Hope (incidentally, just Jaipaul, no first name, no last name) will be arriving at the Raleigh-Durham airport at 1:24 p.m. on Wednesday, June 1st, coming from Washington on Eastern Air Lines Flight 527.

I trust that you will see that he is picked up at the airport and taken over to the Camp.

The Governmental Affairs Institute informs me that as Jaipaul has a $12.00 per diem travel allowance, he can certainly cover the cost of his stay at the Camp.

While I hope to attend to the matter myself, it should be known to you and to others that Jaipaul will have with him a plane ticket from Charlotte to Washington, which should be changed from Charlotte to one from Raleigh-Durham to Washington.

I have arranged for friends in Raleigh to be responsible for Jaipaul's entertainment Friday night, June 3rd, and Saturday, June 4th, and Sunday, June 5th. I assume Jaipaul will go back to Washington from Raleigh-Durham airport, Sunday, June 5th, or possibly, June 6th.

GM

eqb/

Chairman:
I. CYRUS GORDON
Executive Secretary:
ALBERT VORSPAN
Director:
RABBI EUGENE J. LIPMAN

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SOLBERT WASSERSTROM *Kansas City, Mo.*
RABBI JACOB J. WEINSTEIN *Chicago, Ill.*

Commission on Social Action

Union of American Hebrew Congregations · Central Conference of American Rabbis
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods · National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods
National Federation of Temple Youth

838 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 21, N. Y. · REgent 7-8200

3017

MAY, 1955

SOCIAL ACTION
BULLETIN NO. 3

STUDY GUIDE ON SEGREGATION

Dear Friend:

The historic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in finding racial segregation in the public school unconstitutional confronts the American people with an immense challenge -- and a great opportunity. The extent to which the transition from segregation to de-segregation can be carried through harmoniously will depend, in large measure, on the moral influence which citizens' groups and perhaps especially religious institutions bring to bear in communities throughout the United States. The virtually unanimous pledges of support by religious groups of all faiths are an encouraging augury that this responsibility will be discharged. Typical of these statements is that adopted overwhelmingly by the 43rd General Assembly of the U.A.H.C. in Los Angeles on February 15, 1955:

> "Having consistently opposed every form of discrimination because of our fundamental belief in the equality of all men under God, we rejoice in the unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation cases. We regard this decision as a major chapter in the history of the growth of true equality under the law.
>
> "As proponents of Judaism, which first enunciated the concept of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we pledge ourselves to do all within our power to make this decision of the highest court in the land meaningful in our respective communities.
>
> "We therefore urge our congregants and congregations in all sections of the country to join with forward-looking racial, religious, and civic groups in the community in using their influence to secure acceptance and implementation of the de-segregation decisions in every community in our land."

The Commission on Social Action, at its last meeting, gave consideration to ways of stimulating discussion of the moral implications of the segregation issue in Reform synagogues throughout the country. Needless to say, the Commission has neither the authority nor the desire to issue directives to

congregations. At the same time, a number of Social Action and Community Affairs Committees, representing Reform congregations in various parts of the country, have indicated a desire to study the application of Jewish religious principles to the contemporary issue of racial segregation in American life. To assist these and other congregations to inform themselves more fully on this issue, the Commission is pleased to make available the attached kit of study materials. Will you please see that this material is made available to the appropriate person or persons in the congregation.

The following suggestions and comments may be helpful to synagogues wishing to concern themselves with the issue of segregation:

1. Segregation is not exclusively a Southern or regional problem. It is a national problem. Segregation is practiced in all parts of the country -- in the South it is imposed by law; in many sections of the North it is perpetuated by tradition and community patterns, particularly segregated residential housing. Thus, this is a pertinent issue for synagogues in all parts of the U. S.

2. How far a congregation will wish to concern itself with this issue and in what ways is for each congregation to determine on the basis of its own local circumstances. Some will wish to limit themselves to study; others will wish to undertake appropriate action in concert with other community groups.

3. Segregation is a Jewish issue in the sense that the basic principles of Judaism clearly hold that all men, regardless of race or ancestry, are equal in the sight of God. The enclosed sermon by Rabbi Jacob Rothschild deals with the relevancy of Jewish values to the issue of segregation.

4. It is neither necessary nor desirable in many cases, particularly in Southern communities, for Jewish groups to carry the ball in local efforts to achieve de-segregation. On the other hand, where responsible Christian leadership in the community seeks cooperation from representative groups, Jewish religious leadership should be a part of the group.

5. The first step in a congregational social action program on this issue should be intra-congregational education which can be accomplished through various means, including the rabbi's sermon, the congregational bulletin, forums, discussion groups, development of Social Justice library, etc.

6. In addition to sensitizing its own congregants, the synagogue can contribute significantly to a constructive climate of opinion in the community at large. For example, Temple Bnai Jehudah of Kansas City,which, through its Social Action Committee, initiated discussions with the local Protestant Council of Churches which resulted in an inter-religious statement on de-segregation in Kansas City. This helped to mobilize community support and acceptance.

7. Under the leadership of the Southern Regional Council, and with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, state and local Councils of leading citizens are being organized for the purpose of planning for de-segregation. Rabbis and lay leaders of congregations will undoubtedly be asked to join in such efforts.

8. The problem of de-segregation in public schools cannot be divorced from general community patterns. In Rock Hill, South Carolina, for example, under the leadership of a Catholic priest and other religious leaders, it was possible to persuade the City Council to appoint a bi-racial Commission on Human Relations and to appoint Negroes to the police force and various civic agencies. Such efforts may be possible in other communities.

9. While the length of time necessary to achieve de-segregation will vary from community to community, available evidence indicates that a long delay in implementation does not necessarily prepare the community for acceptance. It may, indeed, make implementation more difficult by creating a mood of confusion and indecisiveness, thus making it easier for the demagogues and racists to foment disorder and to organize resistance. Therefore, synagogues should not assume that study and/or action on this issue can be indefinitely postponed.

10. Whatever they may individually believe about race relations, most Americans in all parts of the country are law-abiding and will not defy the law when it is firmly and unequivocally upheld by public officials. As they did in Washington and Baltimore, religious leaders of all faiths can appeal effectively to the necessity to maintain law and order.

11. Some synagogue groups may wish to discuss the implications of de-segregation with other religious groups in the community. Both Catholic and Protestant churches have, for the most part, taken clear and forthright positions on the evil of segregation and are acting to implement this position. Likewise, some synagogue groups may desire to exchange views and experiences with representatives of other synagogues in the region. The Commission on Social Action will be happy to assist in arranging such regional conferences in which the issue of segregation can be discussed within the framework of the social justice program being conducted in Reform Judaism.

12. If a synagogue feels impelled to concern itself with this issue, it should do so in a systematic and ongoing program under the aegis of a standing committee of the congregation charged with responsibility for social justice or community affairs. What name is assigned this committee--Social Action, Social Study, Community Affairs, Social Justice -- is less important than that so crucial a problem be dealt with responsibly and intelligently not by the rabbi alone but by a regular committee set up for such purposes and working with the rabbi. The Commission on Social Action has published a manual on the organization and functioning of such Committees which, like this Study Guide, is available in limited quantities to Reform synagogues without charge.

Would you be good enough to keep us advised on the use made of this bulletin in your congregation as well as of other important developments in the area of congregational social action?

I. Cyrus Gordon, Chairman
Commission on Social Action

Number 42 June, 1955

CIVIL LIBERTIES BULLETIN

Issued by the
NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. -- Washington 6, D. C. -- DUpont 7-6300

The Clearing House welcomes suggestions from associated organizations on topics for discussion at meetings or for inclusion in the Civil Liberties Bulletin. Please write or call the Executive Director, Mary Alice Baldinger.

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE SUPREME COURT'S SCHOOL INTEGRATION DECISION

(Editor's Note: In accord with the request of the June 1 meeting of the Clearing House, the text of the decision is enclosed with this Bulletin.)

The May 31 decision, combined with the May 17 decision of last year, must be viewed as the latest in a series of steps toward full integration of Negroes into American life. The 1954 decision declared that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. Now the Court has held that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" segregation in public education "must yield to" the principle announced in 1954.

This determination by the Supreme Court clears the way for school boards to desegregate their systems voluntarily. This is being done in many parts of the South. The opinion also provides the necessary legal weapons to bring about compliance in areas of the South which openly flout the Court's mandate.

The question now before us is: Under what conditions and with what directives were the school cases remanded to lower courts? We know that the highest court did not (a) set a deadline date for either the beginning or the completion of desegregation in the public schools; and (b) outline a definite plan by which desegregation must proceed and by which lower courts might judge the efforts of local school boards toward compliance with the May 17 and May 31 rulings. Not having done this, what did the Court do? What language did it use?

Re-Affirmation of Principle

May 17, 1954, decision re-affirmed. Last year's opinion declared: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." On May 31 the Court said simply, as an introduction to its opinion, that this principle stands and that

everything in the May 31 opinion hangs upon it; that the items in the May 31 opinion must be considered at all times and under all circumstances in the light of the clear principle in the 1954 opinion. The Court refers to the 1954 "constitutional principles" a total of six times in its May 31 opinion, once as "governing constitutional principles."

All school segregation laws are invalid: "All provisions of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle." This means that all laws, local, state and federal, requiring or permitting racial segregation in the public schools are now unenforceable, and that no school or other public official or body is bound by such laws.

Good Faith Required

Local school authorities responsible: "School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems" (of "full implementation of these constitutional principles"). This means just what it says. It means further that it is right and proper for citizens and community groups to begin the campaign for desegregation with the local school authorities.

Good faith required: "... courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good-faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles." The Court is saying here that alleged good faith in carrying out the "governing" constitutional principle of non-segregation can be brought before a court for determination and need not rest upon mere assertion by school authorities or newspapers or politicians or others.

Interest of the plaintiffs: "At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis." Plaintiffs have a right (as set forth in the May 17, 1954, decision) to admission to public schools on a non-discriminatory basis "as soon as practicable." The latter phrase must be taken to mean with only such delay as may be permitted by the lower courts in the context of language elsewhere in the May 31 opinion.

Must Start Promptly

Obstacles to be eliminated: "To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in the May 17, 1954, decision." When the Court says, as it does here, that to protect the right of the plaintiffs "may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles" it must be taken to mean that the Court in effect is ordering that such obstacles be removed. By the strongest inference it means that pleas of the existence of such obstacles cannot be considered valid reasons for denying plaintiffs their rights. The defendants are duty bound, if such obstacles exist, to remove them, whatever their nature.

Must start promptly: "While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling." Here the Court says that even while the lower courts may give due weight to the public interest (of the community at large) and to private considerations (the rights of the plaintiffs) the courts "will require" a "prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954 ruling." "Will require" is strong, definite, positive language in legal terms, a directive which no lawyer or judge misunderstands or underestimates.

Burden Upon Defendants

Disagreement no basis for failure to comply: "Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them." Very simply this means that just because individual citizens, officials, or groups do not like or do not agree with the May 17, 1954, opinion they may not ignore, evade or defy it. That is, they may not do so in court in a final determination, no matter how much they talk or write about it in disagreement outside of a courtroom showdown.

Burden upon the defendants: "Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time may be necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good-faith compliance at the earliest possible date." It should be noted that only after a start has been made will a request for additional time be considered. Here, as in other phases under the jurisdiction of the courts, we have the privilege of challenging such requests for time in the courts, forcing a hearing and a determination. We need not depend upon the mere assertion of a school official that more time is necessary.

Administrative Problems

Problems to be considered by courts: "To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel ..."

Non-Racial school districts: "... Revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis ..."

Revision of local laws: "... and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems."

In all its pleadings before the courts, the NAACP has granted that allowance should be made for the solving of administrative problems, but it has insisted that diligent attention to solving these would not require a prolonged period. In its section on administrative problems the Court enumerates those which the courts may consider. The time alleged to be required is subject to the burden-of-proof stipulation in the opinion. The nature of the solution of each problem is subject to the "good faith" and "constitutional principles" stipulations. All proposals are subject to challenges in the courts.

It is significant that whereas the Court merely enumerates other administrative problems, it deals in some detail with the possible revision of school districts and attendance areas, in effect saying these should be made "into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis." This would seem to mean that both school officials and the lower courts are warned against attempting the gerrymandering of school districts through use of wandering boundary lines for the purpose of insuring racial schools.

In referring specifically to the revision of local laws and regulations hitherto requiring racial segregation in the schools, it would appear that the Court, not content with repeated citations of the "constitutional principles" involved, or with its declaration that all laws must yield to these principles, has pressed the point once more upon school officials and the lower courts. It says plainly that in solving administrative problems no local law or regulation may bar the transition to a non-segregated school system.

Compliance Anticipated in Most Areas

Adequacy of plans: "They (the courts) will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet the problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system." After listing administrative problems that may be considered by the courts, the Court includes these and every other item in any plan for transition in this one sentence on adequacy. The test is whether a plan of a given school district satisfies the principle laid down in the May 17, 1954, decision. Here again all such plans are subject to challenge in the courts and the school authorities have the burden of proving adequacy.

Courts retain jurisdiction: "During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases." Until the transition is complete the cases remain in the courts, subject at all times to its hearings and judgments on matters raised. No new actions need be commenced and no old ground re-covered in fresh proceedings.

The May 31 opinion, technically, applies only to the cases before the Court, but as a matter of fact the ruling rendered will be the pattern for all such cases as may be brought in the future. In the overwhelming majority of instances it can be expected that compliance without legal action will be the rule, perhaps grudgingly and reluctantly in some areas, but compliance, nevertheless.

Armed with the powers embodied in the language of the Court's opinion, we look confidently toward the future. We stand ready with qualified experts in public education and community organization to cooperate with any and all school boards willing to work toward desegregation.

-- Thurgood Marshall, Special Council, and
Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National
Association for the Advancement of Colored
People (By permission, from News from NAACP)

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Commission will be so constituted that it will make an objective study of the program. It may be urged in reply that the four appointees named by the Vice-President in practice would not be his own, but would be individuals proposed to him for appointment by the majority and minority leaders of the Senate.

b. Even assuming objectivity, will the Commission's report, presumably after many months of study and consideration, not come too late to forfend irreparable injury to many innocent employees who may be pilloried in the long interim, or to undo it?

Senate Subcommittee at Work

2. The inquiry by the Johnston Subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which seemed to hold so much promise at the outset, does not, to say the least, appear to be fulfilling that promise. The course of inquiry now seems likely to be (1) to hear from prominent persons like ex-Senator Cain, ex-Solicitor General Perlman, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and others -- currently Small Business Administrator Barnes, on charges of misuse of the program by his agency (this phase is at least partly completed); (2) to air the Chasanow and Ladejinsky cases fully; and (3) to investigate other individual security cases.

Apart from the slow progress made by the Subcommittee thus far, it cannot be too strongly hoped that its staff will avoid, not seek, a renewal of the McCarthy conflict with the executive branch on subpoenaing individual security files. This is especially so because it is unnecessary. For the Subcommittee could call a few Washington and other attorneys who have handled or studied countless individual security cases and who could out of their joint experience draw an impressive array of examples horribiles of the working of the program and a series of equally impressive recommendations for improving it -- while at the same time avoiding the Scylla and Charybdis of (1) the issue of getting individual case files from the Executive, which is far from a clear case for the Subcommittee, and (2) if it got them, the appalling delay and obfuscation of the real difficulties of unfair procedure that would result from getting bogged down in the merits or demerits of individual cases.

A series of such recommendations for improvement of procedures in the program to square them with due process and traditional standards of fairness has been formulated by the Washington C.L.S.A. Chapter of the American Jewish Congress. (Cf. below) These and other proposals are being considered by the National A.J.C. in formulating its position for presentation to the subcommittee.

3. The Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights is about to get under way on its somewhat financially restricted (only $50,000 has been appropriated for its work) inquiry into a wide group of serious incursions into our basic liberties. Just which ones it will choose and will be able to go into are at the present writing uncertain. But the Subcommittee is an excellent one (Hennings, O'Mahoney, and Langer) and appears determined to devote its limited resources of funds and manpower to highlighting at least some of these incursions that are not being covered by other committees. It may be speculated that they may go into such problems as security and liberty in the issuance of passports, in the use of professional witnesses, etc. It is certain that the field for its efforts far outstrips its resources, but we are entitled with the poet to hope that good things may result when a man's reach exceeds his grasp. At any rate, it will be interesting to watch.

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American Jewish Congress, Washington C.L.S.A. Chapter,
Recommendations for Revision of Federal Employees Security Program

(This memorandum is merely an outline of recommendations to be made for improvement and revision of the Government's employee security program)

The present security program has not achieved its stated aims. It has actually harmed the national security while violating basic individual rights in the name of such security. A wholly new appraisal is needed.

1. Public Law 733, the statute on which the Federal employees security program is based, should be revised so that the law contains a clear and specific statement of the scope and standards of the program. These should be:

a. Under existing law, apart from the security program, no communists or members of any other organization dedicated to overthrow of the government by force and violence may be employed by the Federal Government in any position.

b. Only persons in sensitive jobs, to be defined as those affording access to classified security information, should be subject to the program. Classified security information should be defined as information the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial or damaging to the nation's defense. The term does not refer to information which for other reasons may be deemed unsuitable for public release.

c. The standard applicable to persons in sensitive jobs should be the one in the Atomic Energy Act -- that continued employment will not endanger the common defense and security. Inability to meet this standard should be distinguished from unsuitability for Federal employment which may arise from immoral or criminal activities (excepting treason, espionage, sedition or sabotage), or drunkenness, homosexuality and similar conduct. Such unsuitability should be handled under Civil Service or other available procedures rather than under the security program recommended here.

2. Charges should not only be sufficiently detailed to enable the employee to defend himself effectively but should be so framed as to make clear the relationship between the acts alleged and the stated objectives of the security program.

3. There should be no suspension from employment pending determination of charges, unless required by compelling reasons of security.

4. Confrontation of witnesses should not only be authorized but should be required. No serious problem should be raised by the requirement of confrontation of casual witnesses such as neighbors, fellow-employees, classmates, etc. Experience with the cases which have come before hearing boards indicates that the so-called information supplied by casual informers almost never results in an adverse decision. On the other hand, it is apparent that the anonymity given to such informers is an open invitation to scandal-mongers, crackpots and enemies of particular Government employees.

The more serious question will be raised by the paid informer. The investigative agencies will fight hard to protect the integrity of their investigatory system. There are several answers to their contentions. The number of cases in which Government employees have been involved and information supplied by undercover agents is obviously small. Despite the public discussion pro and con of the value of undercover agents, no allegation has ever been made by the Attorney General or any other person defending the system that paid informers have been a significant element in uncovering security risks. On the other hand, enough has come to light publicly to indicate that

such informers are no more reliable than the casual informer. A final point is that if confrontation by casual informers is required but not by paid informers, the umbrella of protection will be extended by the claim that all information comes from undercover agents.

Requiring confrontation will mean that in the exceedingly rare case in which an undercover agent has information involving a Government employee, the Government will have to come out in the open with the information and its source if they want to rid themselves of the employee. The alternatives are to develop from other sources evidence capable of being produced at a hearing, which might be done with the aid of the undercover agent, or to protect the Government's interests by routine counter-intelligence, leaving the employee in his position.

5. Parties in security cases should have the right to subpoena witnesses and other evidence.

6. Hearing boards should be required to write opinions containing detailed findings of fact and to supply a copy of such opinion to the employee. In the event of an adverse decision, each opinion should set forth the connection between the facts found and the determination of danger, if any, to the national security. No good argument has ever been made against the requirement of factual opinions even on the assumption that anonymous information may be used. On the other hand, in cases involving more than one factual charge the employee who loses never knows which one of the charges he should concentrate on at the appeal level. Opinions should be published without revealing the identity of the employee involved.

7. The person or persons within the agency who ultimately decide the case should hear argument personally and the employee should have an opportunity to appear before them.

8. There should be a Central Appeals Board open to employees who lose before the agency.

9. Security officers should be permitted no contact with hearing boards or deciding officials once the hearing procedure is under way. Security officers should be permitted no review functions.

10. Applicants should have the same rights as employees.

11. Once cleared as the result of a hearing, an employee should remain cleared unless significant new unfavorable evidence arises.

12. Employees determined to be security risks should be transferred to non-sensitive positions for which they may be suitable.

13. Procedural rules and regulations for the security program should be uniform for all departments and agencies throughout the Government.

-- Sanford H. Bolz
American Jewish Congress

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CELLER WIRETAP BILL APPROVED
BY HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

Reported out by a House Judiciary Subcommittee on June 22 was Rep. Emanuel Celler's bill which, while outlawing general wiretapping, would permit Federal law enforcement agents to obtain wiretap evidence under court order, and to use it in prosecution in cases involving espionage, sabotage, sedition, treason, violation of the Atomic Energy Act, and kidnapping.

To obtain an order, the Attorney General would have to show in Federal court the existence of "reasonable grounds" for belief that a wiretap was necessary to uncover or prevent a crime. Use of evidence so obtained would be limited to prosecuting such cases. At present, evidence obtained by wiretapping is not admissible in the courts.

The bill would set a $10,000 fine and a 10-year prison sentence as the maximum penalty for illegal wiretapping. The same penalties would apply to anyone using information from a legal tap for any purpose other than prosecution. Possession of wiretap equipment would not be a crime unless there were indications it was to be used to violate the law, in which case the owner would be subject to a $2500 fine and five years' imprisonment.

-- Paul Sifton
United Automobile Workers of America-CIO

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Background Information

The American Civil Liberties Union has been in process of filing a series of test suits in an effort to determine more precisely the limits of the State Department's discretion in denying passports. The Schactman case decided that State's discretion is not absolute. It may be helpful to provide background for the situation as it now stands.

In 1926, Congress reformulated an Act of May 30, 1866, giving the Secretary of State power to grant passports, in a statute that reads: "The Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by diplomatic representatives of the United States, and by such consul generals, consuls or vice consuls when in charge, as the Secretary of State may designate ... under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or verify such passports."

On the basis of this statute Executive Order 7856, 3F. R.799, was issued, setting out the following regulations:

"51.1 Authority to Issue Passports. Only the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States.

"51.75 Refusal to Issue Passports. The Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to refuse to issue a passport, to restrict a passport for use only in certain countries, to restrict it against use in certain countries, to withdraw or cancel a passport already issued, and to withdraw a passport for the purpose of restricting its validity or use in certain countries."

In 1952, Congress made it a crime, when a national emergency exists, for a United States citizen to depart or attempt to depart the United States without a passport pursuant to Section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which reads:

"Sec. 215 (a). When the United States is at war or during the existence of any national emergency proclaimed by the President, or, war between or among two or more states, and the President shall find that the interests of the United States require that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this section be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall until otherwise ordered by the President or the Congress, be unlawful ...

"(b) After such proclamation ... it shall, except as otherwise provided by the president, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President may authorize and prescribe, be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States unless he bears a valid passport."

On the basis of this 1952 statute, the President, having made the requisite findings, issued Proclamation #3004, which provides: "No citizen of the United States ... shall depart from ... the continental United States ... unless he bears a valid passport which has been issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of State."

Passport Is "License to Travel"

Section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 denies passports to members of registered Communist organizations. This statutory provision is not in force because of the fact that up until this time, the courts are still considering its constitutionality.

Within this statutory framework, then, the passport, though in theory a means of establishing a citizen's identity, has become in effect a license to travel.

In defining the scope of the Secretary of State's discretion to deny a passport, the basic question is what Congress meant when it said that the Secretary "may" issue passports to United States citizens. Does the word "may" give the Secretary absolute discretion?

The American Civil Liberties Union has taken the position that it does not, and that the standards used in determining whether a passport should be issued conform to personal guarantees protected by the Constitution.

The ACLU also maintains that the procedures followed by the State Department in denying an applicant a passport must conform to the due process guarantees of the Fifth Amendment.

ACLU Asks Conformity with Constitutional Guarantees

In this latter contention, the ACLU was instrumental in 1952 in bringing before the courts the case of Anne Bauer, who was denied a passport without a hearing. In that case, Bauer vs. Acheson, a special federal three-judge court ruled that before the Secretary of State could deny or revoke a passport, it would have to advise the person affected of the reasons for such denial, grant that person a due process hearing, using clearly defined standards laid down in advance.

Accordingly, on September 2, 1952, the Secretary of State issued new regulations to conform with the Bauer decision, and also setting up a Passport Appeals Board.

The ACLU maintains that these regulations do not comply with the Bauer decision for the following reasons:

1. The hearing afforded the applicant under certain circumstances does not sufficiently protect the right to confrontation and cross-examination, so essential to a hearing in which the standards of due process must be observed.

2. No standards whatsoever have been laid down for cases not involving alleged Communists or their active sympathizers.

3. They do not fully guarantee that a person should be notified of the reasons for the denial or revocation of a passport.

The fundamental problem in restricting travel of United States citizens is that propounded by the ACLU's insistence that denial of a passport must not conflict with the personal guarantees protected by the Constitution. The right to travel, as part of other basic freedoms of person involving the freedom of locomotion, is well-grounded in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

-- Irving Ferman
American Civil Liberties Union

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RECORD OF HEARINGS ON BRICKER
RESOLUTION TO BE READY IN JULY

At this moment the status of the Bricker Amendment is this: the subcommittee by a vote of 3 - 2 (Dirksen, Langer, Daniel for; Kefauver and Hennings against) reported S.J. Res. 1 to the full Judiciary Committee, which has not yet acted on it. Senator Bricker has been reported as willing to wait until the second session of this Congress, next winter, to have his resolution taken to the Senate floor.

The printed record of the hearings will not be ready until about the first of July.

-- Katherine D. Jansson
American Association for the
United Nations

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of the Administration. The first witness was Wilber M. Brucker, then Chief Counsel for the Defense Department. He urged adoption of the bill on the grounds that security risks are presently working in many defense installations and the government is powerless to remove them. Brucker said that the bill would be put into operation at once if Congress should pass it.

On May 6 the task force heard from Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, head of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division. He supported the bill as necessary to plug existing loopholes in the present internal security laws. Tompkins stated that S. 681 was aimed only at certain individuals and was not intended to be used as a national screening act covering all workers.

Opposition Witnesses

The same day opposition was voiced by the CIO, AFL and the CIO Electrical Workers. Thomas E. Harris, CIO counsel, said that the Butler bill would mean "a lot less freedom but no more security". He asserted that the "bill's language authorizes the extension of a government loyalty-security program to virtually all of the nation's workers".

Walter Mason, AFL legislative representative, called the bill too vague and lacking in adequate standards of procedure to protect workers. He urged that Congress pass legislation providing for an impartial commission to be appointed to review the entire field of current internal security legislation.

Testifying for the CIO Electrical Workers, Bert Diamond, an attorney, said that S. 681 would not contribute to our national security. "Instead, it would greatly intensify the insecurity of workers in private employment," he stated. "It would deprive such workers of their livelihood in disregard of those minimum standards of fair procedure which we have come to recognize as basic to our free, democratic form of government."

On May 10 the task force heard Joseph Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO United Auto Workers. He charged that the Butler Bill would turn the United States into "a nation of stool pigeons". Rauh called the bill clearly unconstitutional as it denies a worker his job without due process of law.

The task force met again on May 13 to hear three organizations oppose S. 681. Frank Hoffman, Legislative Director of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) stated that his organization was concerned with assuring the internal security of the country, but it was also concerned with measures such as the Butler Bill which "actually constitute threats to the principles to which this nation is dedicated".

Mitchell W. Cooper of the American Veterans Committee called the bill "incredible vague ... It is dangerous because it will result in an arbitrary security program over literally millions of American citizens ... who have nothing to do with producing our secret weapons, building our military bases or servicing our armed forces in any way". Eugene N. Feinblatt, Baltimore attorney, spoke on behalf of the Americans for Democratic Action. He stated that under the Butler Bill the individual worker would be denied any protection, and the nation would not be any more secure against sabotage.

Additional Support Voiced by Defense

June 2 the hearings concluded with more testimony from the Defense Department. Col. Sidney S. Rubenstein, a Defense Department Security Officer, said the government is presently helpless to remove known Communists working in vital industries where they could do "gigantic damage".

Ralph N. Stohl, Director of the Office of Domestic Security Programs for the Defense Department, emphasized his Department's contention that this bill would be used solely to preclude "access to vital defense facilities of a relatively small number of known Communists who are potential saboteurs".

The Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Senator Butler stated its support of S. 681, although it suggested certain amendments to tighten the bill up some.

The Washington Post in an editorial of May 21 stated that the Butler Bill would "come closer to putting the whole country under surveillance than anything yet attempted this side of the Iron Curtain". Life magazine in its May 20 issue voiced disapproval of the measure as a threat to American freedom.

Since the hearings concluded on June 2 there has been no action on the bill by the Judiciary Committee task force. Senator Butler has given no indication of when he will press for adoption of the measure.

An identical bill, H.R. 3788 introduced by Representative Miller (R., Md.) is in the House Judiciary Committee, but no hearings have been scheduled as yet on it. Committee Chairman Celler (D., N.Y.) last year joined in opposing an identical proposal which was turned down as noted in this report.

-- John J. Flynn
International Union of
Electrical Workers-CIO

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2. remove the present requirement of a two-year security history check on each refugee and escapee applying for admission -- often impossible to obtain in the case of recent escapees. This proposal has already come under fire. The Senate Internal Security Committee has been told that intelligence officers abroad are strongly opposed to relaxing this requirement.

3. eliminate the requirement that a refugee is one who has not been "firmly resettled" in the country in which he now lives.

4. lower existing bars against TB victims by authorizing the admission of 1000 tuberculars who are members of families otherwise admissible.

Other Proposals

A number of other bills -- Celler, H.R. 6642; Langer, S. 2149 and S. 1794 by Senators Lehman, Douglas, Humphrey and Kefauver -- have also been introduced. The Lehman bill differs from the administration bill in two major respects: First, it eliminates the present requirement that the Administrator of the program be the Director of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Instead it provides for a separate Administrator directly responsible to the Secretary of State. Secondly, it would extend the life of the program to 1960 and reallocate unused visas among the present Section 4 categories which have the greatest need for them. The Watkins bill merely provides that visas unused by December 31, 1956, the program's present termination date, shall be made available to eligible orphans on a worldwide basis.

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, headed by Senator Langer, has been holding hearings on both the Lehman and administration bills. On the House side, Congressman Walter has predicted that the legislation will never even get out of his subcommittee.

Senator Watkins has stated that the legislation will face difficulties in the Congress because sentiment in Congress today is pretty much the same as it was in 1953 when Congress enacted the Refugee Relief Act. It is to be hoped that the Administration will not repeat its error of two years ago, when in order to mollify the opposition, it entered into compromises which resulted in incorporating into the law the existing barriers and restrictions which now make these liberalizing amendments necessary.

On the administrative level, Pierce J. Gerety, general counsel to the Civil Service Commission and formerly head of the International Organization Employees Loyalty Board, has been given the job of speeding up the refugee program. This is the job from which Edward J. Corsi was ousted. It was the Corsi ouster, incidentally, which focused national attention on the failure of the Refugee Relief Act. In this connection, as of June 3, a total of 32,842 visas have been issued. Of these only 9140 are classified as refugees. 1106 are orphans and 22,596, relatives of persons already living in this country. Actual admissions, however, are fewer. As of May 27, a total of 22,301 persons had been admitted. Of this number 3724 were refugees, 750 orphans and 17,827 relatives.

-- David A. Brody
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

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"COMMUNISM, CONFORMITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES" BRINGS NEW INFORMATION ON NATIONAL ATTITUDES

In the summer of 1954 the Fund for the Republic sponsored probably the most exhaustive survey ever taken on American attitudes toward the threat of Communism, the state of civil liberties, and the rights of non-conformists. This survey, made at a cost of $125,000, was taken jointly by the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) and the National Opinion Research Center of Chicago University. Some 5000 Americans from all regions, ages, educational and economic levels - and 1500 selected community leaders - were questioned. The results of this poll have been published in a book entitled Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties by Samuel A. Stouffer (Doubleday, N.Y., 1955 - $4.00). The findings are skillfully presented in the text and documented through charts and tables. Because of the technical manner of presentation, however, this important study may not get the attention it merits.

The questionnaire, as presented to those interviewed, begins with very general questions. The first - and many later ones - are "open answer" rather than multiple-choice. They explore the subject's causes for worry, topics he discusses with friends, the dangers he feels face the U.S., the extent of his newspaper reading. Then an attempt is made to assess his degree of tolerance toward non-conformists - the atheist, the man who "favors government ownership of all the railroads and all big industries", the man whose loyalty is questioned but denies being a Communist, and finally the avowed Communist. Throughout the study, comparisons are made between the national cross-section of 5,000 and the 1500 "civic leaders" (arbitrarily chosen from 14 categories ranging from D.A.R. regents and American Legion Commanders to mayors, Community Chest Chairmen, newspaper publishers and presidents of local bar associations.)

Only 1% Concerned About American Communists or Civil Liberties

One conclusion that can be drawn from the study is the consistent pattern of greater concern about both the threat of Communism and threats to civil liberties, tolerance toward non-conformity, and knowledge of the issues, shown by all categories of "civic leaders" than by the cross-section of Americans. The number of people who said they worried about either the threat of Communists in the United States or about civil liberties was less than 1% (and this during the Army-McCarthy Hearings!) Stimulated by a second more specific question, the figure rose only to 2%. The comparable percentage for civic leaders was 5%.

About 84% of the civic leaders would give a socialist the right to speak in their community as compared to 58% of the rank and file; the figures for an atheist are 64% and 37% respectively, while 51% of the leaders would accord this privilege to an avowed Communist as opposed to 27% of the cross-section. A similar difference is seen in the comparative degree of interest in questions of communism and civil liberties in the newspapers. About 87% of the civic leaders reported following newspapers "very closely" or "fairly closely" on these questions, as compared with 56% of the rank and file. (And 30% of the latter could not give one correct name when asked what Senators and Congressmen have been taking a leading part in investigating Communism.)

Another conclusion that can be drawn from the study is the high correlation between degree of remoteness with lack of interest. The persons most concerned or interested in the subjects under question - and particularly the most tolerant toward non-conformity - were the urban-suburban residents of the West Coast and Eastern Seaboard, higher educated males. Also the younger groups - and, those who are not regular Church attenders (Church attenders seem to feel the threat of non-conformity particularly affecting their religion.)

One Answer - Public Education

These generalizations lead to the conclusions given in the book's last chapter - "What the Answers to Some of these Questions Mean for People Who can do Something About them." The answer to the apathy and to the lack of tolerance of non-conformity seems to lie in education. Only 20% of the cross-section had ever read or heard that "some loyal Americans won't take Government jobs today for fear of unjust attacks on their reputations" - and less than a third of these thought the country was hurt a great deal thereby. If the newspapers and radio stations, if national leaders, and if local leaders can dramatize the problems which arise in the area of civil liberties - perhaps a long step can be taken in combatting the apathy shown in the survey.

One other significant statement which Dr. Stouffer makes is the following: "No one can sit down and read through the filled-out questionnaire in this study without coming to the conclusion that most of the seemingly intolerant people are good, wholesome Americans. Many of them ... are simply drawing quite normal and logical inferences from premises which are false because the information on which the premises are based is false. They have not yet been sufficiently motivated by responsible leaders of public opinion to give "sober second thought" to the broader and long-range consequences of specific limitations of freedom."

-- Betty Hershberger Zisk
Friends Committee on National Legislation

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ministers and lawyers, schools and libraries (including the Library of Congress, which requested 50 copies) and city Community Relations Boards.

As long as our new supply lasts, we will send out copies on request to the Clearing House office.

-- Mary Alice Bladinger
National Civil Liberties Clearing House

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Southern School News to Continue on Subscription Basis.

The Clearing House, which has regularly received free copies of the Southern School News for distribution at its monthly meetings, has been asked to tell its readers that the paper will continue publication for another two years, but on a subscription basis.

The Southern Education Reporting Service -- a group of southern editors and educators who early saw the needs for an objective and factual newspaper on developments in education as a result of the Supreme Court's school integration decision -- has received a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education to finance another two years' work. But the tremendous popular response to the Southern School News has skyrocketed circulation to a point far beyond the publishers' original expectations. As a result, costs have increased to the point where those who have so far received the paper free must be asked to pay a subscription fee covering only actual production and mailing costs.

Subscription rates are: single, $2.00 for one year, $3.75 for two; five or more subscriptions to the same address, $1.50 each per year; five or more covered by one order but to different addresses, $1.75 each per year. The address -- Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tenn.

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National Council of Catholic Women Schedules Series of Institutes

The National Council of Catholic Women is holding a series of institutes throughout the country on organization and committee work. One feature of the institutes is a showing of the film, The Law of the Land, produced by the United Steel Workers of America, followed by a discussion of source material on legislation. The work of the N.C.C.W. Committee on Social Action, which includes civil rights, was covered at the first institute held at the College of St. Joseph, West Hartford, Connecticut, June 13-17. Other institutes to be held during August will be in Memphis, Tenn.; Madison, Wis.; Omaha, Neb.; Spokane, Wash.; and Belmont, Calif. In each area, the committee work to be discussed will be in response to the demand of the registrants of that particular institute.

Miss Margaret Mealey is Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women.

-- Irma Piepho
National Council of Catholic Women

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Samplings of Programs for "Freedom Month"
Are Offered by Chicago Freedom Campaign Committee

Looking ahead to city-wide observance of Freedom Month in Chicago between November 10 and December 10, the Chicago Freedom Campaign Committee in mid-June arranged an afternoon of "program auditions" of material available for organizational use. A thousand presidents and program chairmen of voluntary organizations were invited to attend the auditions, which were offered as a civic service. The Freedom Campaign Committee was founded by the Y.W.C.A. and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Presented for the invited organizations' consideration were "The Sound of a Stone," a film produced by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church; a dramatic book review of Justice William O. Douglas' "Almanac of Liberty;" a panel on "Freedom to Read" in which representatives of the American Library Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and a publishing house took part; and a play adaptation by the Thomas Jefferson Players. The afternoon concluded with a session on audience participation techniques.

-- Mrs. Siegfried Shattil
Chicago Section
National Council of Jewish Women

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Conference on Personnel Security Programs in
Industry Draws Wide Range of Participation

The problem with so many conferences, be they in the field of civil liberties or related subjects, is that we end up feeling we've been talking mostly to ourselves. In this connection the recent all-day Conference on Personnel Security Programs in U. S. Industry in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the Industrial Relations Research Association and the American Political Science Association varied quite sharply from the usual pattern. While this is a rough estimate, it is safe to say that well over half of the participants at this conference were representatives of organizations or individuals who are not found at the "usual conference". In this category were a number of security officials of such large firms as DuPont, General Electric, Reynolds Metal, United Aircraft and a number of industrial associations and security officers from almost all of the government agencies, especially the various branches of the Defense Department, as well as management and trade union representatives.

Equally interesting was the give and take between the Defense Department and the trade union representatives in the morning session and the varied points of view of the management and union representatives on the program in the afternoon session. The nature and the administration of the Industrial Personnel Security Program, the effect of this program on labor-management relations and the implications of the Butler Bill were the chief issues of contention. The Butler Bill -- the Defense Facilities Act (S. 681) -- which the union representatives claim will extend the present Industrial Security Program to a great majority of the industrial workers, came in for a great deal of discussion.

The conference served a useful purpose in bringing some public attention to the Industrial Personnel Security Program. More information is needed about developments in this field as well as in related legislation such as the Butler

Bill. The proceedings, which are being published in book form by the Bureau of National Affairs in Washington, D. C., will be on sale in about a month and should be of interest to many of the Clearing House organizations.

-- Benjamin D. Segal
Trade Union Consultant
Fund for the Republic

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American Jewish Committee Issues Study of Religion in Public Education

The American Jewish Committee has just published a 20-page brochure in which it discusses its views on the place of religion in public education. It urges a strengthening of church-state separation in the schools to keep them free from sectarian strife, crediting the vitality of our churches and synagogues to this unique American tradition.

This tradition, the AJC statement asserts, "has insured freedom of conscience for all. It has permitted scores of religious sects to flourish without hindrance. It has enabled us to escape much of the sectarian conflict which has marked the history of other lands."

The Committee warns that there is a danger that nation-wide controversy over the role of religion in the public schools may lead to a radical departure from our time-tested concept of public education as a secular institution. To help resolve the problem, it proposes the adoption of five guiding principles:

* "The public schools should maintain complete impartiality in the realm of religion.

* "Teachers should not undertake religious instruction in the schools.

* "Children of every shade of religious opinion should enjoy complete equality in the classroom... Moreover, youngsters with no formal religious training, as well as those who do not accept religious viewpoints, must stand as equals of their religiously-educated, observing schoolmates.

* "Pertinent references to religion, whenever intrinsic to the lessons at hand, should be included in the teaching of history, the social studies, literature, art and other subjects.

* "If discussion of religious doctrine arises in the classroom, the teacher should refer the children to home, church or synagogue for interpretation."

Single copies of the brochure are available on request, without charge, from the Committee office, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. In quantity, they may be had at $7.50 per hundred.

-- Nathaniel H. Goodrich
American Jewish Committee

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Statement by Civil Rights Leadership Conference
Upholds Germaneness of Anti-Segregation Amendments

In response to President Eisenhower's characterization of the proposed anti-segregation amendments to the military reserve bill and the aid for school construction bill as "extraneous" at his June 8 press conference, the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights has released a statement holding that "it would be difficult to conceive of proposals more germane to the substance of the legislation."

Speaking for the 58 constituent organizations of the Leadership Conference, the Executive Committee said that the pending military reserve bill, in its unamended form, "would threaten reversal of existing national policy by permitting assignment of reserve personnel to segregated National Guard units," and that similarly "the proposed amendment to the pending bill for federal aid for school construction calls for nothing more than compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as set forth by the Supreme Court ... (which) would seem to be not only germane, but necessary to avoid Federal subsidy of non-compliance with an opinion of the nation's highest court."

-- John J. Gunther
Americans for Democratic Action

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ACLU Washington Digest Provides
Technical Background on Issues

The American Civil Liberties Union has begun publishing a Washington Digest periodically. Its purpose is to furnish persons working in the civil liberties field, newspapermen, and others professionally interested with technical information on legislative and administrative developments in the Nation's Capitol.

Individual issues may be obtained by writing to the ACLU offices at 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. The Digests thus far deal with the following problems: Volume I -- No. 1, Official review of National Security; No. 2, Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; No. 3, Post Office censorship; No. 4, Industrial employee security; No. 5, Passports.

-- Irving Ferman
American Civil Liberties Union.

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PUBLICATIONS IN THE CLEARING HOUSE FIELDS

TOWARD FREEDOM AND SECURITY by Saville R. Davis, American News Editor of the Christian Science Monitor. A handbook for constructive discussion of the Communist threat to our national safety, and of current threats to freedom of the individual and of the mind, which aims to "examine both sides of the topic dispassionately ... to give each side a careful look into the honest concern in the other fellow's mind." "How to Talk It Over -- and Not Get Mad" is one chapter heading. An aid to intelligent analysis, in either small or large groups. 48 pages, 25¢ a copy, from the Committee on Public Affairs, Y.M.C.A., 291 Broadway, New York 7.

INDIAN AFFAIRS -- the News Letter of the American Indian Fund and the Association on American Indian Affairs. The June 1955 issue presents a concise report on efforts to terminate Federal protection of Indians and their property, and tells a graphic story of the disintegration of the social and economic life of the Menominee and Klamath Tribes (chosen as best fitted to survive without Federal protection) since they were "terminated". The AAIA has given the Clearing House a number of copies, which will be sent on request; for further information write the Association on American Indian Affairs, 48 East 86th St., New York 28, N. Y.

JUST, RIGHT AND NECESSARY -- a detailed study of reactions of political and school authorities, religious bodies, the press, and voluntary organizations in the first six months after the May, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court on school integration. Presents a statement of guiding principles, policies, and practical suggestions for ministers and their parishioners in working for "freedom, equal justice, and security from the fear of racial hatred." 51 pages, 25¢ a copy, with a discount on orders of 100 or more, from the Division of Christian Citizenship, Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

DESEGREGATION IN EDUCATION -- Toward Democracy in the Classroom. A bibliography covering the desegregation decision, legal and social implications, principles and procedures of desegregation, problem areas, and community experiences; prepared by Anna Holden, information assistant, and available from the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., North East, Atlanta, Ga.

"TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES" -- an address by former Senator Harry P. Cain of the Subversive Activities Control Board in which he expands upon the theme of his talk to the last Clearing House Conference. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, at whose annual convention this speech was delivered, has given copies to the Clearing House, which will send them out on request.

THE CLIMATE OF LIBERTY -- an address by Eric Sevareid delivered when he received a Sidney Hillman Prize Award for his broadcasts on the Oppenheimer case and the Trumbulle Park race riots. The Clearing House has a few copies to send out free; quantities up to 100 may also be had without charge from the Sidney Hillman Foundation Reprint Department, 15 Union Square, New York 3.

EXTENDING THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM -- the Role of the Public Library. This booklet outlines a program of community use and study of the library, aiming at achieving a better understanding of intellectual freedom and a closer community relationship with the public library. 24 pages, 15¢ a copy, from any of the organizations sponsoring the project -- the Young Women's Christian Association, United Church Women, National Council of Negro Women, and National Council of Jewish Women.

In Memoriam

DR. RALPH E. HIMSTEAD

Dr. Ralph E. Himstead, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, and vice chairman on intellectual freedom of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, died after a cerebral hemorrhage on June 9, 1955.

Dr. Himstead became general secretary of the A. A. U. P. and editor of its Bulletin in 1936, after a distinguished career as a college and university teacher of government and law. He played a leading role in the development of his organization's policies, and was a member of the joint committee of the A. A. U. P. and the Association of American Colleges which drafted the principles of academic freedom and tenure that are now so widely adopted in institutions of higher education. As a member of the Association's Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, he was largely responsible for bringing about this general observance.

He held many responsible positions, was one of the first term members of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, and was also a member of the U. S. Office of Education Wartime Commission in 1941-43.

Dr. A. Powell Davies of All Souls' Unitarian Church has permitted us to quote from his funeral sermon:

> "In whatever he did, Ralph Himstead took with him the principles and convictions for which those who knew him will always remember him. He believed in freedom and refused to compromise it. He wanted the same freedom for his antagonist that he claimed for himself. Like Jefferson, he was opposed 'to every form of tyranny over the mind of man.' Academic freedom, freedom of opinion, freedom of debate, were infinitely precious to him and he saw them to be indispensable to the continuance of a free society. He was, therefore, at a time when his insight and courage were sorely needed, a foremost champion of traditional American rights and liberties, and all who love freedom are deeply indebted to him.
>
> "Man of courage, man of wisdom, man of integrity, man of character, Ralph Himstead was a great American and a great world citizen. His life lives on in those who knew him."

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Scott Himstead, and a son, Scott, who is serving in the United States Army.

National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • DUPONT 7 - 6300

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(Friends Committee on National Legislation)

ALAN BARTH

ELEANOR BONTECOU

•

Executive Director
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

AUG 29 1955

August 26, 1955

To: Organizations Associated through the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

Re: Election of Officers.

Attached is a ballot for the election of officers of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House for 1955-56.

This slate was submitted by the Nominating Committee (Helen Steinbarger, American Library Association, chairman; John Flynn, IUE-CIO; Martha Mills, League of Women Voters; Irene Osborne, American Friends Service Committee; and Julia Thompson, American Nurses Association) in June, and was circulated to associated organizations with the minutes of the June meeting.

As provided by the constitution, and announced at the June 1 and July 13 meetings and in the Nominating Committee's report, the slate was open for additional nominations through July 15.

No further nominations were received.

The constitution states that "Election shall be by mail ballot in August, and term of office shall begin in September."

Yours truly,

Mary Alice Baldinger

Mary Alice Baldinger,
Executive Director

Please return to

NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
1637 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

BALLOT

(Elected office in the Clearing House is limited to a chairman, four vice chairmen, secretary, treasurer, and six Administrative Committee members. The retiring chairman (Paul Sifton, UAW-CIO) serves as an honorary member of the Administrative Committee for the year following the conclusion of his term in office.)

( ) **Chairman:** Dr. Earl F. Adams, National Council of Churches

Vice chairmen:

( ) Julia Bennett, American Library Association — Academic Freedom

( ) Irving Ferman, American Civil Liberties Union — Civil Liberties

( ) John J. Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action — Civil Rights

( ) Katherine D. Jansson, American Association for the United Nations — Human Rights

( ) **Secretary:** Robert Frase, American Book Publishers Council

( ) **Treasurer:** Herman Edelsberg, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Administrative Committee:

( ) Dr. Leonard Aries, National Conference of Christians and Jews

( ) Sanford Bolz, American Jewish Congress

( ) Margaret Garrity, Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

( ) Arthur J. Goldberg, General Counsel, Congress of Industrial Organizations and United Steelworkers of America.

( ) Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

( ) Victor G. Reuther, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

8-26-55

MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-0181

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
A. HAROLD MURRAY, Director
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, Community Relations Consultant

AUG 29 1955

INTEGRATION OF NEGROES INTO WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

Enclosed are two new reprints; the first, entitled RACE IS NO ISSUE, appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of June 13 and describes the experiences the Jackie Robinsons had when they moved into an all white community in Stamford, Connecticut.

The second, HOW PHILADELPHIA STOPPED A RACE RIOT, appeared in the June 2 issue of The Reporter and relates the story of a young Negro, Wylie Clark, who moved into an Irish-Italian section in Philadelphia. The problems that resulted and the counteraction taken by the various groups in Philadelphia are described in detail.

Additional copies of these reprints are available from our office at $1.95 per hundred (RACE IS NO ISSUE), and $2.50 per hundred (HOW PHILADELPHIA STOPPED A RACE RIOT).

(Mrs.) Dorothy M. Nathan
Department of Community Affairs

DMN:fk
August 19, 1955
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Reprinted from THE REPORTER
136 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

How Philadelphia Stopped a Race Riot

HANNAH LEES

WITH BAD HANDLING or with no handling at all, the trouble that started at the corner of Judson and Cambria in Philadelphia last August 19 might easily have added that city to the list of those which have been the scene of major race riots.

A young Negro car washer named Wiley Clark had borrowed three hundred dollars from a loan company and made a token payment on a corner house in an Irish-Italian section. Clark and his wife simply wanted a real house with a yard where their four children could play; they were tired of living, all six of them, in a room and a half in a crowded Negro neighborhood. Clark was making about $40 a week. His wife made another $25 doing housework. A relative took care of the children during the day.

MOST real-estate men have unwritten agreements that they will not sell houses in white neighborhoods to Negroes. They simply say, and most of them believe, that the practice lowers property values, though there is a good deal of evidence that this is not true. This house, however, had been bought in at a sheriff's sale—with a down payment of $1,100 and a $3,700 mortgage—by another Negro named Williams who makes his living picking up houses at forced sale and reselling them fast at a small profit, a haphazard but perfectly legal way of doing business.

The house had been a small gift shop. During the eight months it stood vacant, neighborhood gangs had smashed in the store front and ripped out most of the plumbing. There was hardly a housing ordinance it didn't violate, but Clark bought it with a promise to put it in livable condition before moving in. The terms, lease-purchase, were $200 down and $50 a month until a $1,500 down payment had been made, after which, if he managed to keep up the payments, he would get a deed and mortgage. It was a bad buy and Clark was in no position to make the renovations, but he went ahead.

The first the neighbors knew of all this was when they saw Clark working around the house evenings and weekends. When they asked what was happening, he got scared and said he was getting it ready for the owner. The neighborhood, in North Philadelphia, is lower middle-class economically, but most of the families own their own homes. Most of the men work at skilled trades and most of the women stay home

and take care of their houses. Many of them grew up in the neighborhood. They watched Clark night after night clumsily filling in the store front with cinder block. They saw he sometimes had a bottle of whiskey with his bag of lunch. They eyed the growing pile of rubbish in the back yard. The nearest Negroes at that time lived four or five blocks away, and the whites didn't want them any nearer. Especially, they decided, not Clark.

The Clarks Move In

Late on the night of August 18, Wiley and Bertha Clark moved in to live, having left the children with a relative—later they were sent to Clark's mother in Virginia—so they could be free to work on the house. Almost their only furniture was a bed and a large television set Clark had bought on time. When the community woke up the next day to find they did in fact have the Clarks for neighbors the whites started a riot. As matters turned out, this may have been the best thing that ever happened to Wiley Clark.

The Clarks had gone off to work early and uneventfully that Thursday morning, but by the time Wiley Clark got home he found some windows broken and a crowd of boys milling around and looking for trouble. He tried to find out who had done the damage. Somebody laid hands on somebody. A bigger, angrier crowd began to gather and Clark went for the police. But the first station house he went to was out of his district, so they sent him on to another. It was a couple of hours before he could get anyone to take him seriously enough to phone headquarters that a disturbance was under way at Judson and Cambria. Meanwhile Bertha Clark had returned from work but was afraid to go into the house alone when she saw the crowd. She is a big, quiet woman, handsome but dark, slow, and primitive-looking. When the police arrived they found her standing on the sidewalk waiting for her husband with the mob shouting at her. Officer Max Weiss, a police expert in interracial relations, persuaded her and Clark, who came back about then, to go into the house and stay there. The police would get the mob under control, he told them, and the Commission on Human Relations would be along any moment to straighten everything out.

PHILADELPHIA, contemplating its fast-growing Negro population—one Philadelphian in five now is a Negro—had written into its new city charter in 1951 a department called the Commission on Human Relations with a staff trained to handle interracial tensions and paid from the city budget just like the police and health departments. Most big cities today have something of the sort, but the Philadelphia Commission has the widest powers and the biggest budget of any in the country. A good many Philadelphians grumble about the Commission's budget of some $120,000 to $150,000 a year. They don't realize the value they are

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receiving for their tax dollars because it is the job of the Commission on Human Relations to prevent situations that make exciting reading. At Judson and Cambria it got in too late to prevent the situation but not too late to handle it.

George Schermer, executive director of the Commission, got word of the trouble from police headquarters about ten-thirty. Schermer, a relaxed but completely uncompromising man who got his training in Detroit, where things are considerably tougher interracially than in Philadelphia, lives in Germantown in a racially mixed upper-income neighborhood with his wife and four children. By eleven o'clock Schermer and community-relations expert Mike Jefferson, one of whose assets to the Commission is that he is a Negro, were inside the house with the Clarks. Mrs. Anna McGarry, top trouble shooter for the Commission, and John McDermott, both Catholics, were mingling with the predominantly Catholic crowd outside. By three in the morning, when the police had got most of them to go home for the rest of the night, the experts added up what they knew and began to make plans.

The mob seriously believed that Clark had been planted by Father Divine or by the Communists to open up their neighborhood to Negroes. They didn't want that and they weren't going to have Clark. He was just no good: Look at all the trash, the sloppy way he dressed, the whiskey, and the way he had lied about having bought the house. Besides, he was breaking the law living in a house with no plumbing. And nobody had started anything until Clark got rough with some of the boys. This was the story from outside.

Clark's story was that he had bought the house in good faith and worked like a dog to fix it up; the local boys had thrown his stuff around and broken windows from the start, but he had tried to manage without calling the cops. Even when the mob turned up he hadn't done a thing but try to find out who had broken his windows. Sure he had been afraid to say he was going to live there, they had been so unfriendly. Sure he had had a drink while he was working. Why not? And they made him nervous. He didn't know about the housing ordinances and Williams had said he was getting him a building permit. He had been planning to clean up the yard. But now all he wanted was out.

The Commission Goes to Work

This would have been an easy solution, since the neighborhood didn't want Clark and Clark no longer wanted to stay. But it would have given a green light to every potential rioter in town. As Schermer later told some of the leaders of the Judson-Cambria neighborhood, if they felt Clark was a bad neighbor they could have gotten him out by peaceful means because he was violating the law, or if they had left him alone he would almost certainly have defaulted on his payments in a few months and moved away. But the minute they rioted they forced the Commission to find some way to help the Clarks stay where they were and make the neighbors accept his right to stay there. No city today could afford to let a race riot succeed.

It wasn't a job a mere dozen or so trained staff workers could cope with. It was going to take citizen action, and marshaling citizen action is the Commission's specialty. For the next three days, some hundred plainclothes, traffic, and motorcycle cops patrolled the area, keeping an angry mob that at times numbered as many as five or six hundred from doing any damage to the house or from attacking any Negroes who came by, and also stifling any attempts at retaliation. Meanwhile, Schermer and his staff worked in three different directions at once. They answered angry phone calls from leading Negro citizens with an invitation to come and discuss the problem and invited a good many who didn't phone. They got to work on an open letter that would tell exactly how and why Clark had bought the house and help counteract the wild rumors flying around. Mrs. McGarry and McDermott and some of the other workers wandered in and out of churches and clubs and saloons near the trouble spot picking up the names of local men who carried weight whom they could also invite to a meeting.

On Sunday the local churches distributed four thousand of the open-letter fact sheets on official City of Philadelphia letterheads.

On Monday, by special invitation, a group of angry leading Negro citizens—ministers, doctors, architects, editors—met in the Commission quarters. One of the nine unpaid Commissioners of Human Relations (the equivalent of board members), a woman lawyer who is herself a Negro, chaired the meeting. Schermer let their anger boil around him. He felt it was partly justified, since with better pipelines he could have known Williams was selling the house to Clark and started working soon enough to prevent trouble. Then he told them all he knew, the bad with the good. Clark might not be a very desirable symbol of interracial living, but a symbol by now he definitely was. It would be rough on interracial relations if he were driven away. But to stay he needed

help and a lot of it—help the Commission had no power to give. At the end of the meeting a grimly determined delegation from the meeting went to call on Wiley Clark. Then, under police protection, they went to the corner of Judson and Cambria to look the house over and see what really had to be done to put it in habitable condition.

TWO DAYS later twenty-three Irish and Italian homeowners from around the corner of Judson and Cambria met at Commission quarters. This meeting was chaired by another of the nine unpaid Commissioners, an Irish Catholic lawyer. It was an even angrier meeting than the one with the Negro delegation. In spite of the fact sheet, they were still sure it was all a plot. They resisted both fact and logic. But after a couple of hours of bitter argument a local real-estate dealer named Di Gregorio, a forceful personality his neighbors are used to listening to, began talking sense. Already a dozen houses near the Clarks had FOR SALE signs. Enterprising realtors reading of the riot had rushed soliciting letters to every homeowner in the neighborhood. If a panic set in and everybody tried to sell they would all lose money. Take it easy, Di Gregorio counseled.

A few days later, under Di Gregorio's leadership, the Judson-Cambria citizens held a mass meeting in a funeral parlor and formed the North Penn Civic Improvement Association. They appointed two men to each block around where the Clarks lived to talk to the neighbors and calm them down. Another purpose may well have been to find a legal way of getting Clark out, but if so they reckoned without Philadelphia's Negro citizens. Already the Citizens Committee for Wiley Clark had been formed with subcommittees to raise money to buy materials and organize crews to work on the house, and a very special select committee to work on Wiley Clark himself and help him become a better interracial ambassador.

On September 14 the Citizens Committee for Wiley Clark and the North Penn Civic Improvement Association met together at the Commission offices. The Citizens for Wiley Clark said they were sorry Clark had not been a better neighbor and they aimed to help him become one. They expressed bitter disapproval of the riot. Di Gregorio and his group in return expressed regret that the riot had happened. They blamed it all on some reckless teen-agers. They said frankly, however, that they still didn't want Clark for a neighbor. The Committee said equally frankly that if they could swing it, Clark was there to stay. No lasting friendships were formed, but there was no violence.

The Tangible Results

In the next two months the Citizens Committee for Wiley Clark, with the aid of Fellowship House—a Philadelphia volunteer center for interracial and interfaith good will—and of two or three dozen other church and citizen groups, raised two thousand dollars in cash, and gave another two thousand dollars worth of work and materials to get Clark's house in a state he could be proud of and neighbors could not criticize. Clark temporarily quit his regular job and worked day and night with a series of volunteer crews.

On November 8, the Clarks brought their children up from Virginia and moved back into their completely renovated house. The Citizens Committee had taken over the mortgage from Williams and got him to reduce the price, which had been too high all along. They had helped Clark get a better job at somewhat higher pay. They had taught him some things about budgeting and filled him with a sense of his responsibility to his race and to the community. A gala housewarming was held which the president of the North Penn Civic Improvement Association attended—perhaps more to inspect than to offer friendship, but there he was. The house looked good to him, even though the Clarks still did not. People began taking down their FOR SALE signs and fewer and fewer police were needed in the district.

FROM November to January everyone marked time, watching and waiting. Not a single family sold its house and moved away, Di Gregorio says, but not a single family moved in either. Since January, however, Di Gregorio's office alone has sold twenty-six houses at an average of $7,000, all of them to relatives or friends of the old-time settlers. Values haven't dropped and the community has settled down to its old tranquillity.

The Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations feels happier at its skill in turning a nasty mess into a stable situation than it does about interracial relations at Judson and Cambria. The neighbors only tolerate Clark. They have not really accepted him, and it may be a long time before they do. What is more, any city where one poor family looking for a better house can cause so much ruckus hasn't gone very far in solving its interracial problems. But Wiley Clark and his wife and children are living at peace in the house Clark chose and bought and moved into. The Commission has protected his right to do so and shown all other Philadelphians what they are apt to be up against if they take a notion to start a race riot.

THE REPORTER

A FORTNIGHTLY OF FACTS AND IDEAS

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Race Is No Issue

Jackie Robinsons Feel At Home in Stamford

By Don Ross

STAMFORD, Conn., June 12. —A year and a half ago Stamford was racked by controversy when it became known that Jackie Robinson, the Dodger player, and his family, intended to move into an all-white residential community here on Cascade Road.

So bitter did this become that the clergy of Stamford felt it necessary to exhort their flocks to receive the Robinsons in a spirit of brotherliness and Christian charity.

Undeterred by the rebuffs they received from many persons—including real estate dealers who refused to show them property—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson kept looking until they found property that suited them. They moved into their Cascade Road house three months ago.

How have things turned out?

Calm and Serene

A visitor to Cascade Road, which is in North Stamford, a semi-rural area north of the Merritt Parkway, found today that the Robinsons have been made to feel at home by their neighbors and that the Robinson children are welcomed as playmates by the children in the vicinity. Cascade Road is as calm and serene as ever.

"We feel this is really our home now," said Mrs. Robinson. "Everyone has made us feel this deeply. Everyone has accepted us as just another family."

She spoke of Jackie jr., eight, and the wonderful progress he has made in Hoyt School, where he is in the third grade. He is a member of Cub Scout Den 1 Pack 29, which is composed of boys living on Newfield Ave., in Stamford, where the Robinsons lived for several months while their house was being built. The Robinsons stayed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Simon. Mr. Simon is a partner in the publishing firm of Simon & Schuster.

Scouts Invite Jackie

"The boys around Cascade Road have asked Jackie to belong to their Cub Scout group," Mrs. Robinson said. Jackie is torn between the two dens because he likes both groups of boys equally well. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson plan to enroll Jackie and their two other children, Sharon, five, and David, three, in the North Stamford Congregational Church, which is within easy walking distance. Sharon is in kindergarten at Willard School.

Mr. Robinson plays ball in his side-yard with the neighborhood children whenever his crowded schedule will permit. As soon as the grading of their two and a half acre property is completed Mr. Robinson will lay out a regular baseball diamond for the children.

"Some people have supposed that we came up here in a white neighborhood because we didn't want to live with Negroes," Mrs Robinson, who is a graduate of the University of California, said. "This isn't true. Jackie and I wanted a house in the suburbs with some acreage for the sake of our children. Tell me where you can find that in a Negro neighborhood. One reason our house is so big"—the Robinsons have twelve rooms—"is that we wanted space so the

children could have their friends up from St. Albans." For five years the Robinsons lived in a mixed neighborhood in St. Albans, Queens.

Proud of Race

"Jackie and I have no interest in racial intermarriage," said Mrs. Robinson. "We feel, for example, that our children will have most of their social contacts with Negro children. We are proud of our race. We do feel, however, that Negroes and whites and other peoples should learn to live together in friendship."

One of the commonest remarks heard in Stamford during the height of the Robinson turmoil was that, although the Robinsons themselves were excellent people, the fact that they were Negroes would inevitably depreciate property values in the neighborhood.

Has this happened?

One family sold their home on Cascade Road and moved away after it became known that the Robinsons would move into the vicinity. The house was thereupon sold to another white family who knew that the Robinsons would live across the street. Owing to a death in the family the house was again put on the market.

It has recently been sold to Harry Kramer, an announcer for the Columbia Broadcasting Sys-

tem, who will occupy it with his family.

No Decline in Value

The value of the house did not decline over the period of these transactions, according to Mrs. Jane Cypres, a real estate broker who handled the negotiations.

Mrs. Cypres did say, however, that the presence of a Negro family had perhaps narrowed the market and made it somewhat harder to sell the house.

"In other words, you may have to work a little harder to sell but you don't have to take a cut in price," she said.

Mrs. Donald E. McCormick and Mrs. W. Brewster Fuller, both of Cascade Road, said they did not believe that property values had diminished The Fullers, who have been renting on Cascade Road for fourteen years, have acquired an option to buy property across the street.

"If we build a house that's where it's going to be," said Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Eland have recently bought a home on nearby Pembroke Drive. Mrs. Eland said that she and her husband had known before they bought that the Robinsons had moved in.

"At the time it made no difference to us," she said. "But before the deal was closed people began questioning our wisdom in buying near Negroes. I confess I began to get cold feet and so did my husband, but we talked it over and I was ashamed of myself. We decided to go through with it. I'm very glad we did."

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Community Relations Service

386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

SRC Newsletter

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 Auburn, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Vol.2, No.1 Nov.1st, 1955

FIRST GRANT PERIOD ENDS

September 30th was the last day of the first grant period of aid from the Fund for the Republic. On that date the first phase of SRC's program-- of creating on-going organizations in twelve states--was completed. Praise is due the Boards of the various state organizations for their work in choosing staff, helping raise funds, and helping plan program. Praise, too, is due the state staff people who have carried the burden during this organizational period.

STAFF CHANGES AND ADDITIONS IN CENTRAL OFFICE

The Atlanta office has added recently Mr. G. S. Alexander as administrative assistant and Miss Florence Irving as research assistant. Mr. Alexander does budgets, reviews state finance reports and helps on many administrative matters. Miss Irving, employed under a grant from the Doris Duke Foundation, collects, classifies, and digests informational materials.

Mrs. Ruth H. Alexander has become Acting Secretary-Treasurer, replacing Miss Katherine Stoney who has taken a job with the YWCA in Houston, Texas. New office people are Mrs. Ruby Hamilton and Miss Yvonne Southall.

Similarity of names is noted but SRC doesn't go in for nepotism.

IRENE OSBORNE

Each state organization has been advised of Irene Osborne's itinerary of visits. Miss Osborne did heroic work with the American Friends Service Committee in helping Washington DC desegregate its public schools. She is on a six months leave of absence to work with SRC and its state affiliates.

NEW ADDRESSES

The addresses of three state organizations were not in the last listing of State Executive Directors in the April Newsletter. They are:

Florida Council on Human Relations: 324 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach.
Exec.Dir. Mr. William K. Williams; Assoc.Dir. Mr. Howard D. Roberts.
Telephone: Clinton 3-7072

Tennessee Council on Human Relations: Rm.420 Jackson Bldg. Cherry at 7th Street,
Office Mgr. Mr. Clarence L. Hughes. Telephone: 7-9761 Chattanooga

Virginia Council on Human Relations: 100 E. Franklin Street, Richmond
Exec.Dir. Rev. John H. Marion; Assoc.Dir. Mr. William Cooper.
Telephone: 3-8538

SRC ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

The annual meeting of the Board of the Southern Regional Council will take place at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 9th. The regular Board members plus two from each state organization (chairman & representative) have been invited. No staff meeting, such as we held in Atlanta last Fall, is planned.

FINANCE COMMITTEES NEEDED

The minimum amount of money to be raised in any state this fiscal year is $3,500 and some states have assumed heavier obligations. This makes essential a strong, active finance committee in each state. Staff members first responsibility is to program; fund raising is primarily a function of the Board.

THE FINANCIAL PICTURE

STATE	ORGANIZED	FUNDS-QUOTA	FUNDS RAISED*
ALABAMA	Oct. 1, '54	$1,800.00	$2,224.30
ARKANSAS	Apr.15, '55	$ 825.00	$ 832.58
FLORIDA	Aug.15, '55	$ 225.00	$ 250.64
GEORGIA	June 1, '54	$3,466.64	$3,603.42
KENTUCKY	Dec. 1, '54	$1,500.00	$1,315.00
LOUISIANA	June 1, '54	$2,800.00	$2,917.18
MISSISSIPPI	Jan. 1, '55	$1,350.00	$1,362.25
N. CAROLINA	Oct. 1, '54	$2,800.00	$2,525.72
S. CAROLINA	Oct. 1, '54	$1,800.00	$1,804.00
TENNESSEE	June15, '54	$ 600.00	$ 674.75
TEXAS	Nov. 1, '54	$1,650.00	$2,541.69
VIRGINIA	July 1, '55	$ 450.00	$1,221.00

* Based on Monthly reports from State Organizations Oct. 1, '55
(Kentucky met its quota a few days later)

PRINTED PROMOTIONAL LEAFLETS

We have seen descriptive, promotional leaflets from Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. This idea is much to be commended for it helps interpret the state organizations to prospective members and other interested parties.

SRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SRC's Executive Committee has met five times since last years annual meeting of the Board; they met Nov. 23, '54; Feb. 17, '55; May 26, '55; Aug. 16-18, '55; and Oct. 28-29, '55. The August meeting was held at Mammoth Cave, Ky. All the rest were held in Atlanta.

STATE ORGANIZATION DUES

Several of the State Organizations have adopted lesser dues than the $5 originally suggested by SRC, and to this we have no objection for it is understood that $2 per member still comes for subscription to New South. According to our best information state dues for individual members now in effect are:

Alabama...$3.50	Kentucky....$5.00	S.Carolina.$3.50
Arkansas..$3.00	Louisiana...$5.00	Tennessee..$5.00
Florida...$5.00	Mississippi.$5.00	Texas.....$5.00
Georgia...$5.00	N.Carolina..$5.00	Virginia...$5.00

SRC AUDIT AVAILABLE

Mr. L. E. Campbell, our auditor, has prepared the usual audit for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1955; and a special audit for the eighteen month period, April 1, '54 - Sept. 30, '55. These have been mimeographed and are available on request.

STATE NEWS LETTERS

Atlanta has received state newsletters from Ala., Ark., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Texas. This is a splendid way of keeping members abreast of, and interested in developments. We recommend it to all state organizations.

NAACP, SRC, AND GEORGIA COMMITTEE ATTACKED

On October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia, Eugene Cook, speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, in the best McCarthy tactic of innuendo, attacked the NAACP, its leadership, and its purposes. In addition he said:

> " The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene -- the Southern Conference Education Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Conference Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council are both dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities. Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees have placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization."

"The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a perfect example of an organization formed for the purpose of exploiting the names, reputations and services of well-intentioned do-gooders. It is composed of some of Georgia's most distinguished clerygmen and most prominent civic and social leaders who have been duped into doing the bidding of the more sinister elements manipulating the Southern Regional Council."

"Investigations are currently being made of all three organizations -- the results of which will greatly embarrass those good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups and to disavow their programs and their leaders before they, their friends and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean."

SRC REPLIED IN A PRESS RELEASE:

"Any charges that the Southern Regional Council has Communist connections or is influenced by Communist ideas are poppycock. The Southern Regional Council is made up of reasonable, tolerant, and forward-looking citizens who wish to see the states in the South do a sober, responsible job of accomodating themselves to the changes in the world around us. As to investigations, they are perfectly welcome. We have nothing to hide. All that will result will be red faces for those who set on the investigators."

"The Southern Regional Council is made up of some eighty people, who are members of its Board of Directors. Some of them are white and some are Negro. All of them are distinguished for their active and thoughtful careers within the South. What a tragedy for a state attorney general, sworn to uphold the law, to attack one of the few efforts which proceeds within the South to deal truthfully and in mutual respect with the problems which the region confronts! Watch the birdie. Who is proposing conduct subversive of the Constitution and courts of our land?

THE GA. COMMITTEE REPLIED IN A PRESS RELEASE:

"For the Attorney General to label the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation a "front" organization is not only ridiculous, but it is a libel on those Georgia leaders he labels as "dupes" and on Georgia officials as well."

"True, the Georgia Committee is composed of "some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders." And it is these same leaders who make up the board of directors and the executive committee of the group. It is these same leaders who plan and direct the policy and program of the Georgia Committee and are sincerely trying to help solve a difficult Southern problem."

"The Georgia Committee has a history dating back to 1919. If, as the Attorney General claims, an investigation is being made of the Georgia Committee, why should it come at this time? The answer is obvious when one stops to consider the fact that there are some irresponsible people today who claim the Supreme Court of the United States is under the influence of Communists. Who could better claim the label of subversive -- those who seek to uphold the supreme law of the land or those who seek to circumvent it? The Attorney General is seeking to delay the solution and impugning the motives of those who seek to help work out a solution."

"On a monument to the British soldiers who died on King's Mountain, S. C., is this inscription, They came 3000 miles to keep the past on the throne. There are still those who fight to keep the past on the throne."

"The Georgia Committee will welcome any investigations by <u>responsible</u> people. It has nothing to hide."

<u>IN REFUTATION</u>

SRC is preparing additional factual material to refute such unfounded attacks. It will be sent to all state organizations.

Joint Memorandum

RECEIVED FEB 2 3 1956

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TO: CRC Offices
AJC Area Offices
ADL Regional Offices

RECEIVED FEB 2 3 1956

FROM: Theodore Leskes and Sol Rabkin

DATE: February 1, 1956

SUBJECT: Slaton v. City of Chicago. Appellate Court for 1st District of Illinois.

DIGEST:

Appellate Court reverses lower court which had dismissed an action against the city for personal injuries caused by a mob.

THE FACTS:

On August 12, 1947, in connection with a program of racial integration in Chicago public housing projects, eight Negro families were moved into the Fernwood Park Public Housing Project. The rest of the 67 apartments in the project were occupied by Whites. More than one thousand people assembled on the street the following day and threatened the Negro families in an effort to force their removal On August 14th, several thousand persons again congregated in the area, impeding traffic and blocking the streets. The crowd was unruly, armed with bats, sticks, bricks and stones, and threatened all Negroes it found in the area. A large number of policemen was assigned to the scene and police barricades were established at various points to divert traffic from the neighborhood. The plaintiff, a Negro, was not prevented, however, from driving his automobile into the area where he was attacked by the mob. He and a companion were struck by thrown bricks and both were seriously injured.

THE STATUTE:

He brought an action to recover damages for his injuries against the City of Chicago under an Illinois statute which provides:

> That any collection of individuals, five or more in number, assembled for the unlawful purpose of offering violence to the person or property of anyone supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person by violence, and without lawful authority, shall be regarded and designated as a "mob".
>
> * * *
>
> Any person or persons composing a mob under the provisions of this act, who shall by violence inflict material damage to the property or serious injury to the person of any other person upon

> the pretense of exercising correctional powers over such person or persons, by violence and without authority of law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; and any person so suffering material damage to property or injury to person by a mob shall have an action against the county, park district or city in which such injury is inflicted, for such damages as he may sustain, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand ($10,000) dollars. Secs. 512 and 515 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, Ch. 38 (1953).

After the plaintiff had presented his case as summarized above, the trial court granted a motion by the City to dismiss the complaint. On appeal by the plaintiff, the Appellate Court reversed on October 4, 1955.

THE COURT'S OPINION:

After summarizing the evidence, the Appellate Court discussed the origin of municipal liability for damage to property by riot which was first established by statute in England in 1714. The Court said examination showed quite clearly that one purpose of such a law was to impart to each local community or political sub-division of the state and to its members a strong sense of their responsibility to the state for the execution of its governmental policies, as expressed in its laws. The ultimate result desired was to instill respect in the people for law and order and an abiding belief in their dominion and supremacy.

The court found that approximately half of the states of this country have adopted mob and riot laws that impose liability upon municipalities for damage to property or for injury to persons or for both. The origin of the 1953 Illinois statute was traced by the Court to the last quarter of the nineteenth century when the state tried to meet the problems of mob violence springing from the early conflicts between labor and industry and from lynchings.

The Court then said:

> It is with this historical and legislative background that we consider the issue in this case. Involved is a social problem inherent in our system of society and far-reaching in importance. Our people are of varied religious, ethnic, economic and cultural backgrounds. We have assumed world leadership in the establishment of a system of government wherein the incidents of birth and life have not been permitted to determine the rights of citizens before the law. No group or segment of a community has the right to dictate by force or by other unlawful means who shall or shall not live within the community. The unlawful assembly of people gathered together in the instant case apparently believed that the duly constituted authorities in admitting colored tenants into the housing project were harming the community. Allowing these tenants to remain in the project, they believed, would be detrimental to the value of the community property and ultimately affect the way of life of the community. They therefore undertook to prevent the entrance of Negroes into their community. In so doing they were not acting to promote their individual interests but what they wrongfully assumed to be a collective or community interest. They thus supplanted the legally

constituted officers of the community, and it was in the pursuit of this unlawful arrogation of authority that the plaintiff was injured. This we consider to be the distinguishing feature of this case.

The Appellate Court found that the statute was not intended to be limited to cases in which negligence or inefficiency could be proved on the part of the local police authorities. A more logical interpretation of the statute, it said, would allow recovery wherever it was shown that the unlawful crowd was assembled for the purpose of carrying out what its members believed was their collective or community interest, and in the execution of that purpose they took over powers lawfully vested in the local authorities in order to exercise such powers correctionally and summarily over the person injured.

The Appellate Court concluded that the legislature, by enacting the mob violence statute, intended to impose a penalty upon the community in the form of added taxes if its members participated in a mob that caused personal injury or property damages. Since law enforcement is the exclusive province of properly constituted and responsible authorities, a mob cannot be permitted to usurp such function. The mob action here, the court found, was typical of the outlawry that the statute was designed to prevent.

Since the plaintiff made out a prima facie case under the statute, the trial court should not have dismissed his case. The three-judge Appellate Court thereupon unanimously reversed and remanded the case to the trial court.

TL/SR:mwr

No. 148

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TO: CRC Offices
AJC Area Offices
ADL Regional Offices

FROM: Paul Hartman and Theodore Leskes

DATE: February 7, 1956

SUBJECT: In re: Girard's Estate.

DIGEST:

The Orphans' Court of Philadelphia sustains a ruling barring Negroes from admission to Girard College because of a clause in Girard's will, made in 1831, under which the college is established, limiting admissions to "poor white male orphans."

On January 6, 1956, the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County unanimously sustained a decision of a hearing judge, dismissing a lawsuit by a Negro boy for admission to Girard College. The action was brought against the Board of Directors of City Trusts, which administers the Girard Trust estate on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, which was made a trustee of the school under the will of Stephen Girard, who established the college for the education of "poor white male orphans."* Plaintiff was refused admission on the ground that he was not "white".

The opinion of the Orphans' Court written by Judge Lefever stated that there were two issues before the court. One involved the right of a testator to dispose of his property by establishing an educational instituttion limited to white children. The second questioned whether the City of Philadelphia, as a political subdivision of the state, was violating the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment when it, as trustee, complied with the discriminatory racial requirement of the will with respect to admissions to the school.

Judge Lefever upheld the racial limitation of the Girard trust saying:

One of the most treasured rights of a free man in a free civilization is the right to dispose of his property at death as he

* Stephen Girard, a Philadelphia merchant, was one of the richest men in the country when he died on December 26, 1851. He left a trust establishing a school for "poor white male orphans". Under this trust, Girard College was established with an enrollment of 100 and five buildings. Today, the school has 1,050 pupils, twenty-nine buildings, 127 faculty members and 343 other employees. In 1954, its expenses totaled $2,140,312, or $1,853 per pupil. The City of Philadelphia was named trustee to administer this school.

> sees fit. No right is more solemnly assured to him by law. This right is so sacred that a testator's directions will be enforced even though repugnant to the general views of society... A testator is entitled to his idiosyncracies, and even to his prejudices as part of this liberty.

The judge went on to point out that valid charitable trusts may be established for all kinds of purposes and various classes of beneficiaries. It was not the function of the court, the judge held, to rewrite a will or to construe it in a way which is at variance with the clear intention of the testator.

The opinion rejected the plaintiff's contention that the appointment of the City of Philadelphia as trustee of Girard's will disclosed an intention on his part to benefit all the people of the City, regardless of race. In the court's opinion, the City was appointed to administer the trust as a mere expedient to have a perpetual trustee. It had no bearing on the interpretation of the will, which was governed by the language of the testator limiting admissions to the college to "poor white male orphans".

The court concluded this part of its opinion by stating that according to the well-settled law of wills, property and trusts in Pennsylvania, the trust for Girard College was valid despite its intention to limit admissions to the school to whites, and that the City of Philadelphia could validly act as a trustee unless the City was prevented from doing so under some provision of the United States Constitution.

The court next dealt with whether the City of Philadelphia, by carrying out the discriminatory provisions of the trust, violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The opinion rejected the plaintiff's argument that a governmental body, even when it acts in a fiduciary or representative capacity, is subject to the Fourteenth Amendment's restriction against discrimination on the grounds of race. Judge Lefever stated that if this argument were correct, it would mean that the City of Philadelphia, as trustee of a privately-financed trust, would be under the duty to "open testator's bounty to the public, rather than limit [it] to those specified by him in his will". The judge stressed that Girard College is not a public school but a private school financed by a trust estate created solely from the private property of Girard. In the judge's opinion, the fact that the college is administered by the City of Philadelphia did not make it a public school. Judge Lefever concluded that in administering the trust, the City did not act in the name of the State and for the State, and that in exercising the rules of admission laid down in Girard's will, the City did not apply any state policy nor any state or city power. The City did nothing but limit participation in Girard's bounty to the class of beneficiaries selected by Girard himself.

Hence, the judge held, no state action was involved in the case and the City's participation must be regarded as private conduct which is not governed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The opinion then referred to the 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, by which racial segregation in public schools was declared to violate the United States Constitution. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. The judge stressed that this decision was not applicable to the present case because Girard College was a private school created and supported entirely from the principal and income

of a private person's estate. The judge distinguished a decision of a federal court maintaining the right of a Negro to equal treatment by the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City, 149 F. 2d 212, by pointing out that this library, though started by a private trust fund, was later substantially improved and expanded, and almost entirely maintained by public funds.

The opinion concluded as follows:

> Truly, Girard's will and Girard College are bedrock of charitable trust law in the United States. This should not now be overturned. "Poor white male orphans" in Girard's will today, just as yesterday, means "poor white male orphans." Applicant does not fall within that description and no legal reason has been shown why the trust should not be continued in accordance with Girard's dimensions.

On January 31, 1956, the City of Philadelphia filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PH/TL:mwr

No. 149

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TO: CRC Offices
ADL Regional Offices
AJC Area Offices

FROM: Sol Rabkin and Theodore Leskes

DATE: February 10, 1956

SUBJECT: Real Estate Agents covered by Connecticut Public Accommodations Law

DIGEST:

The Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights has ruled that a real estate agent operates an establishment which offers its services to the general public, and hence is subject to the law against discrimination in places of public accommodation.

On December 15, 1955, the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, the state agency charged with enforcing the Connecticut laws against discrimination in employment, housing and places of public accommodation, advised an inquirer that it has ruled that a real estate agent is covered under the definition of a place of public accommodation as "an establishment which caters or offers its services or facilities or goods to the general public" and that it is, therefore, a violation of the Connecticut public accommodation statute (Section 2464c) for a real estate agent to refuse to offer his services to any person or to refuse to accept any person as a client because of his race, creed or color.

The ruling was handed down in response to a request for information from the counsel for the New Haven Real Estate Board. Three thousand six hundred copies of the text of this ruling are being sent by the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights to all licensed real estate brokers in the state.

No: 150
SR/TL:jl

167

MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-0181

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
A. HAROLD MURRAY, Director
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, Community Relations Consultant

RECEIVED MAR 2 1956

IMPORTANT!

SCHOOL CALENDAR

1956-57

The 1956-57 edition of the SCHOOL CALENDAR, now in preparation, will be available early in May. Due to increased costs the price for individual calendars will have to be raised from 10¢ to 15¢ per copy. However, this price will be graduated to 13¢ for 100-499; 12¢ for 500-999; and 11¢ for 1,000 or more. Shipping charges will be added on quantity orders of 100 or more.

Any agency wanting its own imprint on the calendars should send us this information at once. Imprints will be provided on orders of 500 or more at a straight charge of $3.00, regardless of quantity. Each distributing agency's imprint will be added on the inside front cover and will be in addition to our own imprint. Agencies ordering calendars in quantity may ask to have the order blank omitted from their supply of calendars if they so wish. This can only be done if specified when ordering calendars, with or without imprints, in quantities of 500 or more. While we can make the calendars up without an order blank we cannot make them up with order blanks directed to individual agencies.

Please specify the quantity of calendars you want and the exact imprint. Although calendars may be ordered at any time in the future without an imprint WE MUST RECEIVE ORDERS FOR THOSE CARRYING IMPRINTS BY MARCH 19th. No orders for imprints or omission of order blanks will be accepted after that date.

Calendar Price Schedule

Single copies	-	15¢
100 to 499	-	13¢
500 to 999	-	12¢
1,000 and over	-	11¢

(Mrs.) Dorothy M. Nathan
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DMN/pc
February 29, 1956
CSKE

153-12-55
261

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TO: CRC Offices
ADL Regional Offices
AJC Area Offices

RECEIVED MAY 18 1956

FROM: Sol Rabkin and Theodore Leskes

DATE: April 12, 1956

SUBJECT: Charlotte, N. C., Ordinance Against Anonymous Hate Literature

DIGEST:

On March 28, 1956, the City Council of Charlotte, N. C., unanimously passed an ordinance banning the distribution of anonymous hate literature.

On March 28, 1956, the City Council of the City of Charlotte, N.C., adopted an ordinance entitled "Anonymous Handbills Prohibited", providing that it is unlawful for any person to print or distribute or cause to be printed or distributed any handbill, dodger, circular, booklet, pamphlet, leaflet, card, sticker, periodical, literature or paper which tends to expose any individual or any racial or religious group to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy unless the true name and post office address of the person who caused the item to be printed or distributed appears on it.

The ordinance was adopted to help counteract the efforts of hatemongers to profit by the increased tensions in the South by the distribution of anonymous anti-Jewish and anti-Negro propaganda.

SR:mp

167

JOINT MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH

TO: CRC Offices
AJC Area Offices
ADL Regional Offices

FROM: Paul Hartman and Theodore Leskes

DATE: April 17, 1956

SUBJECT: Canadian Provincial Legislation Against Discrimination

Digest: The Canadian Provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba passed laws against discrimination in employment. The Saskatchewan law also bans discrimination in places of public accommodation.

This is to report on new laws enacted in Canada against discrimination.

In recent months, the Provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have each enacted fair employment practices laws with enforcement provisions. Since Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia had enacted similar laws in previous years, six of the ten Canadian provinces now have measures against discrimination in employment on their statute books. The four provinces still without such legislation are Quebec, Alberta, Prince Edwards Island and Newfoundland.

The Province of Manitoba, which first enacted a fair employment practices law in 1953, adopted an amendment which specifically bans discriminatory questions in employment application forms.

For the sake of completeness, it should be added that, in addition to the six provincial fair employment practices laws mentioned above, there is in force in Canada a federal law against discrimination in employment, applicable to all works and businesses falling under the jurisdiction of the federal Parliament (See Joint Memorandum dated June 8, 1953).

Only two provinces have laws against discrimination in places of public accommodation. The first provincial law of this kind was enacted in the Province of Ontario in 1954 (See Joint Memorandum #68 of June 3, 1954). The Province of Saskatchewan earlier this year, followed the example set in Ontario by passing a law safeguarding the right of every person, regardless of race, color or creed, to obtain access to any "hotel, victualing house, theatre or other place to which the public is customarily admitted". The law also prohibits the publication or

display of any sign or advertisement indicating discrimination or an intention to discriminate against any person for any purpose because of the race, color or creed of such person. This latter provision is not limited to advertisements by places of public accommodation, but applies to any notice or advertisement using discriminatory language. Like the comparable Ontario law, the recent enactment by Saskatchewan establishes machinery to enforce the prohibition of discrimination. It also provides for fines up to $400 for violations.

No. 158

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TO: CRC Offices
AJC Area Offices
ADL Regional Offices

FROM: Theodore Leskes and Sol Rabkin

DATE: April 27, 1956

SUBJECT: Rawlings v. Butler, Decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, February 10, 1956

DIGEST: The highest appellate court of Kentucky upholds the right of nuns in religious garb to teach in the state's public schools and to endorse their salary checks over to their religious orders. In addition the court found no constitutional barrier to the school board's renting space, to be used for public school classes, from the Catholic Churches or from parochial schools. The court did find the use of public school funds to defray any part of the cost of transporting children to or from parochial schools contrary to the state constitution.

The Facts

James C. Rawlings, a citizen and tax payer, brought an injunction action against the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky and a group of county boards of education to restrain them from spending public funds to pay the salaries of Roman Catholic nuns who were teaching in the public schools while wearing the characteristic garb and symbols of their religious orders. The petitioner also objected to the payment of rent to the Catholic Church for certain buildings in which public school classes were conducted and to the use of public money for the transportation of children to and from Catholic parochial schools.

The case was originally submitted to the Circuit Court upon an agreed statement of facts and resulted in a decision denying the injunction and dismissing the complaint. An appeal was thereupon taken to the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the State of Kentucky.

It was agreed that the nuns are all members of religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic Church. They lived and taught under their religious names and regularly turned over their salaries, after deducting living expenses, to their religious orders. Each nun has taken a vow of chastity, poverty and obedience to the superiors of her order in all spiritual matters. The agreed statement of facts then described in some detail the characteristic garb of the Roman Catholic teaching nun.

It was also stipulated that the school boards of several counties conduct public school classes in buildings owned by the Roman Catholic Church and pay rent for such properties in certain specified and reasonable amounts. With respect to transportation, it was agreed that 19.1% of the students transported during the school year at public expense were transported to and from parochial schools, while 80.9% of the children were transported to and from the public schools.

The Court's Opinion

In its majority opinion, written by Judge Porter Sims, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky cited both the federal and state constitutions as guaranteeing religious freedom to the citizens of Kentucky and forbidding the use of tax-raised funds in aid of any church, or sectarian or denominational school. A distinction was drawn, however, between the dress and emblems worn by teaching nuns and the injection of religion into their teachings. The Court said: "The garb does not teach. It is the woman within who teaches." The Court went on to say that the State Legislature had not prescribed what dress a woman teaching in the public schools must wear "or whether she may adorn herself with a ring, button, or any other emblem signifying she is a member of a sorority." Since the agreed statement of facts did not claim that the nuns were injecting their religious views into the subject matter that they were teaching to the public school children, the Court concluded that it would be a denial of the equal protection of the laws, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, to prohibit them from teaching in the public schools "because of their religious beliefs." In reaching its conclusion, the Court reviewed a number of cases in other states and in the U.S. Supreme Court in which various aspects of the relationship between church and state were discussed and decided.

Turning to the claim that the state was using its funds to support religious institutions based on the fact that the nuns were endorsing their salary checks over to their religious orders, the Court found no constitutional objection to a teacher's contributing all or part of her salary to religious institutions or orders. Likewise, the Court found no constitutional objection to the county boards' renting buildings from the Catholic Church for the purpose of conducting school classes therein, "since the church in no manner attempts to

influence or control the way the schools are conducted or operated or how they are taught." And the fact that two of the buildings were furnished by the Catholic Church rent free (and one for a nominal rent of $32 per year) did not affect the constitutional question "so long as the church does not attempt to exercise any dominion or control." In this respect, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky distinguished similar cases in New Mexico and Missouri on the ground that the stipulated facts did not specify that the rented buildings in the instant case were under "the same roof as the church or church school, or were immediately adjoining the church or the priest house... or that these buildings had religious emblems on them."

Citing an earlier Kentucky case in which the use of school funds to transport children to or from sectarian or private schools was held to violate the State Constitution, the Court held that the school boards should not have used money raised for school purposes to aid in the transportation of children attending parochial schools. The "fiscal court" is the state agency authorized by statute to provide funds for the transportation of children to or from parochial or private schools. The Court thereupon affirmed the Circuit Court decision except with respect to the use of school funds to pay the transportation costs of children attending parochial schools. With respect to that aspect of the case, the Court remanded the proceeding to the lower court with instructions to use the "per capita method" in determining the proportionate cost of transporting the parochial school children, which was improperly charged to school funds.

The Dissenting Opinion

A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Astor Hogg who reasoned that the distinctive garb, so peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church, creates "a religious atmosphere in the classroom" having a "subtle influence on the tender minds being taught and trained by the nuns." The dissenter felt that the distinctive garb proclaimed the Catholic Church and the representative character of the teachers in the public school classrooms. "Indeed, these good woman are the Catholic Church in action in the most fertile field."

With respect to the endorsement of salary checks by the teaching nuns, Judge Hogg said:

> The nuns are but conduits through which pass the salaries received from the State. They are but the agents of a principal. They are subordinate and obedient in all things to their ecclesiastical superiors. The fact that the checks of the school authorities are drawn in their religious names and so endorsed, is a mere matter of form.

The dissenting opinion analyzed the cases cited by the majority opinion and expressed the view that several of them had been sharply criticized and disavowed by subsequent court decisions. The dissenting opinion relied more on the recent cases in New Mexico (Zellers v. Huff), Missouri (Berghorn v. Reorganized School District), and in the U.S. Supreme Court (McCollum v. Board of Education and Everson v. Board of Education), than on the earlier state court cases.

Judge Hogg concluded his opinion with the following:

> By no stretch of the imagination would I deny the Sisters the right to teach in our public schools. Let these Sisters when in the school rooms exchange their religious raiment and insignia for a dress or garment that is without distinctive suggestion and which does not itself proclaim sectarianism in action, and I shall be the first to approve.

TL/SR:mcm
No. 160

Christian Life Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

A. C. MILLER, Executive Secretary-Treasurer • 161 EIGHTH AVE., N. NASHVILLE 3, TENN.

April 1956 Published Monthly

News of The Commission and Its Work

A conference on the aging sponsored by the **Christian Life Commission** was held at the Nashville offices on April 4. The purpose of this conference was to emphasize the need for further study of this growing opportunity of service and the importance of keeping a broad perspective in planning our strategy and approach to this new area of work. **Dr. H. C. Brearley** of Peabody College brought an address on the subject which will be published in the May issue of **The Baptist Program.** Other facts about the conference and the picture story of it will be shown in that magazine.

The Advisory Council of Southern Baptists met at Nashville March 5 and 6. This Council is composed of representatives chosen by the agencies of the Convention to coordinate the work with Negro Baptists. Special and timely addresses were brought by **Dr. Baker James Cauthen** of the Foreign Mission Board, **Dr. Orin Cornett** of the Education Commission, and **Dr. T. B. Maston** of the Southwestern Baptist Seminary. The report of **W. R. Grigg,** chairman of the committee on Ministerial Education, was received with its recommendations for advancement in this work. Other progress reports were presented and well received. The Council will hold its next meeting at Nashville on February 25 and 26, 1957.

Dr. Willis J. Ray invited us to participate in the World Missions Conference held at Phoenix, Arizona, March 12-14. It was encouraging to have this opportunity to report on the work of our Commission in its relationship to the acceptance of our witness on home and foreign fields.

At Southwestern Seminary on March 1 and 2 we presented the work of our Commission to large classes of alert and interested students in the classes of **Dr. T. B. Maston** and **C. W. Scudder.** At the invitation of **President J. Howard Williams** we conducted chapel worship on March 2.

At Southeastern Seminary on April 10 and 11 we discussed the work of our Convention through the **Christian Life Commission** with the very fine classes of **Dr. Olin T. Binkley** and **Garland Hendricks. President Stealey** extended to us the courtesy and opportunity of the chapel hour on April 10. In the afternoon and evening of this day we attended organizational meetings and conferences at Raleigh held for the purpose of establishing a Raleigh Chapter of the **Protestants and Other Americans United.** The Executive Director of this national organization, **Dr. Glenn Archer,** addressed these meetings. He spoke in chapel at Southeastern Seminary the next day. His address aroused interest in the formation of a POAU Chapter for that campus.

A Christian Life Conference was sponsored by the First Baptist Church of San Marcos, Texas, on March 5-9 under the direction of the pastor, **Prentiss Chunn,** and with the cooperation of **Dr. Foy Valentine,** director of the Christian Life Commission of Texas. Four discussion groups were held each evening. **Dr. C. W. Scudder** of the faculty of Southwestern Seminary led the group on "Christian Citizenship." **Dr. Foy Valentine** was in charge of the group on "Marriage and the Family." **Dr. John Davidson,** from the ministerial staff of the First Church of Austin, directed the group on "Race Relations." The writer led the group on "The Christian and His Daily Work." **Dr. Herbert Howard,** pastor of Park Cities Baptist Church of Dallas, brought the sermon each evening at the close of the discussion periods.

A Counseling Clinic will be held at Nashville on October 1 and 2 of this year. It is being sponsored by a joint committee named by representatives of the various Convention agencies that have need of this ministry in their work. This committee is composed of **Joe W. Burton, Wayne Oates, S. F. Dowis, Orin Cornett,** and **A. C. Miller.** The full program will soon be released through **Baptist Press.** It will be carried in the May issue of the **Christian Life Bulletin** if we have space for it.

Report of Christian Life Commission Released for Publication

The full report of the Christian Life Commission to be presented to the Southern Baptist Convention in its meeting at Kansas City has been released to all of our state denominational papers. All of us understand that the faithful editors of these publications receive more material from Convention agencies than they can possibly use. We can hardly expect them to publish this report in full, although they are at liberty to use it all or any part of it.

Since we have had some inquiries about what our report will say on the current racial question, we have sent to the papers a shorter release giving the total section on this issue from our report as it will appear in the Book of Reports. We will not initiate any recommendations on this subject at this meeting of the Convention.

The section of our report on the racial issue is as follows:

"On a sundial in Brighton are the words, 'It is always morning somewhere in the world.' This is the word for us today. Throughout the world conditions in human affairs are as unpromising as darkness and as ominous as the grave. But God still lives. Even now it is morning somewhere and after a while it will be morning everywhere.

"A World in Conflict

"It is nothing new for us to say that we live in a world in conflict. Some call it simply a world in change. Others describe it as a world disintegrating. But regardless of what may be our viewpoint, we are in the midst of a great awakening among the peoples. Can it be that God is preparing the ground for his ultimate triumph in the evangelization of the world? If so, He must not be hindered by political expediency nor by the racial exclusiveness of those who follow him. He does not promise us there will be no conflicts, but he does promise us the power to overcome them and a peace that will sustain us in the struggle.

"The reason for these surging movements throughout the world is unique and challenging. For many centuries of human history the struggle was for material possessions—nations fought for wealth and a place in the sun. While that struggle still continues in some parts of the world, the major conflicts of our century are caused by long submerged peoples fighting for their recognition as persons and their inherent freedoms. The major cause for their awakening is the spread of the gospel over the earth. Wherever the Christian gospel has been preached it has awakened in the people a sense of their dignity and worth and has set them straining at the shackles of their bondage.

"The Courage of Prudence

"In view of our responsibility as a major group of world Christians we must be mature enough in our faith and strong enough in our fellowship to face with forthright sincerity the issues among us that vitally affect our gospel witness at home and around the world. There is no reason for us to avoid these issues or couch them in evasive language or sentimental speech. The hard realities of our present situation demand honesty, integrity and a humble sense of responsibility. Our tragic situation calls for courage, but it should be the courage of prudence and of intelligent conviction.

"With such courage and conviction we must face the present controversy in our relations with the Negro people. On this issue we are divided in opinion but let us not be divided in fellowship. No one person or group has the wisdom to lead us to a solution of the difficult situation that has developed. Only God in his infinite love and patience can do that. The times call for prayer and deep humility. They call us to repentance toward God and to confessions for hate and hasty words toward our fellowman.

"The times call us none the less to meet this issue as Christians should. We must meet it with facts and scriptural truth. We must recognize the fact that the problem of race relations in America is rooted deeply in our history and is the product of a series of tragic social experiences that have left their marks on both our groups.

"These deep rooted social attitudes do not easily die. In some areas there can be no quick solution. And those who hope to achieve a peaceful adjustment must gird themselves with patience. The white man should seek to subdue the pride of his old mastery, the Negro the pride of his new achievement.

"The Christian cannot stop at the point of law. He is motivated by love and grace. In spite of all the hate that has been shown and the hasty words that have been spoken Christian people must move into this controversy to accomplish friendly and mutually helpful adjustments."

An Appeal For A Christian Spirit In Race Relations

Southern Baptists and Negro Baptist constitute the largest Christian groups in the South. The consequences of failure to find a Christian solution to the problems of tension in race relations will rest more heavily upon these groups than others. In view of the many influences that are contributing to an emotional approach to these problems, it becomes urgently imperative that Christians consider them calmly and on the basis of Christian teachings.

In response to a request from the Advisory Council for Work with Negroes—a group of workers serving with various agencies in Southern Baptist life—we have been given the opportunity to express our personal convictions about this matter.

We are speaking as individuals, desiring to witness for Christ, and have no thought of speaking for Southern Baptists or for any church or agency affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention.

We appeal to our Baptist brethren, white and Negro, and to other Christian friends, to give careful consideration to the following statement of principles, setting forth, we believe, the truth of the Bible and offered in the spirit of good will and Christian love:

1. God created man in his own image. Therefore, every man possesses infinite worth and should be treated with respect as a person.
2. Christ died for all men. Therefore, the Christian view of man, every man, must reflect the spirit of the cross.
3. God is no respecter of persons. Therefore, prejudice against persons or mistreatment of persons on the grounds of race is contrary to the will of God.
4. Christ said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Therefore, Christians are obligated to manifest active good will toward all people and to help them to achieve their fullest potentialities as persons.
5. Christian love, as exemplified by Christ, is the supreme law for all human relations. Therefore, Christians have the assurance that such love, conscientiously practiced, will resolve tensions and bring harmony and good will in race relations.
6. All true Christians are brothers in Christ and children of God. Therefore, they are obligated to cultivate prayerful concern for one another and to show confidence in one another.
7. Every person is accountable to God. Therefore, the right of individual opinion, tested by the teachings of Christ, and of freedom to express it, always in the spirit of Christian love, should be granted to all and respected by all.

We commit ourselves to seek new insights as to our Christian duty and to seek more grace in manifesting Christian love toward all men. We earnestly appeal to others to join with us in making this commitment and in the resolve to pray unceasingly that the Spirit of God will help us to create a fellowship that will be a witness for Christ to all peoples and all races around the world.

Signed:

THEODORE F. ADAMS, pastor, First Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia, and president, Baptist World Alliance.

OLIN T. BINKLEY, professor of Christian sociology and ethics, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, N. C.

WALTER POPE BINNS, president, William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri.

R. PAUL CAUDILL, pastor, First Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee.

BAKER JAMES CAUTHEN, executive secretary, Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Virginia.

C. C. WARREN, president, Southern Baptist Convention, Charlotte, N. C.

R. ORIN CORNETT, executive secretary, Southern Baptist Education Commission, Nashville, Tennessee.

H. LEO EDDLEMAN, president, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky.

HAROLD K. GRAVES, president, Golden Gate Baptist Seminary, Berkeley, California.

J. D. GREY, pastor, First Baptist Church, New Orleans, Louisiana.

RALPH A. HERRING, pastor, First Baptist Church, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

H. H. HOBBS, pastor, First Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

MISS ALMA HUNT, executive secretary, Woman's Missionary Union, Auxiliary to SBC, Birmingham, Alabama.

C. O. JOHNSON, pastor, Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri.

MISS EMILY K. LANSDELL, president, Carver School of Missions and Social Work, Louisville, Kentucky.

DUKE K. MCCALL, president, Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

ROY O. MCCLAIN, pastor, First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

A. C. MILLER, executive secretary, Christian Life Commission of SBC, Nashville, Tennessee.

H. GUY MOORE, pastor, Broadway Baptist Church, Fort Worth, Texas.

LOUIE D. NEWTON, pastor, Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

W. R. PETTIGREW, pastor, Walnut Street Baptist Church, Louisville, Kentucky.

COURTS REDFORD, executive secretary, Home Mission Board of SBC, Atlanta, Georgia.

HOWARD M. REAVES, pastor, First Baptist Church, Mobile, Alabama.

PORTER ROUTH, executive secretary, Southern Baptist Executive Committee, Nashville, Tennessee.

GEORGE W. SCHROEDER, executive secretary, Southern Baptist Brotherhood Commission, Memphis, Tennessee.

S. L. STEALEY, president, Southeastern Baptist Seminary, Wake Forest, North Carolina.

W. R. WHITE, president, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

J. HOWARD WILLIAMS, president, Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas.

We Need More Light Than Heat

In our discussions of race relations we usually generate more heat than light. In fact some of our citizens seem to be averse to turning on the light. They prefer to "turn on the heat." They try to deny their pastor or any one else the right to express himself on this issue but they insist on spreading false information on this question while encouraging defiance to the law of the land.

Light From The Bible

The distinctions many refer to in the Old Testament in passages to "prove" that the Bible teaches segregation are based on tribal and national groups with differences in language and religion without reference to physical traits. The "curse on Ham myth" is simply a hoax. No reference to it is found anywhere in the Bible. Noah put his curse on one of the four sons of Ham whose name was Canaan (Genesis 9:25-27). Canaan and his descendants lived in Palestine and not in Africa (Genesis 10:15-20).

In the New Testament the distinctions referred to and often quoted in support of segregation grow out of differences in religion and national culture; but such differences were not made a basis of division in the fellowship of the early churches (I Corinthians 12:12, 13; Galatians 3:27, 28; et al).

Light From History

The word "race" is of uncertain origin. As it relates to distinctions among mankind it is not found in any language until the sixteenth century.

It was not until the 19th century that ideas about race, as we use the word, were formulated. Joseph Arthur Gobineau[1], a French count and diplomat, published a book on **The Inequality of the Human Races** in 1853-55 in an attempt to prove the supremacy of Nordic (Caucasian) peoples and to justify the subjugation and slavery of less advanced peoples. Houston Steward Chamberlain[2] (1855-1914), born in England, educated in France, and who later became a German citizen, wrote a book based on Gobineau's called **Foundations of the Nineteenth Century** (1899).

Arguments based on the idea of racial inferiority in Gobineau's book were used to justify slavery in the United States and to forge the chains of mental and social slavery under the system of legal segregation. Together with the teachings of the German philosopher Nietsche, Chamberlain's ideas glorifying the Teuton as the master race laid the foundations for World War I. His ideas were used by Hitler and the Nationalist Socialists of Germany and accounted for the letting of more American blood in World War II. And these are the very same ideas heard today about the Negro people.

The dark pity of this is that both of these books were spawned by a renegade French count and an exiled Briton out of their fertile imaginations and cannot be substantiated by the findings of science[3] or the teachings of the Bible.

A lot of good people in our Southland have allowed themselves to be pulled into some very sorry company. The question calls for more light and more courage. Our silence will only spread darkness over the earth.—A. C. Miller

[1]*The Columbia Encyclopedia,* 2nd Ed., p. 787.
[2]Ibid, p. 354.
[3]"Races of Men," *World Book Encyclopedia,* Vol. XIV, pp. 6732-34.

BULLETIN OF
The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
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MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
A. HAROLD MURRAY, Director
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, Community Relations Consultant

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The enclosed pamphlet contains a current round-up of civil rights developments throughout the country, including reactions in the Southern states to implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation. An analysis and interpretation of that decision is also included.

Additional copies of "Civil Rights and Civil Liberties" are available at 15¢ per copy.

(Mrs.) Dorothy M. Nathan
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DMN/pc
May 7, 1956
Encl.
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ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 Madison Avenue — Suite 300
New York 22, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To: A.D.L. Regional Offices

From: Oscar Cohen

Date: June 28, 1956

Subject: Southern Conference on Human Relations Education

You have already received a brief memorandum addressed to members of the National Program Committee reporting on the Southern Conference on Human Relations Education and including the program of the conference. In this memorandum, I want to describe the conference in more detail, and to give you some personal impressions.

Attendance was considerably better than we had hoped for. We met in the Student Union building which provided air-conditioned facilities, together with conveniences for conference purposes superior to any building I have yet seen. One hundred twenty-five participants were in attendance, including a few who asked that they not be officially registered. From the moment that Dr. George L. Cross, president of the University of Oklahoma welcomed the delegates, it was evident that the University had given serious consideration to the conference and the delegates were made to feel at home. Dr. Cross, incidentally, was recently honored with a citation from the University of Chicago for his work in the field of race relations. As you probably know, the University of Oklahoma is completely desegregated. Greetings to the conference on behalf of ADL were extended most capably by John Horowitz of Oklahoma City, who has been associated with the work of B'nai B'rith and ADL for many years.

There is no need to list the ADL staff members who were present, since they are included in the program in your possession. There is one exception, however; Nat Belth attended in order to handle the delicate matter of publicity. Releases on the conference went out on the press association wires, and judging by the Oklahoma papers, at least, there must have been good coverage in the South. You will also be interested to know that the "Voice of America" indicated a desire to make use of tape recordings of addresses. The United States Information Service asked for a story on the Conference, which was provided.

Greetings from the President

You will also be interested in knowing that President Eisenhower sent a telegram of greetings to the conference, as follows:

"To those attending the Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education, please extend my greetings with my hope that it will make a significant contribution to greater racial and religious tolerance in the entire region. Through increasing public knowledge of the causes of tensions, all of you can do much to foster good will and respect for human dignity. In such endeavors I wish you all success."

Papers on Desegregation

There were two major presentations on the subject of desegregation and human relations education, and these will be treated at some length in the proceedings of the conference to be published (target date: September). I can do no better than quote in part from the press release in this connection prepared by Nat Belth:

Norman, Oklahoma, June 15--School integration will be completed in four Southern states and well advanced in four others within the next two years, educators meeting in a Southwide human relations conference here were told today.

Asserting that "there is no solid South of race relations", Frederick B. Routh, former professor of human relations at the University of Miami, Florida, predicted that even in the "hard core" states the "walls of segregation in the schools will be seriously breached within five years." He identified Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas as "desegregating states", Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida as "waiting states" and Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as "hard core states".

Dr. Lawrence F. Kinney, professor of religion at Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn., told the conference that 256,000 Negro children already attend integrated schools in the South but warned that "the methods by which integration is achieved" are as important as "storming down school doors for the admission of all on an integrated basis." He said that desegregation has taken place in 540 school districts in 17 Southern states.

Prof. Routh, who is assistant director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Ga., cited "flexibility" as the "first rule of any approach to integration." He declared it "would be impertinent" to plan "for the entire South the method or the rate of progress toward desegregation."

He told the educators that "it was their responsibility to see that the social transition we all seek is made without social disorganization. Desegregation is a legal process, but integration is a social action. Federal court decisions can bring about desegregation, but integration can be brought about only through the determined effort of teachers, parents.

and community organizations." He urged the establishment of workshops and institutes in human relations to prepare teachers and community leaders for the "task they face."

Prof. Routh asserted that the desegregation process was "triggered" by the "growing urbanization and industrialization of the South. Segregation is a product of an agrarian society and is, by and large, incompatible with industrial society which demands full utilization of the nation's manpower."

Dr. Kinney called for "a deeper approach" through human relations education that would bring an acceptance of integration by "developing among all people a sense of dignity and acceptance of one another as human beings. Just bringing people together in schools does not guarantee good human relations."

Declaring that "people of undeveloped areas all over the world are on the move" to improve their status, he told the conferees that "the advance of American Negroes is part of this world movement and their acceptance into our schools and society is clearly the wave of the future."

Human relations education, Dr. Kinney said, "must dispel the fears on which racial segregation customs rest" and "bring into play religious and democratic ideas which call for the acceptance of men on the basis of human worth and not on artificial and unjust distinctions." He told the conferees that "the fears" that maintain segregation are "fear of losing human values by mixing racial strains," coupled with "a theory of white superiority." The specific opposition to school integration, he asserted "rests in the fear that it is a step which will inevitably lead to complete integration."

Declaring that these attitudes were "arrived at emotionally and not rationally," Dr. Kinney said they "necessarily change slowly, but it is realistic to recognize that they do change, and have recently been changing in the direction of integration in schools with significant strides." What has already happened in less tense areas, should encourage other areas where integration has moved more slowly.

"Education and good will must be depended upon to bring about the kind of integration that will maintain healthy relationships between racial groups, but gradualism should not be permitted to become a cover for feet-dragging," he concluded.

Personal Impressions

Now let me give you some personal impressions that are entirely subjective and are based on discussions with a number of the participants particularly the leaders of discussion groups and resource people. These impressions are not necessarily agreed upon by all, but I think are important enough for me to transmit to you.

In the first place, there was much more optimism in evidence than I had anticipated. There seemed to be very little doubt that the desegregation process will continue to make progress and that complete desegregation in all states is inevitable. Perhaps the principal purpose served by the Conference was to permit leading educators to exchange ideas and experiences. No magic formula was available and those present were realistic enough not to expect any. All seem to be impressed by the fact that people of top flight calibre were attending a Conference in which the principal subject was desegregation.

There seems to be a good deal of sentiment for some follow-up process and this is now receiving our earnest consideration. I found that there is more happening in the way of both desegregation and research on desegregation than had previously come to my attention.

I would like now to quote to you from my notes, and I give you my impressions without the benefit of confirming evidence which would be difficult or impossible to secure.

1. There is much opinion that the Citizens' Councils have reached a plateau. They do not seem to be growing to any great extent. It is true that some new efforts are being made in communities such as Nashville, to promote the Citizens' Council movement. However, there does not seem to be any dynamic force for growth in evidence. There was much confirmation of previous information we have of the varied character of Citizens' Councils, with leadership ranging from hoodlums to status people, depending on the community concerned.

2. There is a more serious problem than we thought about displacement of Negro teachers as a result of desegregation. Some have been dismissed as a result of racial bias. Others lose their job for lack of qualifications in the newly desegregated systems. Oklahoma which has desegregated with relative ease, is having great difficulty dealing with the problem of displacement.

3. There is also a problem with regard to educational standards in desegregated school systems. There seems to be concern that the new process brings difficulties because of lower standards of segregated schools.

Washington was pointed to as a prime example of the fact that children coming into desegregated schools are some distance behind the average educational level of white students. A number of alternatives to demotion or homogeneous class, e.g., special courses and intensive counselling were described.

4. An interesting note was introduced when there was indication that in some instances at least there was reluctance on the part of Negroes to go to desegregated schools because of the fine facilities of newly built segregated schools. In some cases the newest and best schools are segregated and have been built in a desperate effort to preserve the "separate but equal" principle.

5. There was considerable feeling that an effort should be made to brand the Citizens' Council movement as subversive because these are groups formed to subvert the law of the land.

6. There was a great deal of feeling that the President of the United States should use his power to support the desegregation process. While the methods suggested for the President were not necessarily sharply defined, it was thought that any conference he might call would be helpful as long as "politics" could be avoided.

7. A Negro educator said to me, "I came here somewhat despondent about the situation. I leave here in hope and with the realization that the situation is more optimistic than I had thought."

8. The $64,000 question was left unanswered - what do you do about the hard core areas? There were no answers to this problem except confidence that progress would be made as time elapsed and as the desegregating and "waiting" states desegregated their schools.

9. There was considerable agreement that the statement often heard about the Supreme Court decisions having put race relations back 25 years is completely untrue. The question was asked "25 years back from what?" The only reason race relations were considered good in some areas is that the Negro was quiescent and accepted his inferiority status. The Supreme Court decision has changed all that, and therefore the feeling in some quarters that the cause of race relations has been set back. There was general agreement that the cause of race relations, far from having been retarded, has been greatly advanced. Before the Supreme

Court decision, one could not even discuss the word desegregation in meetings and living rooms. Today it is being talked about all over. This is an advance. The new spirit of the southern Negro is also an advance.

10. There was some discussion about the game of make believe in which some southern leaders are engaged. They act as if desegregation can be prevented, as if some legal means could be found for changing the Supreme Court decision. The truth of the matter is that these leaders know this is not so and moreover, many of them do not even believe in segregation. As a result of many factors - legal compulsion, the new spirit and economic power of the Negro, the increasing Negro vote, some southern politicians are looking anxiously for a way out. It was felt that some face saving device would be helpful since it could possibly deter some of their opposition to desegregation. There seems to be general acceptance of the proposition that while a hue and cry is being raised about desegregation by many southern political leaders, what they are afraid of is not so much mixing of the races in the schools, but upsetting of the political status quo when all Negroes will be able to vote.

11. One of the big problems is how to get people to speak out in favor of desegregation. There are many such people in the South. For example, a survey by the Catholic Digest shows that 34% of the college educated white people in the south are in favor of desegregation. This is sometimes referred to as the problem of the "silent South".

12. Another problem is the desegregation of professional groups. The American Federation of Teachers has passed a resolution calling upon all locals to desegregate. The resolution has not generally been carried out. However, there is much informal meeting of mixed groups on a professional level. It was felt that this should be encouraged and teachers, principals and administrators were urged to meet informally and even secretly if necessary. Much more of this is going on than I had thought to be the case.

13. An interesting point of discussion concerned confusion between the terms desegregation and integration. Even in the sophisticated group attending the conference, the terms were used interchangeably. This, of course, is incorrect. An interesting illustration of

the difference between desegregation and integration was provided by a description of one educational institution which has completely desegregated, but when Negroes enter any of the reading rooms or common rooms, they are generally shunned.

14. Great emphasis was placed on the new spirit of the southern Negro. What has happened in the last two years has electrified the Negro community and the Montgomery and Tallahassee bus strikes have had remarkable impact. Increasingly, the Negro is not afraid, but above all determined that he will achieve equal rights, and he will settle for nothing less.

15. Much more research is needed in connection with the ongoing process of desegregation with regard to what happens to school systems in terms of administration, educational standards, displacement of Negro teachers, power factors in communities for and against desegregation.

16. Emphasis was placed on the need for continuing education in human relations to overcome tensions and create understanding. This is not only necessary for the white southerner whose opposition to the Negro is well known, but for the Negro also. There was some feeling that in the last year or so, there has been a considerable increase of antagonism toward, and distrust of white people by Negroes. There seemed to be great receptivity for the kinds of materials produced and planned by ADL as well as those we would like to produce.

17. It seems to me that there was considerable confusion about the terms "moderate" and "extremist". The term moderate was sometimes used to describe those who are hard core anti-desegregationists. At other times the term was used to mean those who are openly opposed to segregation, but favor a "go slow" policy. The word extremist, though commonly used, is badly chosen. Actually an extremist as defined by most of those who use the term refers to one who wants the law of the land put into effect immediately. In essence the only difference between a moderate and extremist is disagreement on strategy. Both agree about the principle of desegregation but might disagree about strategy and timing.

18. There was much talk about the church in the south as a bulwark for the forces of decency. Also evident was serious thinking about the present situation providing a crucial test for the sincerity of the church

and its beliefs.

19. It was emphasized constantly that regardless of how difficult the process of desegregation may be in any particular community, forces for desegregation must never give up. There must be relentless pressure and when one technique fails, another should be tried. Those who are for desegregation must keep meeting and discussing even though the situation might be less than promising.

Religion and the Schools

The paper on religion in the public schools was delivered by Dr. Carson McGuire of the University of Texas. In reviewing the philosophic basis for the relationship between religion and the public schools, and the various techniques involved, he favored teaching about religion in courses such as history, literature, social studies, where it is relevant to the subject being discussed. He pointed out that anything else does not provide freedom of choice.

Again I am availing myself of the excellent summary in the press release written by Nat Belth, part of which I am quoting herewith.

> Norman, Oklahoma, June 16--American children are basically more religious than their parents, a University of Texas psychologist today told the Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education meeting here.
>
> Citing studies he had conducted in a typical Southwest city and similar studies in the Midwest, Prof. Carson McGuire, director of the Laboratory of Human Behavior at the University of Texas, asserted that 85 percent of "young people have some sort of religious affiliation, a proportion which is significantly greater than the 59.5 percent of adults in the U.S. claimed as church members." He stressed that "children are also more religious than their parents in the sense of seeking a faith and set of beliefs they can live by."
>
> Declaring that religion in the schools is a "subject of considerable controversy" that has been "largely examined in terms of the interests and policies of organized groups and churches", Prof. McGuire asserted that "the neglected element in almost every discussion of religion and the public schools is the young person. The concern has been to make children religious whereas what education should provide the child is an understanding of religion."
>
> He urged that consideration be given to teaching religion in the schools as part of the "idea systems" of

mankind in the same way in which philosophy, history, science and economics are taught and that educators not the clergy "be trained to undertake the task" insofar as the schools are concerned.

Prof. McGuire declared that his studies revealed that "while some young people want to be told what to believe, a great many more want to have the 'unknown' explained so that they can understand and be free to make their choice in religion." Methods thus far developed in connection with the public schools, such as "released time" religious teaching, he said, "forces a choice on the child before he is ready to make one of his own and violates the idea of 'apartness' between institutionalized religion and the state that is basic to the American idea."

"Policy decisions on this subject," Prof. McGuire said, "should take into account not only the legalities and the desires of religious groups, but must also consider the right to freedom of choice for young people within the limits implicit in our religious and other diversities. It should be remembered that in American communities, all religious groups are minorities or are divided into subgroups that are minorities."

Prof. McGuire told the conferees that "education cannot remain aloof from the religious attitude" but must preserve separation of church and state. "A democratic country," he said, "exists only so long as the several social structures are kept relatively apart from one another, so that the leaders in one field will not dominate all of our life. This is the essential difference between America and the Soviet Union. In Russia, key persons in the political structure also control all the other institutions and hence dominate the people in every aspect of their lives."

"The separation of church and state in the United States really is a symbolic way of representing the essential 'apartness' of major institutions as basic to a democratic way of life. Our efforts to keep both religion and education apart from economic and political control, or the authority of highly placed families, indicate the foundation stones of our way of life. Free enterprise, for the businessman, academic freedom for the educator, freedom of worship for every man are all part of the same scheme. Thus any approach to religion and the public schools has to take the thesis of 'apartness' into account."

Hardened as I am to hearing about flagrant violations of the principle of separation of church and state, I was shocked as case after case was presented by individuals indicating the large scale teaching of religion in the schools in the South. There are widespread activities such as a Monday morning quizzing of all the children to find out whether or not they had attended Sunday School, and making attendance at Sunday School one of the conditions for a good report card.

It was my impression, though the feeling was far from being unanimous, that educators at the conference are considerably disturbed at the violations of the principle of separation of church and state taking place in the public schools. It seemed to me that there was considerable favor for the point of view presented by Dr. McGuire.

Editorial in "The Oklahoma Daily"

Finally I would like to quote from an editorial appearing in the excellent University of Oklahoma paper, "The Oklahoma Daily." These are excerpts from an editorial which appeared on Tuesday, June 19th.

> It was a tribute to the state and to the university that the first Southern regional conference on human relations was held at OU.
>
> Two professors who came to the OU conference from the state university of one of these diehard states made a special request that their names be omitted from all releases concerning the event. They were afraid for their jobs, they said, if it should come out that they had attended a meeting at which desegregation was discussed.
>
> Yet these men did attend the conference, as did people from all of the other "hard-core" states. This demonstrates, in a small way, a point brought out by one of the speakers in the conference - that there is no solid South of race relations. There are thinking people in all areas of the South who recognize the basic inequality of segregated schools and are willing to buck the strong tide of public opinion to do something about it.
>
> Just what the conference actually accomplished is impossible to say. Certainly it will produce no startling effect, because the people who attended do not have it in their power to produce startling effects. For the most part they are educators and human relations professionals, who can do no more than prod. Most of them have already been prodding, with varying degrees

of success.

Unlike a great many conferences, this one dealt primarily with problems of a practical nature. These people were concerned not with what to say about desegregation , but with what to do about it.

What they got out of the three-day meeting were practical methods of fighting segregationists on the local level. The people who came from cities and towns which have already integrated, or started to integrate, their schools, told about the problems which were encountered, and the best methods they found for solving them. Rapt listeners were those who are searching for a way to make the first move toward integration in their own communities.

Obviously a problem of the scope of this one, and many others which face those interested in desegregation, cannot be solved in three days. But a start has been made and that is something.

We are proud that OU played such an important part in this first regional meeting of educators.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A Review of 1955

by
Theodore Leskes and
Maurice J. Goldbloom

NEWSLETTER
of the Commission on Human Rights
City of Milwaukee

Vol. 1 - No. 26 July-August, 1957

THE COMMISSION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The Milwaukee Commission on Human Rights, on occasion of its last bimonthly meeting, unanimously elected the following slate of officers for 1957-58:

Mrs. Richard Krug, Chairman

Reverend Franklyn Kennedy, Vice Chairman

Mrs. Willard Downing, Secretary-Treasurer

Besides being a member of the Milwaukee Commission on Human Rights since 1948, Mrs. Krug has served, or is presently serving as a member of the Governor's Committee for the St. Lawrence Seaway - Child Care Centers Corporation and Steering Committee for Child and Family Welfare of the Community Fund - Past President of the League of Women Voters of Milwaukee - member of Trustees of University of Wisconsin Foundation and President of the Educational Foundation of the League of Women Voters of Milwaukee. Mrs. Krug is the wife of Richard E. Krug, City Librarian.

Reverend Kennedy has been a member of the Milwaukee Commission Since 1947. He is also Vice Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, Editor of the Catholic Herald Citizen and member of the Wisconsin Council on Alcoholism.

Mrs. Downing was appointed to the Milwaukee Commission in 1956. She is also a member of the International Institute and League of Women Voters of Milwaukee. Prior to coming to Milwaukee ten years ago, Mrs. Downing served as interpreter for the City of Buffalo Board of Community Relations for Spanish-speaking citizens. She is the wife of the Chairman of the Department of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

THE FEAR OF THE NEWEST STRANGER

A short time ago, the Milwaukee Journal featured an article on its editorial page "The Fear That Makes Snobs Of Us All." The subtitle of this article was, "Old Settlers Look Down Upon New, The Established Race Tries To Bend The Stranger; And The Direct Action Groups Bring Dismay And Violence."

Reactions in the recent past to the continued movement of nonwhite and Spanish-speaking peoples into and within the Milwaukee community suggest the appropriateness of underscoring pertinent excerpts of the Journal article which begins with mention of the fact that a drama as old as humanity itself is being re-enacted in Milwaukee. Attention is directed to the enmity of the old settler towards the new. A recent wave of Negroes - the third in forty years - has come from the South. As in the past, these newcomers are not viewed sympathetically by those who preceeded them.

The reaction of the older resident has been so obvious that local civic leaders have observed that, "It's interesting, and at times amusing or disgusting to note that the newcomer is regarded as a poor social risk by many who themselves were so judged just a few years before." The article goes on to state that peoples of many other cities and lands have acted similarly. The rule is that early settlers win a place in the new world and become "Americanized" like the others. But when later migrants arrive, ill-clad, ill-mannered, unable to speak English, the earlier arrivals are positively embarrassed.

Psychologists and sociologists, in an effort to determine the basis for this universal resentment against the more recent comers, are in agreement that a basic cause is fear. The newcomer is a potential threat, "He may try to get my job," or "He may be a troublemaker in the community." Herein lies a challenge for organizations concerned with problems of human relations. The fact that although a large percent of Milwaukee's new population is predominantly nonwhite, the total nonwhite population is not now, nor has ever been, a significant percent of the total population should lessen the pessimism that tends to characterize many efforts in assisting newcomers to adjust to their new environment.

Since agreement appears to be general that the specifics of any human relations effort are the product of the social milieu and the community leadership potential, the necessity of having an understanding of social changes and their expressions is paramount. In a discussion before the 1957 Institute on Police-Community Relations (June 2-7) on "The Nature of understanding Groups and Group Behavior," Dr. Herman H. Long, Director, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association, Fisk University, had this to say:

"Whatever the deeper elements of understanding may be, certainly one of the important distinctions is between "knowing about" and actually "knowing."

Most of our definitions of situations, things, people and groups are of the former category,and hence derives much of the error and confusion which arise in the immediate choice and action of daily affairs. One of the salient features of "knowing" and understanding, I suggest, is the ability to see a particular experience (thing or person) in some larger context. The specific experience thus becomes more general, less colored with our own immediate and subjective impressions, less distorted by the bias of previous personal experience. It loses some of its uniqueness and therefore its strangeness and difference. Our own anxiety toward it is also reduced, as we come to see it as related to other things and persons we know and with which we are familiar and feel comfortable. In an ultimate sense, understanding, both in terms of human events and the human beings we encounter; for only as we are able to identify our own interests and selves with human event or person we experience is knowing and understanding possible.

"The difficulty, where minority groups are concerned, is that the element of self-identification in experiences involving them is usually absent. Physical signs of difference, residential segregation and other factors tend to maintain response to them in terms of their apparent uniqueness. A common urge therefore is to continue to sustain social and psychological distance between ourselves and them. This is, in effect, a disguised and subtle way of maintaining personal status and the personal power which we believe we have in our status relations to others. In the American society and community in general, where the social structure defines groups in terms of subordinate-superordinate position, this evolves into a process of maintaining group power and control over persons of lower status. Thus, peculiar, different and undesirable behavior -- in terms of middle class standards --are ascribed to these groups. And even more, some observed behaviors of a more or less deviant character - - fighting, loud-talking, speech-characteristics - - are conveniently used to justify social and psychological isolation from ourselves and the values we hold dearly for ourselves. In the process, the minority groups become de-humanized and de-personalized - - a huge, ever present, convenient stereotype for defending our own status and for rationalizing our use of personal power over individuals of these groups. The use of such power is almost exploitative.

"We know from the accumulating evidence of the psychological and sociological studies that the behavior of minorities is not the cause of prejudice. And yet, such behavior, or better, "ascribed behavior," is fairly generally used as a reason to justify exclusion and discrimination. One of the patent and erroneous formulas for the management of intergroup relations conflicts arises from this source: namely that minorities must change and eliminate those behaviors which are considered offensive to the majority group and which presumably serve as a constant source of irritation and intergroup tension. The simple prescription of this definition of the problem of group relations therefore says: change the appearance and characteristics of the minority,

- - (cont'd on Page 4)

and prejudice and discrimination are eliminated. Accordingly, various sloganized proposals arise which are fairly generally applied to changing the minorities themselves, such as -- "Negroes must earn the right to be treated as equal;" and "Negroes are not ready for integration;" or even, "The Negro community must first clean itself up."

"I would describe this as the most common single "operating principle" applied by the public at large and public officials in dealing with intergroup relations matters, whether the groups in point are Negroes, Jews, Italians, or Puerto Ricans. But as long as the behavior and so-called "undesirable characteristics of minorities are made "the cause" of the problem, as well as the basic approach for its solution, a never-ending process of discrimination continues itself with unlimited and ever-present rationalizations furnished from either the ascribed or observed behaviors of minorities. Prejudice and discrimination thus re-enforce each other, and the lower economic and social status which these enforce upon the minorities - - and from which derives the "peculiar and undesirable" minority behavior -- continue to give justification for the prejudice and discrimination. Social psychologists have described this as the "self-fulfilling prophecy" about minority groups."

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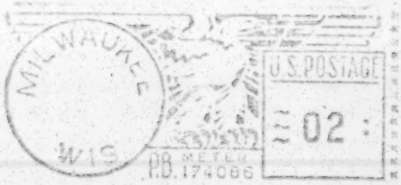
City of MILWAUKEE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
811 NORTH BROADWAY
MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN



RECEIVED SEP 25 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Ronik
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC Newsletter

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 Auburn, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

December 1, 1957

With the current issue, SRC's Newsletter takes on a new format. This issue will be devoted to the "New Look" of SRC and its formerly affiliated state organizations. Each succeeding issue will be focused on another area of special interest.

September 30th brought to a close the three year period of affiliation between SRC and the state organizations. In 1954, when this program of building autonomous state organizations was inaugurated, plans called for staffed operations in twelve states. During the years of 1954, 1955, and 1956, there were professionally staffed Councils in all twelve states. Today, there are nine state councils operating a fully staffed program.

The Tennessee Council, with a new set of officers and a considerably strengthened Board, has taken on the look of a meaningful and business-like organization. There is reason to hope that a group of New Orleanians will form a Council and apply to SRC for aid and counsel. Thus the early weeks of the calendar year may well find eleven of the twelve states with staffed organizations. This is no small accomplishment considering the worsening conditions in the region.

SRC's NEW LOOK

The New Look at SRC was designed at the Williamsburg Annual Meeting in November, 1956. There, it was decided that the opposition to desegregation was operating on a regional basis with such force that it made impossible the normal community-by-community solution of the South's problems. It was obvious that no state organization, however strong, could effectively deal with this region-wide force. It was decided that along with further financial and program assistance to the state organizations, a new concentration of regional effort was called for.

SRC's central staff was reorganized following careful evaluation of needed functions. Where there were serious gaps in personnel or program, efforts were made to correct them. Out of this has come the "New Look". We are not complacent with what we have achieved; we constantly seek to evaluate what we are doing and the question asked after every effort is, "How can we do it better next time?" This is a dynamic, rather than a static, approach to the role of the Council, its program, and its staff.

New emphasis has been placed on the use of the Consultant Service Program. Whereas it used to serve state organization Boards and staffs, it now works mostly with community leaders, often with the cooperation of our state groups. Community organization and/or desegregation workshops have been held in five communities and consultants have served as resource persons at a score of conferences sponsored by religious, educational, and community organizations. In several instances it has been possible to work directly with local school authorities. In other cases consultants have held off-the-record discussions with members of the power structure. The new program of the consultant effort is flexible and is backed by a wider range of competencies than ever before.

Through the addition of a full-time Labor Consultant, SRC has worked more closely and more effectively with organized labor in the South. SRC has sponsored one and co-sponsored another conference for labor leaders on Race and Organized Labor. SRC's Labor Consultant has attended Labor Schools attended by staff and local leadership representing over a dozen national unions and all Southern states.

SRC has become, on invitation of other agencies, the secretariat of the Southern Inter-agency Cooperative Effort. Representatives of the working staff of regional human relations agencies (or regional offices of national agencies) have come together four times. They have discussed the general situation, the role of their respective agencies, and how we all can best cooperate in our mutual task. No agency is asked or expected to act outside its normal role, but through joint discussions and planning a more coordinated effort has been possible. SRC serves as an information clearing-house and convener for the group. SRC also participates in the recently formed, nation-wide Consultative Conference on Desegregation (CCD), the national equivalent of the Southern Inter-agency Cooperative Effort.

Work with Church Women and other religious bodies has been stepped up. The indomitable Mrs. Tilly has held another region-wide meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned; plans are made to follow this up with state meetings across the region. This year the participants discussed the "Challenge of Controversy" and left with renewed determination to play as significant a role in these troubled times as they did in helping end lynching.

SRC has been playing an increasingly important role interpreting to highly placed foreign visitors what is happening in the South. Thus far this year we have had over seventy visitors from twenty-four countries (many from Africa and Asia) come to us for information. They are sent to SRC by the US Department of State, US Department of Labor, and several private organizations. The great majority of them have been governmental officials, editors or journalists, religious leaders, or educators.

The information service has been the undergirding factor in all program activities. "Special Reports" have been done on Segregation Legislation, Resistance Groups, Bus Desegregation, Negro Voter Registration, and other important topics. Background reports on Little Rock, Nashville, and Three Cities in North Carolina were found useful by the press. SRC's survey of Negro voters became a decisive instrument in the Senate debates over the civil rights bill. New South is still widely regarded as the best interpretative information piece in the South.

NEXT MONTH'S NEWSLETTER

October 1st marked the beginning of fully autonomous state organizations; with the increased authority of state Boards of Directors went a greatly increased responsibility. Allocations from SRC to state organizations are similar to grants-in-aid; they can be made only to well functioning Boards who have assumed the responsibility of directing their organizations' program planning and staff operation and recognize the need for raising a major portion of its finances. Ten state organizations applied for further assistance on this basis and, after some negotiation, all ten received further aid. In applying for this aid, the Board or Executive Committee of each organization outlined program proposals for the 1957-1958 year. Next month's Newsletter will be based upon the program proposals in those applications.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following state organizations have recently changed their office addresses:

Alabama Council on Human Relations:	Room 1218 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama
South Carolina Council on Human Relations:	Room 100, 1745 Sumter Street, Columbia, South Carolina
Tennessee Council on Human Relations:	416 Twenty-first Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee
Texas Council on Human Relations:	407 West 27th Street, Austin, Texas
Virginia Council on Human Relations:	1409 Chowan Road, Richmond 26, Virginia

The Louisiana office is now closed.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: All State Organization Chairmen
All State Organization Executive Directors

From: Fred Routh, Assistant Director

Re: Quarterly Reports requested by December 23rd.

The first quarter of the new grant period is drawing to a close. Under the terms of the agreement between us, state allotments are to be paid on a quarterly basis. The allocation for the second quarter will be sent for December 31st receipt to those state organizations who qualify.

The two conditions of the grant were (1) that the state organization show progress in carrying out the program proposals sent SRC in the request for financial assistance, and (2) that it also show ability to raise sufficient funds from non-SRC sources to meet its obligations.

Therefore, two reports are requested: a narrative report of what has been done in program and a financial report of what has been done in fund-raising and meeting obligations. Please include a current roster of Officers and Board members, and in future quarterly reports include any changes in Officers or Board members.

The Quarterly Financial Report should be made on the form supplied by SRC. This is the same form previously used for monthly reports. Your

office is being sent additional copies of the form for financial reporting.

To assist in the preparation of the narrative program report, the following questions are suggested for inclusion in the report, when applicable:

1. What has been the "climate" in the state during the quarter?
   a) What helpful developments? b) What harmful developments?

2. What has been the chief program emphasis of the state organization?
   a) How is this related to question #1?

3. With what other agencies or groups has there been cooperative effort?
   a) In what specific program areas? b) What was the role of your organization?

4. Has effort been made to meet and cultivate "key" persons?
   a) What position do they represent? b) How did you approach them. c) What was their response? d) What, if any, material did you leave with them?

5. What program use has been made of Officers and Board members?
   a) Conferences with "key" people? b) Outside speaking engagements? c) Other?

6. To whom have you supplied information? What type of information was it?
   a) Southern School News Reporter? b) Local Press? c) SRC? d) "Key" people? e) Other agencies?

7. What have you done about SRC's request to document violence in your state?

8. What use have you made of program assistance from SRC?
   a) Consultant Service Program? b) Individual staff members? c) Other?

9. What organizational meetings has your group held?
   a) Annual Meeting? b) Board Meeting? c) Executive Committee? d) Special Committee? e) Other?

10. What decisions were made at these meetings?

11. What are the next steps in your program?
    a) What will be the main program emphasis, as you now see it, during the coming quarter? b) What is the rationale for this particular emphasis?

Please see that your reports reach us by December 23, 1957.

...ct, embracing Harlem.

'HATE' INQUIRY BACKED

B'nai B'rith League Proposes House Group Expand It

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith yesterday urged that the House Un-American Activities Committee be "encouraged" to expand its investigation of neo-Fascists and "hate" groups.

The league's national chairman, Henry Edward Schultz, said the House committee was to be congratulated for a report, not yet officially released but published, in which the legislators discuss the necessity of investigating neo-Fascist groups. The report is expected to be released in Washington today.

Mr. Schultz said it was essential that the committee delve into the "widespread and dangerous hate-mongering of the Gerald L. K. Smiths, the Joseph P. Kamps, the reborn Ku Klux Klan movements and the many other individuals and organizations who constitute a threat to American beliefs and practices."

Hillside Homes Rent Rises

A rent increase of slightly less than 50 cents a room a month was ordered yesterday by State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman for Hillside Homes, the Bronx. The twenty-year-old development, at Boston and Eastchester Roads, is a limited-di... dend investment. It house... families and is guarantee... a 6 per cent retur... ators had sou... month, an... of $4.19... anual...

Juvenile Delinquency Funds Refused — The increase in funds requested by the Children's Bureau to expand its services in the field of juvenile delinquency was not allowed. Due to the efforts of the American Parents Committee and other organizations, the 83rd Congress, in the closing days of its last session, voted $75,000 to enable the Children's Bureau to set up a Division of Juvenile Delinquency, with a staff of 17 persons, to provide technical assistance to the states and local communities in improving their services to delinquent youth. This year the Bureau asked the Congress for additional money to increase the Division's staff to 26 persons in order to round out the program and meet the requests of the states for help. The Congress allowed an increase of only $40,000 over the amount budgeted for fiscal year 1955, or enough to meet the yearly cost of the staff of 17.

Other Appropriations — The amounts voted for the other two Children's Bureau grant-in-aid programs were the same as for last year; $11,927,700 for maternal and child health, and $7,228,900 for child welfare services.

The appropriations for the research activities of the National Institutes of Health, which affect children both directly and indirectly, were increased a total of $16 million above last year's appropriation.

The total amount voted for salaries and expenses for the Office of Education was $3,050,000, an increase of $150,000 over last year. Of this, $50,000 is to be used to develop a program for mentally retarded children.

School Lunch — The total appropriation for the National School Lunch Program, as reported in a previous issue of the Washington Report, was $83,236,197, approximately the same as for the past several years. This was an increase of $15,000,000 over the amount requested by the administration.

UNICEF — The American Parents Committee joined other groups in fighting the proposed cuts. The appropriation for the United Nations Childrens Fund was the amount requested by the Administration, $14,500,000 to cover an 18 month period. The amount will be divided into $4,800,000 for the remainder of calendar year 1955 and $9,700,000 for calendar year 1956.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AGAIN DELAYED

Some progress was made during the very last days of the session on the much needed legislation to help build school houses, but an opportunity for members to vote was put off until the next session.

Late in July the House Education and Labor Committee reported out a Bill (H.R. 7535) which had been drafted in many long sessions by the subcommittee headed by Augustine B. Kelley (D. Pa.). The Bill provides $400 million in direct grants to states for a four year period distributed on a flat grant basis. The Bill also contains in somewhat diluted form two of the proposals of the President's School Construction Bill. Title II authorizes the Federal government to purchase school bonds from school districts which encounter difficulty in marketing the bonds elsewhere. A total of $750 million is allowed for this purpose. Title III authorizes the Federal government to make advances to the reserve funds of state school financing agencies to be used to make interest and principal payments on local school facilities until repaid from rentals or other revenues of the district.

The Kelley Bill is now before the House Rules Committee. Supporters of the legislation had hoped it might come to the House floor for a vote before adjournment, but House leadership decreed otherwise.

PAGE (s) MISSING

Parents who want better educational facilities for their children will undoubtedly want to contact their Representatives in Congress during the time the members are home for the interim session holiday.

SMALL START MADE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BILLS

Three days in early July were devoted to hearings on (S. 728) and (S. 894), the two major Bills before Congress to establish grants-in-aid to the states to strengthen and improve programs for the control of juvenile delinquency. The hearings were held before a special subcommittee composed of Senators Herbert E. Lehman (D. N.Y.) Chairman, Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) and William A. Purtell (R. Conn.)

Although differing in administrative details, the two Bills have very similar objectives. They would provide grants to the states to enable them to coordinate, extend, strengthen and improve present programs, establish new ones, train personnel and carry on research into the causes and extent of juvenile delinquency.

An interim report of the subcommittee based on the hearings and a Committee print of a Bill are expected by early fall. Senator Lehman has indicated that he may schedule additional hearings after the next session convenes.

FUNDS VOTED FOR SALK VACCINE SHOTS

One of the last acts of Congress before adjournment was the enactment of legislation to provide $30 million worth of Salk vaccine to the states before February 15, 1956. The object was to make immunization available to eligible children and pregnant women who would not otherwise receive it because of economic circumstances, inaccessibility, or other reasons. The money will go to the states who will be given the responsibility of establishing standards of eligibility and administration.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION REPORTS

During the latter part of June the National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations presented its final report to the President. This Commission was appointed in September 1953 for the purpose of studying all the many problems and issues involved in the relationships between the Federal government and the states. Since the report is contained in one rather large volume, plus 15 other reports on specific issues, it is impossible to give the many conclusions in this bulletin. It is suggested that copies of the reports be ordered from the Social Legislation Information Service, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

It should be remembered that the Commission reported only to the President. Most of its recommendations in order to become effective would have to be a matter of future legislation. The program of the American Parents Committee calls for consideration of the recommendations which affect children and support (or opposition) of them if and when they reach the legislative stage.

NOTE: Since the 84th Congress does not end until 1956 - none of the Legislation before it dies with the adjournment of the first session. Those who are interested in getting some of the Bills passed should familiarize themselves as to the stage the Bill is now in and inform their Representatives that they want progress in the next session.

The "ore" at World Fellowship Many will remember the unplanned moments with wit and laughter, the repartee accompanied by wonderful candor, family meals, the evening theatre parties, trips to lakes and mountains, swims and hikes, quiet times in the presence of Mt. Chocorua and the open sky. High on each week's agenda was "fun night" when the guests set up their own programs of singing, folk dancing, readings, dramatic skits. Here, as wlays, the children were a part of the family. World Fellowship taught how possible it is for versatile and talented folks to create their own enjoyments, and not depend on "canned" entertainment.

Underneath all there was release from the stress of an insecure world, a healing relaxation, a questing for the meaning of life and a search for a satisfying faith to live by. There was much probing into the meaning of faith and of religion, that was free of dogmatism and related to human issues and political realities. Religious and nonreligious questers could work together for a world of peace and understanding.

Apartness never meant indifference to the social and political struggles of our brothers in the valleys of the world. Indeed we were aware of the hungry and dispossessed in other lands who are striving for a rightful place in the family of man. We remembered those in prison for conscience sake, or because of the ideas they held. We heard about Claude Williams, Don West, Howard Melish, Morton Sobell, the Smith Act defendants. We felt close to such movements as the Religious Freedom Committee, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the Methodist Federation for Social Action. Almost all Sunday mornings saw large groups of guests attending Friends Meeting in Center Sandwich.

Things Are Not Perfect We do not want to over-idealize the summer's experiences. There is much left to be done. If we are to become more of a crossroads of all peoples we must have more representation from other states and countries, from other faiths, vocations and cultures. But growth in numbers brings us an immediate problem, the problem of property extension and repair. Our friends can help in various ways throughout the fall, winter and spring months: (1) Hold house parties, talk about World Fellowship and raise funds; (2) Find skilled craftsmen who will volunteer to give their vacations to work at the Center: (3) Help set up work camps of persons who desire to combine World Fellowship programs with labor on the grounds.

****

World Fellowship News

Over 75 1956 guests came to a reunion in New York, September 30. The lasting spirit of New Hampshire came down to the big city. A collection was taken to help pay for a new roof on the Cottage.

The NY WF Council will hold the first meeting of the 1956-57 series Sunday evening, November 4, when Dr. Otto Nathan, internationally known economist and executor of Albert Einstein's estate and papers will speak on "The Problem of Stability and Security."

Connecticut WFers held a renunion at the home of Willard and Ola Uphaus in New Haven the evening of October 30 from five to seven-thirty, with Scott and Helen Nearing, as special guests. Scott addressed a public meeting at eight o'clock, Dwight Hall, Yale Campus.

Our 86-year-old founder, Charles Weller, is still vigorous and active. Note his personal letter and poem enclosed. Those who are interested in purchasing the books he has compiled and authored should write him directly at 1755 Preston St., South, St. Petersburgh, Florida.

(If you wish to help, tear off and send to 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn.)

Date_____

I enclose $2.00 to cover my membership for a year.

I enclose a special contribution of $_____ to go to World Fellowship's building fund.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Central office — $2,777.30
Mrs. Tilly — 2,000

777.30

Fuel fund — Checking $2,341
Savings Cr $20,000

State Surplus

Emergency fund — $4,000

J & H II — $13,000

Equal Penalties $341

Coming —
Field — 3,000 New Sanitk
W.C. Whitney — 5,000 ? Info-Service
Phelps Stokes 2,000 — Mrs Tilly —
Interest — Stk 450
H — 225
New Stk — 500

J. B. Routh

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

June 2 - 7, 1957

Kellogg Center

Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

MURRAY HILL 8-7530

LOUIS A. RADELET

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

DIRECTOR, PROGRAM OPERATIONS
AND THE COMMISSION
ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

43 W. 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

B193 INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
June 2 - 7, 1957

REGISTRANTS

Adams, Dale A.	Sergeant (Training)	Lincoln Police Dept.	323 N. 10th Stre Lincoln Nebraska
Atkinson, Mildred	Director, Dept. Christian Social Relations	Council of Churches	14 West Madison Baltimore, Md.
Bailey, Edward W.	Sergeant	Bureau of Police	Northumberland S Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bonner, Joseph	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	6109 Alma St. Philadelphia, Pa
Border, Virgil L.	Regional Director	Nat'l. Conf. Christians & Jews	1615 Chemical Bl St. Louis, Mo.
Brock, Elmer P.	Regional Director	Nat'l. Conf. Christians & Jews	1011 Washington Wilmington, Del.
Butler, Elton T.	Detective	Police Dept.	Reading, Pa.
Calderwood, Charles	Detective	Metropolitan Police Dept.	300 Indiana Ave. Washington, D. C
Carney, Edward J.	Lieutenant, Juv. Div.	Police Dept.	222 S. W. Pine Portland, Oregon
Clark, Ed	Director of Training	City Police Dept.	1120 N. Harvard Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Collins, Hugh T., Jr.	Sergeant, Youth Bureau	Delaware State Police	Box 629 Wilmington, Del.
Colvin, Sara	Director of Education, Michigan Region	NCCJ	150 W. Boston Bl Detroit, Mich.
Cook, Eunice	Ass't. Director	Friendly Service Bureau	Pittsburgh, Pa.
DeDionisio, Raymond	Patrolman	Erie Police Dept.	230 E. 6th Street Erie, Pa.
DiPentima, Vincent	Sergeant	Police Dept.	4-40 Plaza Road Fair Lawn, N. J.
Dumas, Roburt	Field Representative	Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations	800 Commercial Trust Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Eitzman, Walter	Captain, 9th Police District	Police Dept.	3021 Lucas Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Fawver, William	Chief of Police	Police Dept.	Court House Arlington, Va.
Finley, Benjamin, Jr.	Deputy Probation Officer	Juvenile Court, St. Louis County	701 S. Brentwood Clayton, Mo.
Fitzgerald, William	Associate Director	NCCJ	3335 Wilshire Los Angeles, Cali
Foley, Edward, Jr.	Police Officer & Driver Ed. Instructor	Police Dept.	90 Mill Street Newton Centre 59, Massachusetts
Fowler, Earl L.	Sergeant	Police Dept.	Louisville, Ky.
Gallagher, John	Sergeant	Police Dept.	Omaha, Nebraska
Gates, Glen	Sergeant	Police Dept.	6346 N. 33rd Ave. Omaha, Nebraska

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REGISTRANTS

Gomez, Carlos M.	Director	Lake Erie Area Operations	2400 Euclid Ave. Cleveland 15, Ohi
Gradone, Michael	Instructor	Newton High School	Newton, Mass.
Grubb, Clifton	Sergeant	Police Dept.	1300 Beaubien Detroit, Michigan
Hanssen, Herman	Sergeant	Police Dept.	212 Pine Street Baltimore, Md.
Hather, Robert	Inspector, Div. 22	Police Dept.	Toronto, Ontario Canada
Herman, Albert	Captain	Police Dept.	Police Hdqrts. Norwalk, Conn.
Hertel, Norman	Public Relations Officer	Police Dept.	Kirkwood, Mo.
Hoffman, Robert	Exec. Director	Buffalo Bd. of Community Relations	1502 City Hall Buffalo, N. Y.
Hogan, Mike	Chief of Detectives	Police Dept.	Lake Charles, La.
Howell, Richard, Jr.	Detective Sergeant	Delaware State Police	Georgetown, Del.
Hunt, Mrs. Cyril	Policewoman	N. Y. City Police Dept.	400 Broom Street New York, N. Y.
Hunt, George	Patrolman	N. Y. City Police Dept.	161 st St. & 3rd, Bronx New York, N. Y.
Iannone, Nathan	Captain	Police Dept.	1880 N. Boylston Los Angeles, Cali
Isermann, Gregory	Sergeant	Police Dept.	2779 N. 37th Milwaukee, Wis.
Jerald, Nathan	Director	NCCJ, Maryland Region	1322 Mathieson Bl Baltimore, Md.
Judd, Joseph, Jr.	Sergeant	Police Dept.	Pa. & Dolphin St. Baltimore, Md.
Keelins, Raymond	Lieutenant	Delaware State Police	Box 629 Wilmington, Del.
Kelly, Grace	Placement Counselor	Milwaukee Vocational & Adult Schools	Milwaukee, Wis.
Kodani, Mrs. Hideo	Committee on Community Organizations	NCCJ	907 Chautauqua Bl Pacific Palisades California
Kostrzewski, Benedict	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	Cheektowaga, N. Y
Kuhn, Charles	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	3736 N. 78th St. Milwaukee, Wis.
Lamb, Robert, Jr.	Patrolman	Police Dept.	Atlantic City, N.
Lapp, Edward	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	35 Cresent Street Grand Rapids, Mic
Leonard, Glenford	Director of Public Safety	Dept. of Public Safety	13600 Oak Park Bl Oak Park, Mich.
Lieberknecht, Henry	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	42 Herman Street Glen Ridge, N. J.
Lopez, Carmel	Deputy Probation Officer		115 North Meramec Clayton, Mo.

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REGISTRANTS

Maloney, Clarence	Attorney	Bd. of Community Relations	Buffalo, N. Y.
Maloney, Cora	Medical Technologist	Meyers Memorial Hospital	Buffalo, N. Y.
McCartney, Fred	Commissioner	Police Dept.	Lancaster, Pa.
McGowan, Thomas	Sergeant	Police Dept.	Alexandria, Va.
McNamara, James	Sergeant	Police Dept.	Durham & Ashland Baltimore, Md.
Meyer, Stanley	Investigator & Photographer	Police Dept.	Louisville, Ky
Montague, J. Frank	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	Dover, Delaware
Moore, Patrick	Acting Captain, Police Academy	Bureau of Police	Northumberland St Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nordlund, Elmer	Inspector	Police Dept.	Minneapolis, Minr
Pilsbury, Harold	Adm. Assistant to the Mayor	City of Newton	City Hall Newton, Mass.
Price, Carroll	Instructor, Police Science	University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.
Quaid, Robert	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	1300 Beaubien Detroit, Mich.
Ray, Donald	Sergeant of Patrol	Police Dept.	Reading, Pa.
Recknor, Elvin	Detective Lieutenant	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Hall of Justice Los Angeles, Cali
Redwood, Carl	Ass't. Director	Friendly Service Bureau	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reyes, Simon	Case Worker	Bexas County Juv. Office	163 Jay Williams San Antonio, Texa
Rogato, Thomas	Sergeant	Prince George County Police	Seat Pleasant, Md
Schleigh, Norman	Captain	Police Dept.	Police Academy Baltimore, Md.
Schmalhofer, George	Chief Investigator	Delaware State Police	Box 629 Wilmington, Del.
Seitz, Cazenove	Major	Delaware State Police	Wilmington, Del.
Shaffer, William	Captain of Detectives	Lower Merion Twp. Police	75 E. Lancaster Ardmore, Pa.
Skuzinski, Stanley	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	35 Cresent, N. W. Grand Rapids, Micl
Smith, Symuel	Chairman, 10th District	Police-Community Relations Committee	3502 Cora Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Stout, Robert	Detective	Bureau of Police	Wilmington, Del.
Templeton, Furman	Executive Director	Baltimore Urban League	2404 Pennsylvania Baltimore, Md.
Thomas, Charles	Police Chief	Police Dept.	Phoenix, Arizona
Valdengo, John	Sergeant	Bureau of Police	Arch & Erie Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wallace, Don	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	101 E. 10th St. St. Paul, Minn.
Washer, William	Captain	Police Dept.	2727 S. 12th St. St. Louis, Mo.
Weiss, Max	Police Officer, Human Relations Unit	Police Dept.	2723 N. 46th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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REGISTRANTS

Wilder, Betty	Community Organization Worker	Urban League	3017 Delmar Blvd. St. Louis 3, Mo.
Willey, Horace	Lieutenant	Delaware State Police	Dover, Delaware
Wilson, Arthur	Chief	Bureau of Police	Wilmington, Del.
Wright, William	Corporal	Metropolitan Police Dept.	300 Indiana Ave.NW Washington, D. C.
Zumbrun, Alvin	Managing Director	Criminal Justice Commission	22 Light Street Baltimore, Md.

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

MSU

Brandstatter, Arthur F.
Gilbert, G. M.
Hamilton, Thomas H.
Ramsey, Samuel
Shoults, Sanford
Warner, D. B.
Wyngarden, Herman

Off Campus

Bish, Charles	Superintendent	McKinley High School	Washington, D. C.
Childs, Joseph A.	Commissioner	Michigan State Police	East Lansing, Mich
Edwards, George	Justice	Supreme Court of Mich.	Detroit, Michigan
Frehse, Robert	Director	Mich. NCCJ	150 Boston Blvd. Detroit, Mich.
Gallati, Robert		City Police Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Long, Herman	Race Relations Dept.	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.
Lohman, Joseph	Sheriff	Cook County	Chicago, Illinois
Lucas, Robert	Editor, Editorial Page	The Denver Post	Denver, Colorado
Radelet, Louis	Director, Committee on Community Organizations	NCCJ	43 W. 57th Street New York, N. Y.
Ross, Murray	Professor of Social Work	University of Toronto	Toronto, Canada
Scott, Robert H.	Asst. Director in Charge of Youth Division	Mich. Dept. Corrections	Lansing, Michigan
Vickery, William	Director, Commission on Ed. Organizations	NCCJ	43 W. 57th St. New York, N. Y.
Williams, G. Mennen	Governor	State of Michigan	Lansing, Michigan

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GUESTS

MSU Staff

Auer, Herbert A.
Baril, Lawrence
Brennan, James
Chalfant, Milo
Day, Frank
Fee, Walter
Germann, A. C.
Harper, Ernest B.
Haun, Harold
Houts, Marshall
Langford, Beryl
MacEachin, MSGR. Jerome
McQuitty, Louis L.
Mundinger, Rev. Gerhard
Reed, Hoyt C.
Roberts, Earle
Schnur, Alfred
Strecher, Victor
Turner, Ralph
Vescolani, Fred

Off Campus

Eckel, Rhea	Commission on Community Organizations	NCCJ	Brook Farm Westlake Road Skaneateles, N. Y.
Harrison, Gus	Director	State of Mich. Dept. of Corrections	Lansing, Michigan
Howard, Mary	Administrative Asst., Commission on Religious Organizations	NCCJ	43 W. 57th St. New York, N. Y.
Lesser, Saal D.	Educational Director, Greater New York Area	NCCJ	43 W. 57th St. New York, N. Y.
Marr, Grace	Asst. National Exec. Secretary	American Nurses Assn.	2 Park Ave. New York, N. Y.
Mommsen, Theodor		Police Academy	Hiltrup Westphalia, Germa
Pegg, Charles	Chief	Police Dept.	East Lansing, Mic
Wisner, Robert	Superintendent	Boys' Vocational School	Lansing, Michigan
Wroblewski, Sigmund	Lieutenant	Police Dept.	Evanston, Illinois

B193 INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

SUMMARY

Registrants	85
Program Personnel	
MSU	7
Off Campus	13
Guests	
MSU	20
Off Campus	9
Total	134

pp

INSTITUTE OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 2, 1957

Condensation of introductory remarks by

PROFESSOR ARTHUR BRANDSTATTER

In planning how I should make clear the purpose of this Institute, I am reminded of the priest who, unable to guide a lost boy to the local Post Office, pled that he was a stranger. The boy asked what the priest was doing in town. "I have come to show you the way to heaven," he answered. The boy replied, "How can you when you don't even know the way to the Post Office!"— We have come here to seek answers to our problems together. We seek a new way of life for our communities.

We want to learn how to make our community a better place to live in. When we began planning the first of these Institutes in 1955, it seemed to us that communities consist of many small groups, and that the most central one is the police agency. It participates in many different community activities (only a few of which are publicized) and, we felt it was therefore a key group around which to organize an inter-professional approach to community problems.

In these Institutes we therefore bring together leaders from all possible agencies of the community to work cooperatively on problems which none of them have been able to meet alone. Among the more disturbing of such problems are the prevention of adult and juvenile delinquency, how to prepare offenders for their return to the community, and how to receive them when they have returned.

To help us in finding ways to answer such questions we bring here top speakers of the nation who are authorities (by training and experience) from enforcement and other agencies. That we have, apparently, been of some help to those who have come here is evidenced by our mounting enrollment: in 1955

numbered in the 50s; in 1956 in the 60s, and this year we have over 100.

The institutes are sponsored by our Michigan State University School of Police Administration and Public Safety, with the cooperation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews which aids us with subsidy and with recruitment through their 60 regional offices in the United States and Canada and even abroad.

Our first speaker of this 1957 Institute is the Director of the Commission on Community Organizations of the NCCJ . . . .(intro) . .

Mr. Louis A. Radelet--

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Michigan State University
June 2-7, 1957

OPENING ADDRESS

We are beginning this evening the third annual national Institute on Police-Community Relations in this beautiful Kellogg Center on this magnificent campus. In a phenomenally short period of time, this Institute has become "institutionalized" at Michigan State in the Department of Police Administration and Public Safety, with the cooperation of the IACP, the National Sheriffs Association, the Michigan counterparts of these two important organizations, and of course, the NCCJ - through its national Commission on Community Organizations and Michigan Regional Office.

During dinner this evening, I could not refrain from indulging in a rather heart-warming spell of nostalgia. I was thinking back to this same occasion two years ago, when we launched the first Institute of this character. Actually, however, the real beginnings go back almost two years prior to that time - two years of dreaming, blueprinting, planning, hoping - in which many people participated. I recall how anxious we were, from the beginning, to make this Institute a real team enterprise. This basic assumption applied logically out of the very purposes of the Institute, which we might capsule in this way: to contribute to the development of a teamwork concept in solving community problems - the inter-professional approach, if you please - especially to community problems involving relationships between people, the community's most important resource.

It is a tremendous source of gratification to me, and I am sure to all others who have been close to this Institute, to reflect upon the extent to which our goals along this line have been accomplished. Teamwork among the sponsoring and cooperating organizations has been extraordinary, and promises even greater things for the future. Teamwork among the various colleges and departments here

at the University, bearing upon this Institute, has been highly edifying and has paid important dividends in the campus family. Teamwork within our organization and between our organization and other organizations has been increasingly evident each year in the participation in this Institute of more leaders from more communities: 26 cities in 19 states in 1955, 47 cities in 27 states last year, and this year_____.

We are very happy you are here. We think you will be glad you came. The agenda ahead of us is rugged. Those of us who have had a hand in the planning think this is what you want and expect when you come here. But we will have some fun together too, with opportunities to relax a bit, a change of pace here and there. All this should help us to get to know each other pretty well during the next five days, and this in itself will no doubt be an important part of our concentrated learning and living experience. Who knows - it may even happen that some of us will change or modify one or two pet ideas or feelings before the Institute ends. And if this did not occur, I suppose we would agree that it would be a sorry Institute indeed.

If we can assume that all of us have read the statement entitled,FOR THE COMMON GOOD, which appears on the back page of the printed program for this Institute, then I believe we undrstand pretty well our fundamental basic assumption. I do not intend to repeat this statement here, especially since I have already touched on it briefly by reference to the teamwork idea. I would prefer simply to employ this statement as a point of departure, as I attempt to anticipate some of your questions as we begin this Institute.

I think you may wish to know a bit more about the NCCJ. This organization is presently in its 29th year, having been established in late 1928 by a number of great Americans (Charles Evan Hughes, Newton D. Baker, Dr. S.Parkes Cadman, Carlton J.H.Hayes, Roger W.Straus, Etc.) against a background of the Ku Klux Klan and the religious bigotry directed against Governor Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 Presidential campaign. The purpose of the organization is to wage a continuing,

year-around educational campaign against prejudice and discrimination in intergroup or community relations. It does this through a program of Institutes, workshops, leadership training conferences, seminars, with printed and audio-visual materials of many kinds, lectures, consultant services, etc. Since 1934, NCCJ has sponsored the national observance of Brotherhood Week each year in February. In membership, it is an organization of individuals of different religious, racial and ethnic backgrounds. It is neither a political action movement nor a theological debating society. We are interested in building better understanding, mutual respect and cooperation between different groups at the civic level: unity without uniformity. Today we function with a national board of 200 members, five national Commissions responsible for our program services with and through existing organizations in our society, and more than 60 regional offices across the country. Voluntary contributions are the source of our financial support, our total operating budget today being just short of $3,000,000. Our national headquarters in New York City is called THE BUILDING FOR BROTHERHOOD, and is the result of a gift of a million dollars four years ago from the Ford Motor Co. In recent years, we have been instrumental in the development of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, and the World Brotherhood organization - with chapters in Western Eurpoe, Hawaii, and in the Orient and Middle East.

The NCCJ has for some years been deeply interested in this matter of police-community relations. We are utterly convinced of the importance of an inter-professional approach to the solving of community problems. We are sensitive to the fact that some of the most pernicious, though subtle, prejudices which exist in a community are those which frequently impede and obstruct the relations between professional and occupational groups. For example, there are the quaint stereotypes (generalized pictures in the mind) which some teachers maintain about police officers, and vice versa - or the social worker about the policeman, the policeman about the clergyman, the newspaper editor about the social worker, etc. These sterotypes block effective communication and understanding across

professional and occupational lines and often precipitate "firing darts at each other from twenty paces." At times it is even suggested that the vision of real teamwork in community organization toward better community relations - for the common good - is a pipe-dream of the so-called "do gooder," the Utopian dreamer who lives in a world of fantasy. (Story of communication difficulties.)

Now obviously, there is considerable prejudice entangled in this all-too-typical pattern of relationships among professions and occupations, with its scapegoating and ethnocentrism, and at times even ridicule, name-calling, satire, innuendo, etc. Usually when we speak of prejudice, there is a tendency to think of it immediately in terms of more familiar examples: Negro-white relations; Protestant-Catholic-Jew; Irish-Italian. Sometimes we think of the American Indian, sometimes the Puerto Rican or the Mexican migrant agricultural worker. A few people call our attention to prejudice against women, prejudice against youth or the aged, prejudice against the physically handicapped. Not many people remind us of our prejudices against the criminal offender who has served time in a penal institution. In facing the great problems and challenges in community relations today, we must recognize that it is not simply a matter of building better race relations or better interreligious relations. These are only segments of the whole complex of community relations - highly important segments it is true, but still only segments. It is well for us, therefore, at the outset of this Institute to place this matter of prejudice in the proper setting: the broad framework of community relations. This in itself provides some important clues for our strategy and tactics if prejudice is really to be ameliorated. Incidentally, we might define "community relations" as the way in which various professions and groups in the community exert their leadership toward the ultimate goal of the welfare of all people - the common good. This brings us back again to the statement of purpose in the Institute folder. It is this concept of community organization for better community relations, in a <u>whole</u> and

interrelated context, that I should like to emphasize as what we might call Bench-Mark #1 in this Institute. The adult education movement, and the social-behaviorial sciences, are demonstrating commendable leadership in their stress upon this point today, and it is heartening to note that, more and more, alert police administrators are stressing it too.

A second Bench-Mark is so evident that we might easily overlook it: police training in community relations is happening, in more places all the time. This Institute reflects this trend. I have noted that police training programs such as that at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville devote more and more attention to human behavior and human relations. Police officers are increasingly attending summer workshops in intergroup education, of which there are presently about 45 with which NCCJ cooperates across the country. Surveys show that an increasing number of local police academies are providing special training in this field. The evidence testifying to this second Bench-Mark in the development of police leadership in community relations is impressive, but time limitations recommend against extensive documentation.

A third Bench-Mark is perhaps the most fundamental of all. I take it that the Creator has intended this to be an ordered universe. I take it too that this includes man, at the highest level of created things in the natural order. Man was created, however, with a capacity for chaos as well as a capacity for order. Most students of society today do not subscribe to the notion that man's capacity for chaos, for conflict, dominates his capacity for order, for love. They part company at this first step from Karl Marx and other like-minded social theorists.

Now what has this to do with our subject? Consider for a moment what happens when person meets person and group meets group. I have in mind what we call a community - the community we call the family, the community we call the neighborhood, the community of a few or many neighborhoods, the community we call a nation, the community we call the world - and in our time, this world that has

become, so to speak, no bigger than an orange is more and more a community. In fact I sometimes think that in our modern metropolitan, technocratic,mechanized, trigger-controlled, "automation-ized" nuclear age, we may actually feel more of a sense of community with people in distant lands than we do for people who live next door or in the next apartment. We even joke about "our anonymous neighbors."

In any case, when people meet, what the sociologist calls "social interaction" occurs. Because man is created with free choice, there are a number of types of social interaction possible. We call one type competition - another type conflict - still another cooperation - and then there is assimilation, stratification and accommodation - all of these rather esoteric names for basically simple patterns of social interaction. Collectively we call these "social processes."

But what about the preservation of order? How maintain cooperation, accommodation, assimilation and constructive competition in a favorable balance against destructive competition, stratification and conflict? It must be done, you see, if society is to survive.

We maintain this favorable balance through a social process called "social control." Social control has many forms, each with powerful sanctions. For example, there is custom. There are what we call mores. There is tradition. There are more subtle kinds of social control too, such as flattery, sarcasm, innuendo, satire, ridicule. There are the pronouncements of peer persons - who say "Do this" or "Think that," and their followers fall in line. This is the social control of despots, some benevolent, but nonetheless despots or dictators. There is the social control of tyranny and totalitarianism that endeavors to reduce man to a robot and denies him the freedom that is his birthright.

And then, in a republic like ours, there is the social control of government by law. Law is surely one of the most powerful forces to maintain a balance favorable to order - and justice - in society. And the symbol of government by law is, of course, the law enforcement officer.

It is his primary job to enforce the law, with equal justice for all.

When we have said this, we have said about all that needs to be said about the role of the law enforcement officer in regard to community relations. Whatever is said about police leadership must begin with an understanding of this basic definition of the primary function of the police officer: viz, the enforcement of law - to preserve order in society. It has been my observation that the lack of understanding and the misunderstanding and the disposition not to want to understand this basic point about police function - a rather too common perpetration of community leaders of all kinds, including some who work for human relations agencies - represents an important problem in police-community relations.

This third Bench-Mark, which it seems to me is of such cardinal importance in the development of police leadership in community relations suggests, by implication, several related and addional Bench-Marks. As to No.4 then, let us say simply that the law enforcement officer in today's community has responsibilities which make professionalized training absolutely essential. This is merely to underscore the reasons why police administration schools like this one, traffic schools, FBI and police department training academies,etc.are in existence today. For example, the entire January, 1954 edition of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was devoted to the subject, "New Goals in Police Management."

Perhaps we should linger for a moment on this fourth Bench-Mark: Policing as a profession. What should be expected of today's police officer? Time was when all it took to make a police officer was a badge, a night-stick and a gun. He wasn't just a servant of the law; he was the law. He was the toughest hombre in town. He probably never read a book in his life. If he knew anything about statutory law, the rules of evidence or constitutional protections of the individual, it was purely accidental. His main activity was throwing his weight around, and he didn't need much training for that.

These frontier characters have largely disappeared from our modern police forces. But we still have police officers in too many places who would be more at home in the old West. We still have strong-arm methods in making arrests, "third degree" experts who bully underprivileged and unpopular elements of the community, who think their badge gives them authority to judge and punish the suspect, and who will enforce their own prejudices first and the law later. And unfortunately, there are those in the community who take this kind of bully as representative of all police officers. Worse than this, there is the common tendency to scapegoat the police department for all manner of social ills. Generally speaking, a police department today will be as "professionalized" as the community it serves demands and supports. This is the other side of the coin of police-community relations. Another way to say it is that the development of police leadership in any community will proceed at the pace and with the depth that the community demands and makes possible. I always enhance my popularity with police officers when I remind community leaders that in police service as in other things, a community gets about what it pays for.

This brings us to Bench-Mark No.5. Because we live in the kind of communities we do today, the increasingly important and crucial role of the law enforcement officer in regard to community relations deserves special attention. More and more police leaders are recognizing this. A decade ago, specialists like Dr. Joseph D.Lohman of the University of Chicago, now sheriff of Cook County, were strewsing this in books and lectures. In the community setting today for intergroup relations, it is evident that we have a more complex and rapidly changing situation than ever before. The chances for intergroup tensions and conflict are greater than ever. What are some of the factors conditioning our community tasks today and significantly influencing the relationships between <u>people</u>, the community's most important resource? May I suggest a few such factors, but only sketchily in the brief time available.

(1) The growing interdependence in the community and in the world today is in marked contrast to the relative independence of years ago. We accept this as a fact, but we have not learned how to establish bonds to bind people in a common moral endeavor to build a better community and a better world. The character of the basic change is described simply by reference to the transition from a predominantly "crop" or agricultural economy to a predominantly "cash" or industrial economy. This transition has vast implications in terms of human values, e.g., in the family unit. It is these value implications of a rapidly changing society that are analyzed in the current writing of people like David Reisman and Eric Fromm.

(2) A second factor of community change in our time is likewise of fundamental importance, viz., the shift from minimum to maximum mobility of people. One study indicates that during the twelve-month period from April 1, 1953 to April 1, 1954, one person in five in the United States changed his place of residence. Thirty-one million people moved to different homes, 16,000,000 of them across state lines. Between the 1940 and 1950 census, the 168 metropolitan areas in the United States increased in population by 22%.

I doubt that we have begun to comprehend the profound social, economic, psychological and political consequences of this unprecedented movement of people. Bear in mind that these statistics deal only with physical mobility. The community relations implications of commensurate social mobility complicate the picture further. The national pattern of geographic distribution of certain minority ethnic groups in the United States has been radically altered. The total Negro population, for example, increased a little more than 10% between 1940 and 1950; the number of Negroes outside the Southern states increased by more than 40% in the same

decade. The Jewish population of the country as a whole remained stable during the same period, but that of Los Angeles - for instance - increased by more than 150% and that of Miami by more than 500%.

Moreover, the movement of minority group families is affected by factors not applicable to other families. Discrimination in the sale and rental of housing confines minority group families to limited areas; other forms of discrimination, particularly in employment and education, curtail their economic opportunity and hence limit them to cheap housing. Herein are to be found some of the chief seeds of tensions in changing neighborhoods and communities.

Historians tell us that the pace of social change has been accelerating in our time until now it threatens to become too fast for the human psyche to adapt to it. From horse and buggy to jet airliner, within a period of fifty years! Physical distance has been annihilated. But what of social distance - between people?

(3) A third factor of change conditioning our community tasks and influencing relationships between people is that the growth of knowledge in itself, in a certain sense, has created problems. As life has become more complicated, so too have decisions. It is simply not possible to think through together many problems created by an increase of knowledge, and reach intelligent decisions. Thus, the role of individuals has become more professionalized and specialized. More and more we rely upon specialists to make decisions for us on many things about which we know relatively little. And yet we are profoundly concerned by these decisions. For instance, how expect the average citizen to make intelligent judgments on a matter such as the stock-piling of atomic weapons? The gap between the individual and the point of important decision-making on his behalf has become increasingly wide.

This is not a question of being for or against the trend toward specialization per se. What we are faced with is the traditional sociological concept of "cultural lag." Technocratic and scientific advance have far outstripped the pace of our advance in social accomodation. This is what Toynbee has in mind when he speaks of the probable limit in how rapidly the human psyche can adjust to social change. The essential task is one of building and maintaining real, democratic community. The democratic process is one that implies a sense of real participation, real involvement, real personal "stake" in decision-making. Disproportionate reliance upon specialists, upon so-called "experts," to make important decisions in our behalf is difficult to reconcile with our faith in the preservation of individual freedom. It is from just such roots that totalitarianism springs.

While we are, in fact, as people more interdependent than ever (as witness what happens in New York City when there is some seemingly slight mechanical breakdown in the subway!), our relationships with each other are increasingly mechanical, automatically controlled, impersonal, detached, even indifferent and apathetic. Norman Cousins, the brilliant editor of The Saturday Review, had something very pointed to say on this matter recently. He had been an eye-witness to the devastation caused by floods in Connecticut a year ago last fall. He spoke of the heroism of people, which was real and genuine, to fulfill something that is basic in all of us: the need to be needed. Mr. Cousins voiced his suspicion that the direct need that exists between men is deeply felt but only rarely observed in our time. We have become masters of the impersonal and inanimate. Our energies and even our emotions have gone into things. These things serve us, but they also come between us. And the things take on an authority that men accept without protest. The impersonality is epidemic. It is almost

as though we feared direct contact, almost as though the soul of men had become septic. Even in the way we give to the needy nowadays, we do it through an agency, and our contribution becomes a statistic - rather than a direct, personal life-line to another person in need.

(4) This brings up to a fourth factor of change. Our informal, personal, face-to-face associations with each other are declining in importance. Once upon a time, most of the opinions and most of the behavior of the individual were determined by informal,primary-group associations. He was known in the community as a "whole" man. Today, one facet of his personality comes out in his service club, another in his business, another in his church or synagogue, and still another in his family. Science and technology have produced a man full of fears and tensions, unable to express individual feelings, afraid to be different. We live in a society which places high premiums upon conformity. In the United States today, some people are paying quite a price for the right of self-expression - even sometimes for the right to stand on their constitutional rights! As Hausman said: "I, a stranger, in a world I never made!" Indeed there are those observers of the American scene today who wonder if we have not lost the art of "disagreeing agreeably." We seem to place so much emphasis upon being "nice guys and gals" - meaning that we strive so hard to be liked that conformism has become almost a new American Creed. How difficult we find it to like, as a person - to respect, to dignify - the individual with whom we <u>disagree</u> in beliefs. We inpugn his motives, we question his patriotism and loyalty, we call him pet names, we malign him with dogmatic judgments, e.g., a person is just plain <u>stupid</u> to believe this or that - he ought to have his head examined for championing such a cause, etc. Could be that this is prejudice in its raw, primeval,

folk-way state. Differences in race, religion, ethnic background, etc. may provide only what we consider plausible explanations. The emotions lead, and the intellect then supplies the rationalizations. So it goes with what the Overstreets ingeniously call "The Gentle People of Prejudice."

This is a matter from which the law enforcement officer can hardly "run away and hide." He is persuaded, rather, to become a student - to learn something of the social and psychological backgrounds for community relations tensions. This is much more than "maintaining good public relations." This is intensive police professionalized training, and it is patently important as well as perfectly consistent with the proper function of the law enforcement officer. It should, however, be distinguished from the lamentable but rather popular canard of expecting the police officer to discharge the functions of the social worker - although I have heard it said that the police officer is the only social worker on duty in most communities after 5:00 p.m.

Bench-Mark No. 6 has already been suggested. It is that the law enforcement officer is not alone responsible for the maintenance of order and justice. All citizens have a role to play. The police officer indeed has an important position on the team, so to speak. But it must be a team, on which the teacher, the clergyman, the alderman, the businessman, the labor leader, the social worker, the PTA council, the newspaper editor and the human relations agency people have a position to play also. The police officer is not disproportionately responsible, as an individual living in the community, for the prejudices and discrimination which disfigure and distort community relations. The law enforcement officer cannot solve all the problems of community relations. But he does have it within his power to demonstrate, every day in every way, that ours is a decent and just social order for all our people, each to get that to which he is entitled under the law - no more and no less.

I have touched lightly upon six Bench-Marks in the development of police leadership in community relations. What can one person do? I remember one patrolman in Detroit who was among the first of his profession to attend a summer workshop in intergroup education. That was in 1947, and he has the same question: What can I do? He prepared a syllabus for Detroit police academy instruction in human relations, which has since been copied in other cities. And he himself, when he returned home, taught the first course on this subject in the police academy in Detroit - beginning with one hour, then five, then nine, and now twelve hours.

A final Bench-Mark is obvious. This Institute is not an end in itself. It is part of a process which began locally for all of us before we came here. It has its real test of success in what happens after we return to that local community. The record in this respect is gratifying. Since this Institute was first held, community teams have returned home to spark significant local programs, Institutes, conferences and projects. Cities like St. Louis and Philadelphia are developing police-citizens committees in police districts, meeting regularly and building year-around goals. The states of New Jersey, Delaware, Oregon and Missouri now have annual state-wide Institutes on Police-Community Relations. Other states and local communities have such programs under consideration.

You have noted that in this Institute, we are not only police officers talking with other police officers. This Institute has been developed to mirror, insofar as possible, the community at home. Our special emphasis is upon the police role in community relations, and thus about two-thirds of us are police officers. But in the group also are educational leaders, religious leaders, social work and community organization leaders, people associated with the mass media, with government agencies, with community relations organizations, labor and management. At other times we have conferences where the focus is upon the role of another forde on the community team. Here we are primarily concerned

with one of the most important members of the team: the law enforcement officer. But this has to be seen in the big picture - the whole team functioning in the whole community.

If I seem to have sketched a rather bleak and dismal picture of the plight of the individual and of the community in our time, I think we should remember that blanket indictments of our time and society, like Eric Fromm's or David Reisman's or C.Wright Mills, do harm if they tend to lessen the individual's sense of responsibility. They do particular harm if they promote the "conspiracy" or "crisis" theory of history - because of which individuals feel self-pity and an angry, frustrated helplessness. In our time, as in all other times, something new is being fashioned by history, and we cannot escape history simply by blaming those who happen to be in positions of power, or by scapegoating "the system." We should recall Emerson's law of compensation. Individually and socially, we pay for what we get. If we prize individuality, we must pay for it by welcoming difficult persons and situations. A reconciliation of the individual and society is possible only through a regard for the dignity and worth of the individual person. To have individuality digested by society is to destroy the individual immediately and the society eventually.

Men are truly educated only in terms of the meaning of their lives, and life-like education - has meaning only as men are seen as agents of purpose, and not victims of it - as directors of energy and wisdom, not slaves to them. It was the Greek slave Epectetus who said that while custom holds that only free men shall be educated, the truth is that only educated men shall be free.

We are dealing with something that is real, as real as creation. For, as Norman Cousins has said, man is more than a self-contained and self-sealing entity. He comes to life in others and is affected by their hurts or their needs or their moral splendor. When he denies this, no matter how slick the apparatus of sophistication behind the denial may be, he hammers at the essence of his own being.

A kind of Ice Age can come about inside man through a lowering of the temperature of human response. But as against this, there is always the possibility that men will come to see their commitment to each other - in the Brotherhood of Man under God - as the really basic energy and power of our civilization. It is either all or nothing in this. Either all men are brothers under a common Father, or no men are brothers. Either God is the Father of all men, or He is the Father of none. Either the lives of all children are sacred, or the life of no child is sacred.

When Solon, the great teacher of Socrates, was asked, "What is the essential ingredient of the ideal community?" he replied, "When those who have not been injured become as indignant as those who have."

LOUIS A. RADELET
Director, Commission on Community Organizations
National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
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INSTITUTE OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 3, 1957

Condensation of Welcoming Address by Vice President of MSU

DR. DURWARD VARNER

It would help you in understanding our purpose in this conference if I were to tell you something of the background of Michigan State University. One hundred two years ago when the then Michigan Agricultural College was created by an act of the Michigan legislature, education was considered to be the privilege of the few. It was the purpose of this college to extend this privilege to the many.

Our first three buildings were built by hand from clay from local soil. But the idea of education for the people caught on, and Senator Morrill of Vermont introduced a bill in Congress to provide grants of land to the states for the building of similar colleges. President Buchanan refused to sign this bill because he said - among other reasons - the cost would be prohibitive, and because if everyone were educated, there would be no one to do the nation's manual labor. But Lincoln, with more vision, did sign the bill in 1855. MSU draws only about $74,000 from Land Grant sources today--out of a total budget now of $30,000,000 a year. But the bill started this great trend.

Since 1855 there has been a complete reversal in our population characteristics. Then we were 90% rural; now we are 90% non farm people. So, starting as an agricultural school, we have changed our emphasis here. While we will always keep building up our agricultural education program, it now comprises the smallest unit of the college in terms of students involved. The College of Business and Public Service, of which the School of Police Administration and Public Safety is a part, has become the largest.

Formerly all MAC or MSU students came here to the campus. But in recent years

we have begun to carry our services to the people where they live in the State through our Extension Service. Most recently we have found that there are many groups of adults who can come to us for their continuing education, but only for short periods of time. So, with the gift from the Kellogg Foundation which made this building possible, we have been serving groups of people here for the past few years. The demand for this type of program facility has been so great that we have already had to add a major addition to this building, and it is booked for years ahead for some continuing programs. Here we are able to share experiences and training of campus people with those who come seeking help.

So we have come a long way from 1855 and the Land Grant Act. Starting with three buildings, we now have over 1000. Our faculty is almost 2000, the on-campus student body nearly 20,000, and our campus has grown to 4,500 acres.

We believe, here at MSU, in education to serve the people; not education for education's sake.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 3, 1957

Condensation of talk by Dr. Gustave Gilbert
MSU Department of Psychology

PSYCHOLOGY AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

In the field of psychology we are having to review and re-evaluate our old ideas. We used to believe that there were "born criminal types." We believed that some persons, from birth, bore the "stigmata of degeneracy", and that one could recognize such persons from physical characteristics. People who developed these ideas were working on the basis of anatomy alone. Some said that anti-social behavior was the result of a mental deficiency--as late as 1930.

Now we know that criminals are made, not born. There are now three schools of thought on criminality. (1) The behaviorists hold that man is a machine, a robot, who depends on stimuli which determine his responses. But this theory does not explain why some persons react differently to like stimuli. Man is not a born rebot.

(2) Freudian psychoanalytic theory is based on the idea of the sub-conscious, or of unconscious motivation. This is better because it is partly true, and in some cases provides the right explanation of certain un-normal behavior in finding that some childhood experience (of which we were unaware at the time) has conditioned us to respond in certain ways in later years. But this theory tries too explain too much with too little; it is too biological. It may explain kleptomania, or a man's marrying a number of older women. But it doesn't explain the social differences between individual criminals. "Sublimation" and "recidivism" as continuing symptoms only explain a few cases. We must look further to understand behavior, to the newer social, or bio-social theory. We can point up the difference thus:

the biological theory -- explains actions caused by sex, hunger, etc.
the psychological theory -- explains actions caused by the intellect, the unconscious memory, the self-concepts
the bio-social theory -- accounts for the effect of group participation

(3) The bio-social, or personality theory, on which Gardner Murphy and I have been working recently, takes into account that man, like other animals, is the product of evolution, but he is much more. For 50 years we believed that man was just an animal. But this is silly. He is modified by his family. He has needs for acceptance, self-assertion, belonging, affection. He becomes neurotic when these are frustrated. He can't stand rejection--and this is where our theory throws light on our problem of community relations. Psychologists have tried to study man in the laboratory. But they must, to be successful, study him in his natural habitat--in society, where he is communicating, and gratifying his ego.

Fundamentally, delinquency results from misguided attempts to meet social needs. Not from sex, or hunger, per se. Man will often go to greater extremes to gratify a need for belonging than he will to gratify hunger or sex needs. A boy joins an adolescent gang in order to belong, not because of an Oedipus complex. He seeks what his society has failed to provide him with. He'd die to be known as a regular guy tho not from a sex need. There are exceptions, true. But not in general.

Alcoholics Anonymous has succeeded where medicine has failed to cure extreme cases. Men often become victims of alcohol simply because they want to be with the boys, and the boys drink. He becomes one of them. AA provides a substitute basis of companionship.

In the same manner we find that cases of perversion have developed from social rather than from physical needs. Indecent exposures reflact a desire of the subject to show that he is as well equiped as other people who, unlike himself, have had social acceptance where he has not. He is meeting social and ego needs.

These new concepts of behavior apply to groups as well as to individuals. The influx of minority groups into our cities creates problems which stem not so much from their characteristics as minority group members, as from their merely being a minority group. In competition for scarce housing or employment, they become defensive and even perhaps militant in their behavior in the struggle for survival. They are, as groups, defending themselves against discrimination which ignores their social needs. This may express itself by action of the group, or even a single member of it who can no longer take it.

For example there was a Negro with an IQ of 140 and an excellent physique who was discriminated against in school and later in employment because he was a member of a minority group. He happened to be a Negro, but the effects would have been the same if he were a member of any disadvantaged group. He began to hate himself for being a Negro. He needed to feel superior in some respect to compensate for his social rejection. So he stole a car to show how well he was doing. In the Army he experienced further rejection, but finally was accepted for OCS. In celebrating this recognition he got so drunk that he was eliminated from OCS. He thus began to hate himself--which is the extreme form of anti-social attitude.

Earl Ward, who led the Jackson prison riot, also had to prove his superiority. He was illegitimate and had been consistently rejected on this

account. He married six women--all older than himself—to show that he could win their affection and so gratified his ego. Trouble makers are often those who have the need of gratifying their ego. Ward pretended to be a surgeon and entered the abortion racket and was briefly successful--further compensating. At Jackson prison he led the riot to assert his leadership ability, and was finally brought to agree to surrender by an appeal to his ego: the assurance of adequate newspaper publicity.

Community leaders must determine the patterns of society. They must take into account that men and groups strive beyond material needs for moral and esthetic goals for ego gratification. To the extent that are effective in determing such needs and ways for them to be gratified and not frustrated, we may be determing the survival of the human species. This is inherent in our social evolution. Man is unique in having the possibility of his own survival in his own hands.

THE NATURE OF UNDERSTANDING: GROUPS AND GROUP BEHAVIOR

(Summary)

A few years ago at a seminar held in commemoration of the work of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, I had the privilege of hearing Gunner Myrdal speak. He had organized and completed a few years before the monumental series of studies which were summarized and interpreted by him in the two volumes entitled "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and American Democracy." Looking at the issues in the later perspective of World War II developments and the rich insight of his own studies, Gunner Myrdal said on this occasion that he believed that one of the best and most strategic points of leverage in building democratic race relations in America lay in an enlightened, disciplined and alert body of public officials, discharging the important role of maintaining law and order in the community. He envisioned the solution of the American race problem as lying primarily in the public rather than private domain and that the body of law and policy which reflects the democratic ideal would increasingly serve as the framework for general change and adjustment. In this context, the police official, considered in the responsible status of his public duty, was for him a crucial, if not determinative, factor. I can think of no better observation to underscore the importance of the Institute of Police-Community Relations as a training effort to enlarge, sharpen and implement the professional role of the police official life and particularly as it concerns the broad range of almost daily affairs involving the relations of racial, religious and nationality groups.

In discussing the nature of understanding, I want to give emphasis to understanding groups in the society, particularly those defined by minority status, and to draw some implications which relate to the role of police and other public officials in the management of intergroup conflicts.

Whatever the deeper elements of understanding may be, certainly one of the important distinctions is between "knowing about" and actually "knowing." Most of our definitions of situations, things, people and groups are of the former category,

and hence derives much of the error and confusion which arise in the immediate choice and action of daily affairs. One of the salient features of "knowing" and understanding, I suggest, is the ability to see a particular experience (thing or person) in some larger context. The specific experience thus becomes more general, less colored with our own immediate and subjective impressions, less distorted by the bias of previous personal experience. It loses some of its uniqueness and therefore its strangeness and difference. Our own anxiety toward it is also reduced, as we come to see it as related to other things and persons we know and with which we are familiar and feel comfortable. In an ultimate sense, understanding, both in terms of human events and the human beings we encounter; for only as we are able to identify our own interests and selves with human event or person we experience, is knowing and understanding possible.

The difficulty, where minority groups are concerned, is that the element of self-identification in experiences involving them is usually absent. Physical signs of difference, residential segregation and other factors tend to maintain response to them in terms of their apparent uniqueness. A common urge therefore is to continue to sustain social and psychological distance between ourselves and them. This is, in effect, a disguised and subtle way of maintaining personal status and the personal power which we believe we have in our status relations to others. In the American society and community in general, where the social structure defines groups in terms of subordinate-superordinate position, this evolves into a process of maintaining group power and control over persons of lower status. Thus, peculiar, different and undesirable behavior --in terms of middle class standards -- are ascribed to these groups. And even more, some observed behaviors or a more or less deviant character -- fighting, loud-talking, speech-characteristics -- are conveniently used to justify social and psychological isolation from ourselves and the values we hold dearly for ourselves. In the process, the minority groups become de-humanized and de-personalized -- a huge,

ever present, convenient sterotype for defending our own status and for rationalizing our use of personal power over individuals of these groups. The use of such power is almost always exploitative.

We know from the accumulating evidence of the psychological and sociological studies that the behavior of minorities is not the cause of prejucide. And yet, such behavior, or better, "ascribed behavior," is fairly generally used as a reason to justify exclusion and discrimination. One of the patent and erroneous formulas for the management of intergroup relations conflicts arises from this source: namely that minorities must change and eliminate those behaviors which are considered offensive to the majority group and which presumably serve as a constant source of irritation and intergroup tension. The simple prescription of this definition of the problem of group relations therefore says: change the appearance and characteristics of the minority, and prejudice and discrimination are eliminated. Accordingly, various sloganized proposals arise which are fairly generally applied to changing the minorities themselves, such as -- "Negroes must earn the right to be treated as equal;" and "Negroes are not ready for intregation;" or even, "The Negro community must first clean itself up."

I would describe this as the most common single "operating principle" applied by the public at large and public officials in dealing with intergroup relations matters, whether the groups in point are Negroes, Jews, Italians, or Puerto Ricans. But as long as the behavior and so-called "undesirable characteristics of minorities are made "the cause" of the problem, as well as the basic approach for its solution, a never-ending process of discrimination continues itself with unlimited and ever-present rationalizations furnished from either the ascribed or observed behaviors of minorities. Prejudice and discrimination thus re-enforce each other, and the lower economic and social status which these enforce upon the minorities -- and from which derives the "peculiar and undesirable" minority behavior--continue to give justification for the prejudice and discrimination. Social psychologists have described this as the "self-fulfilling prophecy"

about minority groups.

Obviously, such definitions do not deal with the real problems of group relations but only with their symptoms. They are a far cry from any real understanding either of the groups or the problems, and essentially they tend to block such understanding. In a very fundamental sense, it is impossible to understand groups as groups, for in the process we tend to over-generalize and thus apply new sterotypes. Most of the behavior we ascribe to minority is essentially class behavior and has nothing to do with race, ethnic or religious background. This is, most probably, the major determinant of the troublesome behaviors of some minority group individuals which police officials are required to understand and manage. Understanding can only derive out of the history and development of a given individual, acting out of the context of the unique influences and motives which play upon him in the specific circumstances under which the problem develops. Only by consciously operating under such discipline, with alert effort to check the easy and faulty definitions which come from one's own status position and the influence of group stereotypes, can the police official bring an objectivity and understanding which his public responsibility requires in dealing with intergroup issues and incidents.

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INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 3, 1957

Condensation of talk by Dr. Murray Ross on
DYNAMICS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

In our effort to solve problems of community relations we need new prescriptions. The old remedies no longer apply. But each of us, if we have thought about these things, has his own pet old theories.

I want to make it clear that I am not going to talk about my own pet remedy. There is no one remedy that will meet all human problems; no single solution. There are many causes and therefore many answers.

In solving community problems the police are in a central position. They must be neutral, and they must stimulate the cooperation of all segments of the community. They can do this because they are institutionally neutral; are known to be so.

I tend to disagree with some modern theories that emphasize the need for belonging. We make this too important. In stressing this need for group membership we ignore the individuals who make up the group.

We overlook the fact that we are, in society, a human mosaic. We are many individual islands with attitudes that range from hostility to cooperation and friendship. Too often it is hostility.

As community leaders we must divise more means for cooperation on a meaningful basis in which the individuals will have an opportunity to discover each other as such.

There are two kinds of community: the geographical and the functional. By the former I mean the ethnic or racial groups who find themselves--generally

for reasons beyond their control--living in close juxtaposition to one another. By the functional group or community I mean those who are drawn together through common interests or purpose.

Functional groups generally operate within the geographic groups, such as the welfare agency or other special interest groups. There are several types.

1- The MANIPULATIVE group which more less sub-rosa to achieve an end beneficial to itself--perhaps for profit, such as those who manipulate zoning codes for profit.

2- REFORM groups, who are not selfish, who think they know what is needed for the community and press to achieve it, such as a playground.

3- PLANNING groups, who are less convinced that they have the right answers. They are generally technicians who study a problem voluntarily and they seek public support.

4- PROCESS groups, to whom the answers are already available. Their job is to mobilize public opinion or action--to alert the community, as in helping in a flood emergency.

5- THERAPY groups who have a real concern over a problem that needs action. Theirs could be an educative type of program in the community.

Which is the best? All are valid and legal. However, the first three generally do not reduce group isolation and so are less effective for community organization. The produce a new social structure. But I do not say this with the idea of presenting a panacea: it is a mere suggestion ---end

INSTITUTE OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 4, 1957

Condensation of talk by Robert L. Lucas,
Editor of Editorial page, Denver Post

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS"

The public has a right to know what is going on in law enforcement, including the problems which the police department may have. Police and reporters have a commingling of interests; they respect each other generally. Except when you get a bad reporter or a bad officer. Trouble usually results when you get an intrusion of a foreign element--politics. Bad reporters may cover up for someone by slanted or partial stories. This is bad, but it is exceptional.

Relations between press and police deteriorate when a power tries to subvert the police to his own purposes. Clean policemen should inform on crooked politicians. This is possible when the police and press have good relations.

Once in a while tensions arise. In Denver we had a case where a reporter who himself was not blameless was beaten by police (as other recent victims had been). When the press criticized the police because of the actions of a few of their officers, the whole police department became offended. In this case both the police and the press were at fault: the reporter had broken the law and resisted arrest, and the press should not have challenged the right of the police in general to use force. And the police should have used better judgment in the use of force.

We need to be careful whom we employ as reporters. We also need better police recruiting methods. But the latter depends on better police pay, pensions, etc.

The press has an obligation to reach beyond the immediate news if it is to use sound judgment in reporting, in spite of public relations campaigns. Public relations is the art of making the other fellow think you are as good as you ought to be but aren't. The press must respect needs of the police to keep news out of papers when this would endanger lives (kidnapping) or apprehensions.

The old alibi "we don't make the news; we only print it" is a poor excuse for lack of judgment. The police should tell all the news and let the press decide what should be printed or not.

Suppression of the names of youthful offenders is much overdone, and over emphasized by some. In the case of a youth who hammered an old lady to death, one of our papers printed full details including his name and age (17). His classmates wrote us in protest that "the press had invaded the defendent's privacy." Perhaps this reflects over publicity of crime. But should we protect minor league criminals on their way to the big-time? My personal view is that we too often suppress news to protect politicians, juveniles, socialites and the like. We need freedom of information between the police and the press. If there is good rapport between the two, good results can be achieved.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 4, 1957

Condensation of talk by Dr. Joseph Lohman, on

DYNAMICS OF COMMUNITY DIS-ORGANIZATION

It is a pleasure to speak to a group of law enforcement people who are working with academicians. In our modern communities we too often tend to live in too departmentalized groups. All of us leaders must develop together a transcendent philosophy. We must not have merely a negative approach to our problems. In my present job as sheriff of Cook County I find myself in the position of being at the same time in charge of an enforcement agency and a correctional institution. I have found to my horror that in the past these two roles have been lived so that the right hand did not know what the left hand was doing. This is a very poor procedure, since the two are so closely related in terms of their social implications. They should be operated under a common philosophy. The NCCJ operates throughtout the nation by getting its agencies to cooperate under a common philosophy. This should be true of enforcement and corrections agencies.

Our problem is how to secure the community. We are, today, dynamic as never before. Our population is increasingly on the move, creating ever newer problems, for example. We must understand these and other facts about our present community and develop a long-range plan and philosophy to meet the problems. We have two jobs: We must enforce the law, on the one hand, and at the same time provide the community with a broad philosophy with which to meet future problems. We cannot and should not expect to be able to provide the answers, but we are in a position to provide the leadership for the search for the answers.

Communities tend to rely excessively on arrest and detention as the cures for social tensions. We can arrest and detain; this is our job. But we must refer back to the community the long-range, causal factors with which we are unequipped to cope

without their help. We must communicate back to the community.

There are several aspects to the problems of community dis-organization that we must consider if we are to come up with realistic solutions.

(1) The change to urban life in our country: Some 60% of our population now lives in a few major cities. And the figure is mounting so fast that within a decade it may be 70 or 75% of the population. This causes conflicts. The traditionally city people are provincial; do not understand the needs of the new culture groups that are becoming important--at least numerically--in the city. This is especially true of older people who not only fail to adjust to the new groups, but try to impose their values on their children. The children know better, because they are mingling with the children of the newcomers and thus have a better chance of understanding them. This creates tensions between the generations within the established groups. The youth meet their social needs elsewhere than at home, often in unacceptable ways. Thus the police are caught between the two generations.

(2) Between 1940-1950 there was a temporary decline in major city population as many families moved to fringe areas. During this time two things happened: in spite of the consequent decrease in the number of teen-agers remaining in the city, the incidence of juvenile delinquency rose markedly. Secondly, there was a marked increase in the birth rate, in the number of very young children. Thus the proportion of teen-agers in trouble accelerated, and the number of new children who will eventually become teen-agers and thus subject to this rise in the rate of delinquency presents an increasingly threatening problem. In actual figures in 1957 we have a 75% increase of the former 0-5 year olds who are now entering their teens. Along with this, another thing has happened. We middle age people are now in a small minority, and it is we who must solve these problems. Crime rates are higher than we realize.

(3) In recent years the non-whte population of our major American cities has increased by 150%. In Chicago alone the increase is 850,000. Over 2,000 non-whites

enter Chicago each month. Although some of them move on into smaller cities, the major portion remain--competing for the limited housing, job, etc.

More surprising than this is the fact that 1,500 marginal white familes are entering Chicago each month from the middle South. These people, too, are untrained and unorganized. They come as individuals, ill equipped to survive in the competition. Thus their needs are common, and they make a highly visible group for unprincipled politicians to appeal to with false promises of help. They become block voters.

It is such problems as these of which we must be aware, and of which enforcement people--who have first occasion to observe them--should apprise the community. Solutions cannot be found by hiding ugly facts that might prove embarrassing to the police or any segment of the community. See this month's edition of Reader's Digest for my candid statements on tensions in Chicago - for which I'm being criticized for not keeping these things quiet.

Whether our problem is one of racial tension, delinquency, or whatever, we must remember that the problem is a social one. We have too long dealt with only the individuals. This seems the obvious thing to do and it does remove offenders from the possibility of committing further offenses--at least temporarily. But it solves nothing. We must get at--not the gang only--but the thing which caused the gang: the framework.

Racial tension in the United States today is chronic. The movement of people off the land will continue at least for another generation. Industry needs them from the South, the border states or from wherever. For these new immigrants to our cities we have built some very fine looking housing developments--rows on rows of nice houses and gardens. But these are not communities. They lack schools, churches, but worst of all they lack mutual acquaintance. They are not neighborhoods but mere

dwelling places. In Cook County the incidence of delinquency is almost as high in such areas as in the slums of Chicago. There is tragic hostility and tension.

Another point: the proportion of non-whites to whites is constantly increasing in our cities. The older generation simply cannot appreciate this. We must deal with the situation in a way that will give us time to prepare the people to live together with mutual satisfaction. We must avoid incidents, or if we cannot, we must handle the news about them in ways that preclude worsening situations. News of incidents reaches around the world even before it is known locally. Police must watch this. When I was in Korea talking to prisoners who had been presumably cut off from news around the world, one prisoner asked me about the Trumble Park riots--which had occurred within the three weeks since I had left Chicago. The implication of the question was that we in America could not live well together in our democracy.

Changes in the community are inevitable. We must be prepared for incidents in order to prevent great numbers becoming involved. Throughout our history the advantaged groups have traditionally attacked the disadvantaged groups. Now as great numbers of the latter move North into a more permissive atmosphere it is they who may take the initiative. I do not say it will happen; I say that it could. Our policies in meeting community adjustment must be affirmative if they are to work.

COMMISSIONER JOSEPH A. CHILDS
Michigan State Police

INSTITUTE OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, MSU, East Lansing
June 4, 1957

Condensation of

"POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS"

In recent years the question of police-community relations has come to the forefront with the realization that in this modern day it is a problem demanding attention for the welfare of all.

Ours is a nation to whose shores have flowed segments of the societies of all other nations of the world. And as each society has its own racial and nationality characteristics, and each its own type of problems which it has brought along, we have been confronted with the absorption of all of these traits and dealing with all of these problems.

Succeeding generations of immigrant families and intermarriage between nationalities have been steadily bringing forth a new product from the melting pot--the bred and born American nationality. But this product still has an intermixture of inherited nationality affiliations and characteristics.

This has been the police officer's delicate and complicated problem of community relations.

Each other country of the world has its own attitude towards its police. It may be one of hostility or it may be one of respect; it may be one of liking or it may be one of distrust. Or it may be a combination.

All the variations in native attitudes towards the police have been transfused to the United States by our immigrants. The American police officer, therefore, has not had the advantage of dealing familiarly and instinctively with the attitudes and characteristics of just the nationality from which he stemmed. On the contrary, to the best of his ability he has had to become acquainted with all.

Compared with the centuries old countries in other parts of the world, America is still in its youth. But it has had to mature hurriedly, and while it has strength and stamina and leadership, the rough edges are still waiting to be smoothed off.

We are doing some concentrating these days on one of these rough edges, perhaps the most important one, and that is the problem of living together and how to create a better atmosphere of contentment and tolerance.

Time was when this country was in a mushrooming stage, when new communities were established over night and the frontier was being pushed steadily towards the golden gate.

The early adventurers did not take the law with them; it followed, and until it arrived the six-gun was often judge, jury, prosecutor and executioner.

Law and order became established in the new world, but in the beginning the police officer was untrained in even the most elementary requirements of his job.

But where the pioneers had been compelled to protect themselves they now lifted this burden to the bluecoat.

Enforcement also was often guided by political ties. But considering all the drawbacks they worked under the police gave a pretty good account of themselves.

As states and cities grew in population and many new communities sprang into existence, enforcement became a much bigger responsibility.

But it was working, and still is, under a different handicap. The citizen who had once been forced to look out for his own protection and then turned this over to the police, had gone a step further. He took the easy course of disclaiming all responsibility for the preservation of law and order.

Denied this vital link of cooperation that meant so much to law and order, the police found themselves dependent almost entirely on their own resources.

And as the people drifted away from their own responsibility and the police became more engrossed in theirs, little heed was paid to what was later to become the important problem of police-community relations.

The police began to focus the improvement of their own operations. Politics began to disappear, although this tincture does remain in some departments, principally small ones. By offering security and permanent tenure, the police were able to attract a better quality of personnel, and because permanent tenure was contingent upon good service, the officer was under the necessity of presenting his best efforts.

Police work has now become a profession because of the intelligence, preparation and dedication that it requires.

The success of the police, however, not only on the criminal front but in all areas of the police services--and they are many--could be much greater if there were greater active public support. The word active is stressed.

And lacking this in proper measure, we have reached a crossroads with the realization that by not maintaining or building up good police-community relations the community has been depriving itself of the most potent weapon and the most influential single power in law and order.

It cannot be expected that the people will voluntarily arouse themselves. So if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet should go to the mountain.

The police have not been entirely idle in this respect, although their approach to the mountain leaves much to be desired.

The means to bring about a better understanding on the part of the public are not mysterious or unknown. Put briefly they can all be expressed in the term good public relations, or good human relations.

Many departments are fully alert to the possibilities and dividends in good public relations and their policies and programs reflect it. Many are still caught in the rut of inertia. And relatively few,even though they have good department programs, have gone the extra length of enlisting the citizen's support in the way that it might be.

To merit this support you must start with a good police department, and a good department these days is more the rule than the exception. Given good personnel, fair wages and the right kind of working conditions, the next step is the training of the officer. It must be more than just the basics. He must be made to see the broader perspective that the police department is not independent of the community, but a part of it.

It is in this area of winning public understanding that the police still have much to accomplish. This is a gap which should be bridged by police taking a more prominent and active part in civic affairs, in becoming working members of the community outside of the police department. It should be overcome by heads of departments making special efforts to be on terms of understanding with the press and radio and TV and with community leaders and groups so they will know why certain police actions are necessary and certain things are done in the way that they are or why new regulations are put into effect.

In the larger sense, it means the police department should take the public into its confidence, making it a partner, and show how the police operate, why they operate as they do, and how the public fits into the picture.

On the other hand, police-community relations is not a one-way street. The public also has a responsibility.

The good citizen will refrain from criticizing the police unless there is just reason for so doing. When he can help in law enforcement with some information that he may have he will provide it.

He will understand that the traffic ticket is not issued to be capricious, but as part of a necessary program of public safety. He will know that the police officer is not an enemy whom he must outwit, but a guardian of the law sworn to be his protector. He will obey the law. He will accept jury duty willingly because that is an obligation of good citizenship and a part of our process of justice under the law.

He should invite the police officer to be a working member of the community family in civic affairs.

There should be a lowering of the invisible barrier that too often divides the police officer and the people. There should be an end to the citizen's hesitancy to get on closer terms with his officer.

That this can be accomplished there is no doubt. The straws are in the wind.

We are all one community and it is much better to live together than apart. And if we do, law enforcement, which, in other words, means the preservation of an orderly and peaceful community, will be vastly improved.

We need more of the sunshine of mutual understanding on our crop of police-community relations. Then they will thrive and flourish and all of us will be the gainers.

It is as plain as that.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 5, 1957

Condensation of talk by Dr. Charles E. Bish, Principal,
McKinley High School, Washington, D.C., on

WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION TO DESEGREGATION

Community cooperation can take place at all levels. Every thing we do in the process must be sensitive to public opinion. The great need is for constant awareness of this, whatever the problem. The public must understand. Good public relations is everybody's job. And it can have a chain reaction effect for good. Good public relationships have a power that has a rub-off effect: when the executive remembers to be nice to the first person he meets on arrival in the morning, this person is lifted a little and extends this good feeling to the next person down the line. A good day results.

There are some basic rules of good public relations:

1- let the people know where they stand: be clear as to the position and the reasons

2- give credit where it due, and at once, while it is meaningful

3- let people know in advance about plans that are going to affect them; make changes in a way that will not cause them to lose face.

4- praise the work and not the worker, for the most part. Some people have lower ceilings than others, however, and may need personal praise too.

In public relations the procedure must be determined by the situation. The main thing is not to let groups lost face because some have heavier fuses than others and may blow up at a lower level. Nothing wrong with them; they are just that way.

In Washington we worked at the desgregation problem long before the Supreme Court ruling. We had too. Negroes were moving into the city and within the city in great numbers. Washington is called a Southern city: if this means it has a definite Negro section, this is not true. We have seven

Negro sections. As they moved into and within the city Negroes had been admitted to white schools; job opportunities had been being equalized. Our 168 schools were, in some cases because of their location in essentially white or Negro areas, apparently preserving segregation. But many were in transitional points. Negro schools were overcrowded while white schools had but a small fraction of their capacity. Here were the tension areas before the Court decision.

In border states of the nation integration was well under way. To help prepare our people for the inevitable we brought in speakers from NCCJ and other agencies. But this didn't quite sell: it was too intellectualized and impersonal. We needed to experiment. Other complications included the fact that the school district extended into Virginia and Maryland--outside the political District of Columbia. This involved other sets of laws.

Then came the Court decision. Soon after it we received a letter from the President of the United States expressing the hope that the capital could provide an example for the nation in adjusting to the new law. We went into action; the law was now behind us. This was the new fact. We issued a policy statement that desgregation would be effective as of September. We made this very definite. We began the transfer of students as needed according to facilities without regard to color. In the grades this involved school assignment changes for about 50% (fewer in high school) so that children were attending the schools nearest them.

How should we seat them? White on one side; Negro on the other side of the room? No. If there was to be desegregation there was to be desegregation. Kids chose their friends and sit with them--regardless of color. We integrated the football team, and this was to prove important later.

Everything went well with the kids; the parents were tense and still watchful. Well for the first four or six weeks, that is. During that time the police were wonderfully helpful, patrolling--as they always do--past all schools, quietly watching traffic, seeing kids got home safely, etc., as they always had. Plain clothes men were added but remained inconspicuous.

During that time there were normal incidents--of kids anywhere. But nothing like trouble. But about six weeks after school started it was found necessary to transfer another 75 students from a Negro school to ours: they were overcrowded where they were, and we had room. This in itself did not excite anyone. But the new students arrived wearing the school sweaters, singing the school songs and giving the school cheers of the school from which they had come. Well, this isn't done--anywhere. Small incidents occurred which we might have been able to contain had it not been for the fact that the Delaware incident happened just then and was heavily publicized in Washington papers. There the students had struck. It doesn't matter that they were incited. The single fact that reached our students was that they had refused to attend classes. The Delaware case was long drawn out because of the vascillation of the authorities there whose daily announcements alternated between segregation and integration. But this continued the publicity which reached our students. "They did it there; we can do it here." McKinley High struck.

That morning as I arrived at school there was a cluster--not very many--of students in front of the school, apparently under the leadership of a pimply-faced boy of 17. "We ain't going in today," he told me quietly, smilingly. No tension; just a fact. As we stood there, here and there a student entered the building while another moved farther from the door. No

riot, no high tension--everything calm. But a fact. We did not become authoritative at that point. Kid gloves: you have to live with them tomorrow, you know.

But as the day wore on the press, TV and radio arrived. For the kids it was becoming fun. "Take my picture too, Mister?" And one boy asked me "Can I stay out of school today too?" To get the group away from their highly visible position in front of the building, I asked them all to move around back. They did, quite calmly. There I met and talked with them quietly, but quite definitely. "Integration has come to stay--forever," and suggested they go home and come back after they had thought it all over, tomorrow.

I must say here that the police were wonderful through the whole ordeal. Plain clothes men drew in inconspicuously. "We're here to help; you play the hand." "We are sharing the responsibility". They gave us the idea of placing suggestion boxes about the halls, and these helped. But the main thing was that they were quietly there.

The press too merits a word. Men from the leading papers met and decided to play the whole thing down so that other schools would not react in sympathy. And this worked. This too was wonderful, to know that they were with us. We invited the reporters up, gave them <u>all</u> the news, and told them we relied on their judgment. We set up coffee stations around the building for all the communications people.

That second morning we lured all the kids into the assembly so they could tell us their gripes. By this time there were reporters there who had flown in from all over the South. This thing could spread. But they were wonderful. Well, the kids griped all right. All the traditional racial tension

cliches. Nothing we could have said would have been answers in their emotional state. So I suggested that there was only one person who could give them the help and leadership they needed: O'Neil, the quarterback on the football team. Seven kids stayed for this; the rest went home. One wonderful Negro girl had the magnificent spirit to say all the right things at this meeting: things quieted down for the day.

The next day things worsened. Kids from other schools had arrived. Plus rumors that the students from Armstrong (from which our Negroes had been transferred) were, of all things, coming to beat up the Negroes in McKinley for taking all this guff from the whites! To meet this we selected some Negroes to go to Armstrong and spread the rumor that the police were thick around McKinley and planned to get any disturbers on the blotter.

So on this third day, Wednesday, we called all the kids to the auditorium to hear some of the prominent Negro students. I planned, of course, to talk to them too. The place was packed. Soon a teacher sent up a note saying, "I don't want to disturb you but there are 250 students in the room from Armstrong!"

Well, I couldn't turn this mob loose in their then mood. So I called the cheer-leaders to the stage: we had a game coming up Friday with a traditional rival whom, I explained, we simply had to be ready to beat. They cheered and cheered. Then another wonderful thing happened. The music teacher came deliberately to the stage and sat at the organ and played "On, McKinley" (a steal from "On Wisconsin") They roared it out.

When the song ended I said, now sing it again, softly; very softly, and as you do march out and go home and get rested up for Friday's game. And they did. All except the 250 from Armstrong who loitered quietly around

all day because they couldn't bear to leave such a nice place.

As for the football game? We won, 7-6, and the inning point was kicked by O'Neil.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS:

Re: international significance of the incident--

At the very peak of all the trouble, I was called to the office for a long distance phone call and heard a voice say, "This is London calling. I say there, have things quieted down there a bit?" -The world press was watching our every move. I am sure that the boy who started the whole thing was incapable of having any concept of the meaning to our nation of his actions.

Re: effect on academic standards of the school--

The national press gave considerable attention, later, to a story that our standards were lowered by integration. This was not true in the sense implied. The school average had declined, as measured by tests which we had already scheduled for the time the incident took place. We could not postpone them. But the presence of the new large Negro group--coming from overcrowded and understaffed schools as they did, naturally reduced the mean achievement level of the entire group. What the papers did not understand was that there is the same range of achievement levels in both our white and Negro students and that, given the same size classes they can each benefit from the improved teaching situation. None of our students are allowed to retreat to easy subjects--regardless of their color--if their IQs indicate they are capable of doing a high level task.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 5, 1957

Condensation of talk by Dr. William E. Vickery,
Director of Commission on Educational Organizations, NCCJ

VALUES AND MOTIVATIONS IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS

All of us have found that our motivations are in conflict at times. In conflict with our values. Why was it necessary for the Ten Commandments to have to be written down? They could, presumably, have been built into us. We could have been born with the inclination to obey the moral laws. But we weren't.

We have many moments when we have to make quick decisions. Such as when we see someone offended and a word or action by us might have saved the situation. We ask ourselves "Shall I just let it pass? Or shall I do something about it?" The police, especially, have to make such choices, often under the public eye. They simply can't escape making choices.

To help us at such moments, we need a set of values, and this means we must understand the nature of values. Values have certain characterstics:

1- Values are written into us by our families, school, church and our associates of which we may not even be conscious until we need to use them.

2- Values stimulate and guide us, so that we may even seek out opportunities to express ourselves in terms of them.

3- Values are tied in closely with our emotions: they cause us to have a sense of guilt or gratification according to how well we live by them.

4- Values help us to make personal choices. As we do, we experience an exhilerating sense of growing up, if our decisions accord with them.

We should also consider how values operate in American society. Gunnar Myrdahl was deeply impressed by the extent to which Americans were aware of the concepts of the American Creed which states the ethical values of life in

our society. The concepts of the Creed include:

1- The essential dignity of man, and the concern for the common good. This is expressed in "I'm just as good as you are," or "I hate bullies."

2- Man is capable of improving himself; he moves up from class to class. "You can't keep a good man down," or the basic idea of such institutions as Michigan State: education is the right of all who qualify for it.

3- The gains of the nation should be diffused as soon as possible among all the people. This is seen in the theory of the sliding scale of wages based on the cost of living, which tends to spread the profits of production. Freed from the fear of want, we can devote our efforts to other things and purposes.

4- Government only with the consent of the governed. "My vote is as good as anybody's." "Every vote counts."

Unfortunately, the American Creed does not provide us with a complete set of principles. Indeed, some of our principles conflict with our values. Some of these may be stated:

1- Our class and caste concepts are still perpetuated, even being written into law in some of our states. These are deep-rooted in a huge segment of our population. These are suggested by such phrases as "the mongrelization of the race" in connection with interracial marriage. Or the Northern white attitude: "We don't care how high you get so long as you don't get too close," as opposed to the Southern white attitude, "We don't care how close you get so long as you don't get too high."

2- Class concepts of race, nationality, economic levels, etc., are so indoctrinated into us that before we emerge from early childhood we are in their grip. Experiments with 5-8 year old playing with white and brown dolls which were to be placed in appropriate groups showed consistent reactions from both white and Negro children. Even at that age they have come to know that this is the way things are. The trouble is that this principle can easily become, "this is the way things ought to be," as it has for many, many of us.

3- Our contradictory principles can cause tensions in us. For example, as we move up the social scale we must desert old friends, and acquire new table manners and dress habits as the symbols of success.

And then there are our motives which lead us into all kinds of compromises.

1- We want to better ourselves: to acquire the symbols of power, prestige, wealth, fine homes with lovely grounds. To do this we break old alliances, give up incompatible purposes which would not be in keeping with our new way of life. We harden, even die inside, to stifle our former patterns for which we once lived.

2- We have a desire to be liked--by many people; to be admired. We have a tremendous fear of not being popular--a fact to which advertisements address themselves. To achieve this we too often mold ourselves into being what we really are not.

3- We want to be a success in this competitive world. We want to belong to the exclusive group to show that we can, not because we really enjoy it. So we begin to discriminate among our associates and those with whom we would do business. Personnel policies are affected. In the old days in Boston employment ads. used to have the warning: "Irish need not apply." Today, it depends on where we live what group is warned. But "Restricted" is still too general.

These conflicting principles, values and motivations are deeply rooted in us. As citizens of today, who would be neighbors, it behooves us to understand ourselves, to make choices between what we, as individuals or groups, want to be if we are to improve our community relations.

Communities are made of individuals; they are the heart of the problem.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 5, 1957

Condensation of talk by Governor G. Mennen Williams
of the State of Michigan

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND OUR POLICE

For a long time I have had a definite philosophy as to the role of the police in our society. During the years I have had occasion to make many "graduation" talks to the State Police classes here on the campus. During that time I have seen the size of our State force double. So I have had, in this and many other private and official capacities, chances to reflect on the role of the police.

I have come to the conclusion that the most sensitive aspect of our police system is at the point of contact withthe public. It is one thing for the men at the top to come to philosophical conclusions about police policy. But if these ideas are not communicated down to the officer who is actually making contact with the public, the policies are of not much significance. The public can still get the wrong impression of the police.

After the war I was with the occupations forces in Japan and had a chance to observe the difficulty the Japanese people were having in readjusting their attitudes toward the police there. Democracy had replaced autocracy: the police, as the symbol of the government were no longer to be bowed to by the people. They were learning what we, for some time now, have known that the police, like anyone else representing the government, are the servants of the people. An Episcopal prayer includes a phrase seeking a blessing for the clergy which contains the words "whose ministers they are," re-minding us that they, too, are servants of the people.

The police have a difficult role: they must both let the people know that they are there to help them achieve a better life, and at the same time

they must occasionally use force to maintain the peace. And this is not always easy.

Our communities are not as well integrated as we may think. Minority groups are sometimes visible and sometimes not. Shortly after I became Governor I had an invitation to address the Steuben Society--one of our oldest patriotic groups which perpetuates the heroism of General von Steuben in the Revolution. There I heard a good German-American whose family had been here for many generations lamenting an article in the Congressional Record which attacked Germany for her role in the war. This had given him, and the group, a sense of inferiority and insecurity despite their long American identification.

As for our oriental minorities, it is well to recall that our ancestors were still wearing skins when the orientals were in silks. It is vital for us to be courteous to minorities in all ways. People poke fun at me for my square-dancing activities, but they do not realize what a warm feeling it gives different foreign groups in the State when they see someone has taken the trouble to learn their dances.

The insecurity of many groups is deeper than we think. We have done much to improve community relations, but we must keep at it. And the Police, in their position at the point of contact, can give people a sense of security. Only in this way can we achieve the full meaning of the Declaration of Independence.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 6, 1957

Condensation of talk by Hon. George Edwards, Justice
Supreme Court of State of Michigan

LEGAL-JUDICIAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

First I want to point out some pleasant things about police work. In the ten years prior to my going on the bench my work brought me into close contact with the police, and the Police Officers Association of Detroit. In riding the night shift with the squad cars, you learn that the policeman has the most important job of any public official. He has more power at the point where it is most important--the point of origin of trouble, than any other official. He is constantly under the imperative of making instant decisions. He can cry "Halt!" or he can pull the trigger. He must constantly make quick decisions on incidents involving crime, juveniles, parades, etc.

He is therefore highly vulnerable--both physically and in reputation. Even when he responds to the call of "family trouble" he is in danger, as the third man on the scene. He meets the public at the point of arrest; at the point where there is the maximum temptation, among other things, to accept bribes. Astonishingly few officers succumb to such offers. For all these reasons, the police merit the widest public approval and support, but they do not get it. Compared to other public officials, they are by far the most underpaid. Here is where the public could be of great help to them.

A few words on police--community relations, in terms of three cases, as examples:

1- Early one morning a scout car saw an open door. The officers entered the pitch-black room, heard a noise and located it behind a counter.

The officer flashed his light behind the counter and found a 14 year-old boy with a gun aimed directly at him. The officer told him firmly, but quietly to drop the gun. The boy stared back. Only when the officer repeated the order twice did the boy finally realize the officer had no intention beyond helping him out of a situation which had gotten beyond him. He dropped the gun. The results could so easily have been otherwise, resulting in a long-time hatred of the police and society by the boy as he became a man, or of course, in death. The boy had been saved from himself. This is excellent police-community relations. The officer understood.

2- On the East side of Detroit, near the Briggs works, there had been a late party. Hundreds of people, both white and Negro were in the streets on their way home, for the most part heavily under the influence of liquor. A white man and a Negro were at the point of coming to blows about something. Not too serious a situation if they had both been of the same race; this was potential riot. Just then two policemen arrived, made their way to the center of the group and tried to talk the men into leaving. Seeing the officers were there to pull them apart the two men made a bigger show. One officer gave one of the men a shoulder block, throwing him back toward his friends and commanding them, "Get that man out of here before there's trouble." The officer then turned and belted the other man on the jaw--just right. Not hard enough to knock him out or really hurt him, but hard enough so that he knew he'd had enough. Thus, what might have developed into a race riot was settled instantly, and with the approval of all concerned.

3- A Detroit lieutenant was promoted to inspector. On his first day in his new post he received a call from a group of ministers and leaders from a minority segment who wanted to protest recent police methods in their area.

He not only heard them out but told them he knew of the case, and what he knew about it. He even had other officers come in to talk with the group until all were satisfied they understood the situation. Going beyond this, the inspector asked this same group to report back to him every two weeks on how police-community relations were progressing in their area. This continues to be done; there is mutual respect.

Now a few words about Constitutional guarantees and the Courts:

Police officers often find themselves resenting action of the courts after a criminal, on whose case they have worked hard, and whom they believe is guilty is pronounced not guilty. Both lawyers involved in the case have an equal chance of feeling frustrated, too.

To these people I want to say that the American Constitution is designed to restrain police power. At the time we wrote it, we had just had our bellies full of tyranny, of trail without jury, and the like. The law says the accused must be let off if there is a reasonable doubt. Our courts have a double job to do: to handle the case at hand with justice, and to defend man's personal freedom in general. And we should remember that personal freedom is most important to the poor, the underprivileged. They do not know their rights and/or they haven't the funds to protect them. The court must act for them; it must take the initiative in this.

Some points about community relations and (1) Youth, (2) the Negro, (3) Labor: Main idea here: You can't hate anyone whom you really know!

YOUTH: During my years as a juvenile court judge I came to one very definite conclusion--that the night stick is not the answer to youth crimes. In Detroit we have adopted an opposite philosophy. We have established our

Youth Bureau, with a staff of highly trained young officers. They have had experience with youth. They are trained to be fair and firm with offenders, so that they know the officer understands them, wants to help them, but is not going to Mollycoddle them.

NEGRO: It is now 16 years since the Detroit race riot--the blackest page in our history. I was a member of the City Council at the time, in a position to see the basic cause: we had never had any communications whatever with the Negro groups in our city. So after the riot was over we created a Mayor's Committee on Race Relations; we are training our police in human relations; we have established excellent and continuing communications with all groups; our police commissioner constantly attends Negro community meetings and has become extremely popular. The tension is still in the city and will be until we change all people's attitudes fundamentally. But the tension level is far, far lower than it ever was.

LABOR: The same principles apply here. I'd like to expand this but I'm due on the bench in a few minutes. Our Detroit Inspector Johnson has done a wonderful job with labor--again, by being fair and firm.

But all this matter of community relations comes back to our original idea:

You can't hate anyone whom you really know.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 6, 1957

Condensation of talk by Inspector Robert Gallati, N.Y.P.D.
(substituting for Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy of New York City)

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS -- DEFINITIONS OF ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

No government agency is more enmeshed in community problems than the police. Cooperation between them and community organizations is vital. Putting it another way, the cause of the citizen is the cause of both the police and the agencies. The need for their cooperation mounts annually.

For example, last year there were over 2,500,000 crimes committed in the United States which represents a rate of increase that is four times that of the population increase. In dollars, this means an annual cost to every family in the nation of over $400. For the nation, the dollar cost is over $2 billion a year. And this does not take into account the human costs which can be suggested, in part, by the fact that there were over 12,000 murders and thousands of rape cases.

A more depressing way to look at the human cost is to understand who the offenders are. In more than 45% of the cases, the offenses were committed by persons under 18 years of age, 40% of whom were under 15 years of age. The records show that in the bulk of these major cases, the offenders already had a police record. They had had early conflict with the law. The implications concerning the failure of society to have so reared these youths as to have obviated these crimes are staggering.

No one agency can handle a problem of this scope. By the time the police get a juvenile case it is already too late to redeem him in all too many cases. While the police are in a strategic position to detect crime, or conditions that may breed it, the most they can do at this stage is to refer cases to appropriate agencies--if there are any. They need agency

help at this point. But what are the respective roles of the police and of the agencies?

POLICE have as their primary job the protection of the public. This is traditionally taken to mean detection and apprehension. Perhaps, in some systems, correction. Nowadays we add that a function of the police is to set in motion procedures for prevention and rehabilitation. This means referrals to community agencies which are or should be properly staffed for this work. This means there must be a real and effective partnership between the police and agencies. It is up to the police to initiate action, in terms of their need for help; it is the concern of the agencies to respond and, if possible, to anticipate with preventive measures.

Group hatreds are low human passions deriving from ignorance. We hate anybody we don't really know. But it is a fact that we don't know our neighbors: individuals or groups. We are too prejudiced against them to take the initial steps to get to know them. It is said that when we are thinking about such things we are really only rearraning our prejudices.

The police must maintain the peace in the community by arresting conflict in its initial stages. This, as I said, is the primary duty of the police. But they must remember that they are the servants of all the people. They must have the confidence of all the people. To get it they must earn it. They can do this by breaking away from traditional concepts of police roles and initiating programs which indicate their responsiveness to the will of the people, through their agencies.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, as I see it, have dual role to play. (1) they must act as resources interms of research and advice and suggested

solutions. Even when their suggestions may not seem practical to the police, it is better for them to make them; they serve as a starting point for progress. Portions of their plans may prove immediately useful. (2) The community organizations can serve as avenues of communication between the police and the public. They are often better equipped to do this, or they can and should develop the techniques. The main thing is for them to dispel erroneous ideas and to advance the right ones.

It is well to remember that there are acceptable and unacceptable community organizations. The unacceptable one would include--and there are not a few of them--pressures groups who would influence the police for their own ends. There are those which exist, under disguises, for actually subversive purposes. I submit that it is a duty of the police to expose these unacceptable groups before they, in turn, achieve their not infrequent purpose of sabotaging good relations between the police and the acceptable agencies.

Small or large, community groups can help enormously. In Yew York City we find that they work best at the precinct level. Our officers are instructed to learn of their existence and to identify themselves with them and participate, when possible, in their activities. To establish a rapport with them.

We have local precinct youth councils and adult councils. The former give a chance to develop preventive programs, or to get agency help in doing so. The latter bring men of thought and action together. In such groups it is possible to discuss problems of tension and prejudices and do something about them before they get out of hand.

As friends of local leadership people, the police can walk the streets

and be seen with them. This inspires community confidence in the attitude of the police. Our precinct commanders are thus in a position to call upon local leaders for help in time to avoid possibly explosive incidents.

In summary, the better the mutual response and respect between the police and the public, the better liason we will have for building a better community.

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 6, 1957

Condensation of address by Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton
Vice-President in Charge of Academic Affairs
Michigan State University

The opportunity to make a presentation at this conference was pleasing to me because the nature of this conference provides an opportunity to address oneself to the most important problem of our time: the problem of the community and the problem of the law. A stable society assumes the existence of a community.

Nomadic tribes have been unsuccessful in establishing a complex society of any proportions. In this sense a community may be defined as "any consciously organized aggregation of individuals residing in a specified locality, endowed with limited political autonomy, supporting such primary institutions as schools and churches and among whom certain degrees of inter-dependency are recognized."

The law is vital to the existence of such a community. In the fullest sense one must be concerned with natural law, positive law, divine law, and the law of nations. Certainly we can agree that positive law is basic to a society. The rules of positive law are the product of reason. Such law must only be made by proper legislative authority, and supported by judges and courts.

The community of the world and the law of the world are of transcendent importance. We may well be the last generation to have a chance to solve the problem of war and peace. It is possible that a world community governed by law may well replace the anarchy of the past. This is a relatively new idea, in its present form. But great minds of the past have

forseen the possibility. Socrates and Epictetus, for example speak of world citizenship. Marcus Aurelius and Zeno, the stoic, even more explicitly envision a world community. Alexander tried to make the world one. Virgil proclaims a peace which will be as universal as the Roman Empire. And Dante forsees all Christendom as having political and spiritual unity.

Man has always acted at variance with his wisdom, nullifying the hope of peace by preparing for war. Peace by conquest has never produced the peace perpetual. William Penn and Rousseau worked on the problem of peace in Europe, but their vision was limited. Kant conceived the possibility of perpetual and world-wide peace, but he did not believe it was obtainable. But at least he avoids the assumption that mere proximity always produces affection.

One of the traps into which we may fall is the mere desire to do good. We must have specific objectives. Six rather concrete proposals suggest what these objectives might be:

1- To help make inattentive citizens attentive.

2- To serve the continuing needs of attentive citizens for background information and understanding.

3- To encourage some of the attentive citizens to become actively concerned.

4- To serve the continuing needs of actively concerned citizens for a basic understanding of world affairs.

5- To help attentively concerned citizens acquire techniques for discharging their responsibilities more effectively.

6- To provide the opportunity for specialists to educata one another.

Coupled with these are five principles which, it seems to me, are

important to a university and which have relevance to the role of education in achieving an ever stronger community:

1- The university has an obligation to consider education as a primary purpose.

2- Emphasize educational activities which call for the use of the higher powers of the mind.

3- The obligation of developing new forms of education.

4- Collaborate with as many other agencies as are concerned with our field.

5- Educate for leadership.

If we attempt all of this , progress will come more slowly than we desire it. For the problem of the world community is the most complex one. But come it will, come it must. It is our job to maintain an environment for open and free discusssions which may hasten the day in which we can have a world community based on law.

Ours is a function not unlike that which Maxwell Anderson assigned to Socrates in his play Barefoot in Athens. It deals with the trial and execution of Socrates. I should like to close with a speech from this play. You will recall that Socrates was tried because of his insistence that getting at the facts, the truth, was essential to the survival of a free city. At the scene of the trial, as Anderson has reconstructed it, Socrates for some time is unperturbed at the questioning until one of the prosecutors advances the argument that truth and evidence might destroy a free city. Socrates' reply seems to me an appropriate quotation with which I may conclude:

> The evidence will not destroy a free city. Far from destroying it, the truth will make and keep the city free. A despotism dies

of the truth, a democracy lives buy it. And now I thank you for making me angry, for I realize something which had never been clear to me before. Athens has always seemed to me a sort of mad miracle of a city, flashing out in all directions; a great city for no discoverable reasons. But now I see that Athens is driven and made miraculous by the same urge that has sent me searching in your streets: it is the Athenian search for truth, the Athenian hunger for facts, the endless curosity of the Athenian mind, that has made Athens unlike any other city. Tjis is a city drenched with light--the light of frank and restless inquiry--and this light has flooded every corner of our lives: our courts, our theaters, our athletic games, our markets--even the open architecture of the temples of our Gods. This has been our genius--a genius for light ... Shut out the light and close our minds and we shall be like a million cities of the past that came up out of the mud, and worshipped in a little while, and went back, forgotten, into darkness."

(Maxwell Anderson: Barefoot in Athens, p.83)

INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Kellogg Center, June 7, 1957

Condensation of summary address by LOUIS A. RADELET

It is difficult to summarize an Institute of a week's duration in which so many points of view have been presented. It presents a problem as difficult to solve as that of the truck-driver whose semi, piled too high, was jammed under an over-pass, just outside an insane asylum. As he was frustrated in his attempts to dislodge part of the load that he could not reach, an inmate climbed down off the fence and let all the air out of the tires. When the truck moved freely forward, the driver asked the inmate, "How is it you are confined here when you have brains enough to do a thing like that?" "Oh," the man replied, I may be nuts, but I'm not stupid!"

We have learned, this week, that our problems can be met if we are not mentally blocked by traditional ways of doing things. If we keep an open mind. Here our minds have been opened. I am reminded, as we seek solutions, of two mottos. The first is Lord Kelvin's "There is a better way". The second is the town slogan of Cooperstown, N.Y., the home of baseball, "Our only industry is an idea".

In our efforts to bring the various elements of the community together, we must find tenable bases for living together. We must discover which of our differences can continue to be mutually acceptable. We must never make the mistake of hoping that harmony will come only by eradicating our individual differences. Our Indians must never be allowed to become less Indian. Each group is important in the context of the whole.

We have seen that police training in human relations IS happening, and that it is showing results. It is operating on the basis of constructive competition between or among groups, rather than by having them sacrifice their characteristics, and by constructive accommodation and assimilation. We see it can be done.

The tensions, in our time, are greater than ever as the population becomes mobile and rise in general. This is inevitable, but this is a challenge, and it is one which old ways and methods cannot meet. The team approach--such as we have used here this week--is vital. We must work to achieve a grand orchestration in our inter-professional approach to building better communities. Let's review some of the ideas we have had this week that will help to this end:

1- Vice-President Varner opened the week by reminding us all of the action of 1855 that created the Land Grant Colleges on the assumption that education was not only for the privileged few, but for the masses; that it was vital, if the nation were to progress, that the people be educated.

2- Sandy Shoults referred to this Institute, now in its third year, as a kind of a Spring tune-up, in which we get better tools and better use of ideas.

3- Dr. Gus Gilbert examined for us the psychological basis of our human behavior. He presented the new theory of Gardner Murphy and himself--what may be called the bio-social school--that rejects earlier theories as inadequate: the whole physical man and the impact of his culture on him must be considered if we in human relations work are to see the causes of crime, from which alone can we hope to solve the problems of individuals and groups reacting to social rejection. He warned us, too, that police especially, who are constantly confronted with the seamy side of life, must generalize the instances they observe as being typical of all men; that the offenders are victims of misguided influences that can in so many cases, be treated and helped.

4- Dr. Long made us understand the extreme importance of understanding others in a larger context; of achieving an empathy with other people, if we are to bring the elements of our community into an efficient whole--a team. We can do this by ascribing to others our own feelings; that is, of fully expecting them to have feelings like our own, and treating them accordingly. This, he said, is a matter

of race etiquette. We must not expect minorities to change to suit us. Rather we must learn to appreciate them as they are.

5- Dr. Ross, from Toronto, gave us a good image to help us visualize our communities accurately: we are a great mosaic in which each bit contributes its own special character to make the whole picture more wonderful. Our groups are individual, but, by the process approach, they can be made a dynamic whole.

6- Bob Scott, in orienting us for the trip to Brighton (and what a wonderful thing for us all that baseball game with the parolees was!) told us that crime is simply a breakdown in the community; that it is for us to repair the damage.

7- Robert Lucas, of the Denver Post, sharpened up our thinking about police relations with the press. Both sides sin, of course--as in any fields of work. Tensions generally arise when a foreign element enters the relationship, such as political pressure, or the like. But the police must establish such a rapport with the press (and visa versa) that it will be the acceptable procedure for the police to give <u>all</u> the news, and the press to edit it.

8- Dr. Lohman explained how community disorganization results from our mobile population, the growth of our urban areas, and the entrance of Negroes and -- even more -- of disadvantaged whites into roles for which they have had no training. The race frontier is now in the North, not the South, and for the first time in our history, the disadvantaged groups are now both in sufficient numbers and in a sufficiently permissive atmosphere to take the initiative in reprisal actions against majority groups; that this <u>could</u> happen in our time.

9- Commissioner Childs indicated that we are now seeking to regain what never should have been lost; the importance in community thinking of the police. Back in the two-gun era there was a sort of romantic attention given to the frontier officer of the law; he was often the only source of enforcement. Then the police, with

urbanization, devoted themselves to internal organization. Now they are emerging, in the public mind, as an important agency of the community. Their relations to the community are changing. In this connection, it is important to note the difference between public relations and community relations. The former is a mere matter of communications; the latter of mutual involvement.

10- Dr. Bish gave us an exciting case history of the process of desegregation as it took place in Washington, D.C. Exciting because it showed what results can be achieved when the police, the press, and the schools cooperate. He gave us the principles by which we can do this. One of the most important, I think, was that we should take our jobs seriously--not ourselves. Thus we keep objective.

11- Dr. Vickery listed the basic assumptions on which our values and motivations are developed: they are developed; they are not built into us. He reminded us that we must watch our value resistances; that we must not treat the subjects of our efforts as though they were mere objects.

12- Governor Williams reminded us that "we must remember whose ministers we are". We are servants of the people--all of us--and hence must serve them all.

13- Justice Edwards addressed himself to the tensions that are often felt between the police and the courts; explaining that both have a job to do: that if the police failed in theirs, there would be chaos, and that if the courts did not do theirs, Americans would soon lose their basic freedoms under the law.

14- Inspector Gallati gave us an excellent phrase for our problem of enhancing cooperation between the police and the community: "we are involved in the co-authorship of a better community".

15- Vice-President Hamilton, in the final major presentation, raised our sights from the purely local community to a world concept. We can only achieve world peace if we can communicate freely: man to man and nation to nation and people to

people. "We can achieve peace by law and consent -- because we must. We may be the last generation to have the chance to try." In this he reiterated the words of our Professor Munsinger from the Police Academy in Germany: "We can build bridges of friendship, and we must".

We saw a series of films whose very titles summarize this Institute:

"High Walls" or mere "Boundary Lines" -- followed by "A City Decides".

Finally, we are not ends in ourselves. We must decide what to do next. We must return to our homes and patiently start with people where they are. True, we are still confused, but we are confused on a much higher plane.

"It was good to be here."

College Heights Methodist Church

942 SOUTH BOULEVARD LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ASHTON A. ALMAND, MINISTER
CHURCH TELEPHONE: 3-4721

January 28, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

We appreciate very much your letter of December 22, in which you indicated that it is possible that you might be with us a portion of the time during our MSM Convocation to be held at Leesburg next August.

In discussing this with Miss Ginn, she has requested that I write you again and see if it will not be possible for you to extend the 2-day visit into possibly four or five days' visit in order that we might turn the platform period over to you. After discussing this very vital and important title with the entire group in these platform hours, then they, in turn, would divide up into smaller groups and continue the discussion. This would help to wind up their week at Leesburg with a far more intelligent opinion and understanding than we have at the present time.

I will appreciate hearing from you as to the possibility of your extending this time and being with us a little longer.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Ashton A. Almand

Ashton A. Almand, Dean

AAA/er
cc: Miss Eulah Lee Ginn
Miami, Florida

22) FRR -

College Heights Methodist Church

942 SOUTH BOULEVARD LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ASHTON A. ALMAND, MINISTER
CHURCH TELEPHONE: 3-4721

March 15, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Ind.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

I refer you to our letter of January 28, where we asked if there was a possibility that you might extend your visit to the Methodist Student Movement Convocation at Leesburg in August. We have not heard from you and are still hopeful that you can work this out as we suggested.

May I hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Ashton A. Almand

Ashton A. Almand, Minister.

AAA:hd

cc: Miss Eulah Lee Ginn
University of Miami
Miami, Florida

April 10, 1956

Rev. Ashton A. Almand, Minister
College Heights Methodist Church
942 South Boulevard
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Rev. Almand:

Please excuse the delay in answering your most recent letter but I have been out of the State almost continuously since its receipt. In it you refer to your letter of January 28 asking if I might extend my visit to the Methodist Student Movement Convocation at Leesburg in August. I well recall answering that letter though it is entirely possible it wasn't mailed.

I talked this over with Dr. Mitchell at that time and he explained to me that it was SRC policy that staff members could attend week-long conferences or workshops but that this entailed a one-hundred dollar honorarium to be paid to SRC, plus the expenses of the staff member, including transportation and accomodations while at the conference. This Dr. Mitchell has done in the past for Church groups and labor schools. If this arrangement is too expensive I could come for two days for expenses alone.

As you probably know, the current pace of affairs in the South is very demanding on our limited staff and our time must be divided among many interests in the area. Even for our own State organizations we are chinchy of our time, by necessity, not desire.

We have, as you know, twelve such State affiliated organizations and I have spent a full week with only two of them.

I have every interest in the Methodist Student Movement and hope that I may contribute to the growth of understanding of its Florida members, subject to the reservations outlined above.

My best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

April 10, 1956

Miss Eulalie Ginn, Executive Director
Wesley Foundation
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Eulalie:

Many thanks for the clippings and for the note and, as you said, these are indeed busy times for those of us who work in this field.

I am enclosing a letter I have just dictated to Dr. Almand. I regret that we must place this financial limitation on my participation, but it is longstanding policy of SRC and I know you will understand my reluctance to even mention it. I trust that Rev. Almand will also understand my position.

You certainly seem to be doing wonderful things with the Wesley Foundation, and as I said so often when I was at the University, I know of no person for whom I have greater respect or of whom I am more fond than Eulalie Ginn.

Please remember me to my many friends at the University and keep up the good work. We need people like you at strategic places in the South, and Miami is such a place.

Always,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Methodist Student Movement

Board of Education, Florida Conference

EULALIE GINN
State Director
BOX 85, UNIV. BR.
Miami 46, Fla.

ROBERT GEBHART
MSM President

JANE SCOTT
Vice-President

JUNE SAINE
Secretary

CHUCK CLARK
Treasurer

ROBERT HABERSHAM
Worship

PHYLLIS BROCKWAY
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CARROLL ENGLISH
Social Action

MARY FINK
Recreation

CLOENE IRVINE
Publicity

LOIS SCOATES
Evangelism

PATTY WISE
Inter-Group Representative

JULIAN BYRD
Conf. Board Represntative

April 17, 1956

Dear Fred,

Thanks very much for your notes under date of April 10 regarding our Convocation scheduled for next August. We surely appreciate your situation as well as your fine attitude.

Perhaps I should explain that any reticence on the part of our group is due to the fact that this particular session is one of those "extras" outside the budgets of our several cooperating groups. Therefore, Ashton has been reluctent to assume any responsibility without clearance all the way around. I have written him and Dave Cathcart and the camp director, Warren Willis, suggesting that we split the expenses three ways and sign you up before we lose you.

My best as always.

Eulalie

April 19, 1956

Miss Eulalie Ginn, State Director
Methodist Student Movement
Box 85, Univ. Br.
Miami 46, Florida

Dear Eulalie:

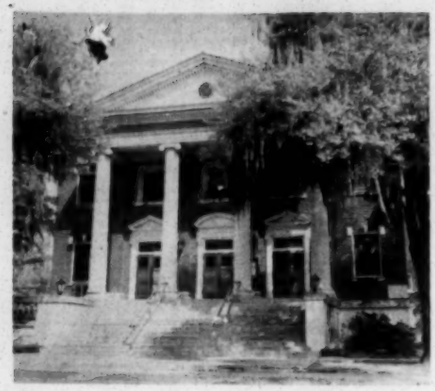
Thanks for the letter of April 16. I hope it will be possible for me to be with you all in August. I understand the hesitation on the part of the several cooperating groups in assuming the financial responsibilities involved and certainly would feel no affront if it were impossible. I would feel only regret that I couldn't accomodate the request. There is no immediate hurry on a decision yet invitations to speak keep coming in. But I would be reluctant to accept one at the period you mention for the Florida Convocation. I will hold open the proposed date until I hear definitely from Rev. Ashton.

Best regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef



College Heights Methodist Church

942 SOUTH BOULEVARD LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ASHTON A. ALMAND, MINISTER
CHURCH TELEPHONE: 3-4721

May 7, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Relative to preparing our publicity material for the Methodist Student Movement Convocation to be held in Leesburg, in August, we are in need of a photograph of you on a black and white gloss print.

Please send this to us by return air mail, as the work of preparing our material is being held up until we receive the photograph. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Ashton A. Almand

Ashton A. Almand, Minister

AAA:hd

May 8, 1956

Rev. Ashton A. Almand
College Heights Methodist Church
942 South Boulevard
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Rev. Almand:

Thank you for your letter of May 1 confirming your invitation to be with you during the Convocation. I will be able to spend the full time with you through Thursday as you request. I will appreciate a copy of the daily schedule at your convenience.

I am in the process of having some new glossy photos made and will forward them to you either tomorrow or the next day.

I think that the Methodist Student Movement is courageously Christian to undertake the theme: "Revolution and Reconciliation." My own inclination is to day that while the legal decision may have seemed revolutionary to some, it was in reality evolutionary and can be traced as far back as 1937 in various Supreme Court decisions.

Best regards.

Yours very truly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

College Heights Methodist Church

942 SOUTH BOULEVARD LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ASHTON A. ALMAND, MINISTER
CHURCH TELEPHONE: 3-4721

May 1, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you again for your recent correspondence and for your letter of April 10th, regarding your possibly being with us for the MSM Convocation in Leesburg in August.

The Executive Group of the Convocation has met this past week-end in Lakeland and we are happy to extend to you an invitation to be with us during the entire week and to serve as the Platform Speaker for this occasion. We are, of course, mindful of the $100.00 honorarium , plus the travel expense involved in this.

The theme for the Convocation is "Revolution and Reconcilation". As soon as possible I will forward to you a copy of the daily schedule, so that you will know the exact amount of time scheduled for these and the time at which they are scheduled, but according to the previous Convocation you would have approximately one hour each on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings for a period of your presentations and a brief time of questions and answers. Since the matter of racial integration will be very high on the list of interests being discussed I think that you can certainly serve the group very advantageously by being available for informal discussions with individuals and groups outside of the platform hour.

The registration will begin on Saturday and it would be well if you could be at the camp for a faculty meeting about 5:00 P.M. on the afternoon of Saturday, August 25. Should it be necessary for you to do so to make connections you could leave the camp on Thursday, August 30 after your presentation in the morning, but it would be highly advantageous for us if you could stay through the evening activity on Thursday. The Convocation will officially adjourn after breakfast on the morning of the 31 of August.

We are happy that you can be with us and look forward to seeing you at that time.

Yours very truly,

Ashton A. Almand

Minister, Ashton A. Almand

AAA:hd

July 23, 1956

Miss Eulalie Ginn
Methodist Student Movement
Box 8225 University Branch
Miami 46, Florida

Dear Eulalie:

Thank you for your letter of July 22nd regarding the Convocation at which I am to be the platform speaker. I note that there are five such speeches to give. I have not, as of this time, prepared the specific topics but will do so in the near future and send you the titles and perhaps something of the content of each. Since it is a group of young Christian people I, of course, will use the religious approach. I think it is important that the young people understand the things Christianity has in common with the other great religions of our time and certainly this is true of the basic concept of man's relation to man and man's relation to God. As you note, we must raise their sights beyond the narrow regional view and this I shall attempt to do.

I trust things are going well for you at the University and I am more than pleased that you have decided to stay for at least another year. I think the University needs you very much and I know the Wesley Foundation would not be the same without you.

Best personal regards.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mbo

Methodist Student Movement

Board of Education, Florida Conference

EULALIE GINN
State Director
BOX 85, UNIV. BR.
Miami 46, Fla.

ROBERT GEBHART
MSM President

JANE SCOTT
Vice-President

JUNE SAINE
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Publicity

LOIS SCOATES
Evangelism

PATTY WISE
Inter-Group Representative

JULIAN BYRD
Conf. Board Representative

July 22, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The Dean of the Convocation, Rev. Ashton Almand, is on his vacation and has suggested that I write you reviewing again the plan for your talks to be given at the Convocation. As I indicated to Ashton I am not sure what he has written you, but will send him a copy of this letter so that the two of you can straighten out any mixup I may cause.

Very likely you were told in the beginning that you would have four platform addresses, that is the more common number, but from the schedule I observe that you are scheduled to give five. The first one will come on Sunday and will be given at the regular church hour. There will be a worship committee, students, who will work with you in developing the order of service. Students will handle all features of the service except the talk, which you will give.

The other four addresses will come at 8:45 a.m. on Monday 27, Tuesday 28, Wednesday 29 and Thursday 30. There is scheduled to follow each of these addresses a Discussion Period, at which time adult leaders will take the students into smaller groups - the same proceedure we use at MSM Conferences. In order to provide a greater sense of freedom, however, if at the close of the address the students seem to want to direct some questions to the speaker himself, we hold over and allow ten or fifteen minutes for that.

I wonder if you have worked out any topics yet? It probably would help to have them printed on the program. I am sure you have been told the general theme, "Revolution and Reconciliation." I am sending you three small books that were used in a National Student Conference where this same theme was used, the books are: "Encounter With Revolution," "Schock and Renewal," and "Revolution and Redemption." Of course our approach to the topic on the local campus will be somewhat different, particularly since we will have a large number of students who will be freshmen in September. As I recall the approcah in general at the other conference was, "The Christian Mission Enters A New Era." It would be my idea to approach the topic with our group through the Christian perspective as young people encountering all of the various forces at work today. We should bring in the campus community, the local community and the world community. I am sure you get the picture without my going more intodetail. If you have any questions however drop me a note and I will try to answer them.

Pardon my typing - am writing under difficulties.

Best as always,
Eulalie
Eulalie Ginn

Methodist Student Movement

Board of Education, Florida Conference

EULALIE GINN
State Director
BOX 85, UNIV. BR.
Miami 46, Fla.

ROBERT GEBHART
MSM President

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Recreation

CLOENE IRVINE
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LOIS SCOATES
Evangelism

PATTY WISE
Inter-Group Representative

JULIAN BYRD
Conf. Board Represntative

August 13, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Please note on the attached worksheet that you have been given an additional responsibility at the Convocation -- something right down your alley.

The students have requested a panel dealing with integration problems. I believe it is the idea to have you moderate and to use Marie Roberts and Bill Williams on the panel along with two students. It seems to me that this panel might be an outgrowth of the class which Marie and Bill will handle. Thus, I will send them each a note also, and you folks can work it out after you get to camp.

Best Wishes.

Sincerely,

Eulalie Ginn

Eulalie Ginn

STUDENT CONVOCATION

Leesburg, Florida

I. DATE: August 25-30, 1956
COST: $14.50 per person; $7.50 for council members (insurance included)
THEME: "Revolution and Reconciliation"
THEME HYMN: "The World's Astir"

II. DEAN: Reverend Ashton Almand, Lakeland
ASSOCIATE DEAN: Reverend Caxton Doggett, Miami
PLATFORM SPEAKER: Fred Routh, Atlanta
SHARING HOUR SPEAKER: Dr. Stanley Martin
CONFERENCE DIRECTORS: MYF - Reverend Warren Willis
MSM - Miss Eulalie Ginn

III. ENRICHMENT SEMINARS

1. Race, Reason, and Religion
   William K. Williams and Marie Roberts
2. The Christian and Current Affairs
   Rev. Caxton Doggett
3. Personal Religious Living and Public Worship
   Miss Dorothy Eubanks, Florida Southern
4. Courtship and Marriage
   Rev. Ashton Almand

IV. WORKSHOPS

1. General Program of the Methodist Student Movement
   Dr. Stanley Martin and Eulalie Ginn
2. The Christian Witness on Campus
   Sam Laird - Georgia State MSM Director
3. Public Relations
   Francis Luce
4. Drama
   Becky Doggett

SCHEDULE AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Saturday, August 25

3:00 - 5:00 -	Registration
5:00	Steering Committee Meeting - composed of MYF and MSM Officers and Directors. A counselor for the girls and a counselor for the boys will be named. Judy Goldsmith will make work assignments.
6:00	Dinner - Staff Meeting after dinner
7:15	General Meeting - Introductions - The M.S.F.F. Presentation will be made; also the adoption of a project for the week(Cuba and Bob Habersham are two suggestions). Jan Kaminis and Lois Tichenor are in charge.
8:15	Recreation - Kerry Robb in charge
9:15	Free Time
9:30	Inspirational Address - Dr. Stanley Martin. (A devotion will precede talk - Gene Calhoun and Barbara Ann Turner in charge).
10:30	Call to Quarters
11:00	Prayer Groups - (Sharing time and personal meditation).
11:15	Taps

Sunday, August 26

7:30	Rise.
8:00	Devotions (Worship Committee must be in charge of securing persons for morning and evening worship periods.) (Eugene Calhoun and Barbara Ann Turner in charge.)
8:25	Breakfast - Cabin - general cleanup.
9:15	Seminars - Regular Enrichment Seminars.
10:15	Prepare for Church.
10:45	Church - Fred Routh, speaker.
11:45	Discussion - (On platform address).
12:30	Free time.
12:45	Lunch.
2:00	Quiet Hour - Steering Committee Meeting.
3:00	Free time.
4:30	Talent time.
5:30	Free time.
6:00	Supper - (Staff meeting after supper).
7:00	Informal Singing.
7:30	Evening Presentation - Reports on Summer Service Projects, Caravans, Work Camps, Leadership Teams, etc. (Pat Wolfe and Jackie Hogue in charge).
8:30	Free time.
9:00	Inspirational Address - Dr. Stanley Martin.
10:30	Prayer Groups - (Sharing time and personal meditation).
10:45	Taps.

Monday, August 27

7:00	Rise.
7:30	Devotions.
7:50	Breakfast - Cleanup.
8:45	Platform Address - Fred Routh.
9:45	Discussion - (on platform address).
10:30	Free time.
10:45	Seminars.
11:45	Free Time.
12:00	Lunch - Staff meeting after lunch.
1:15	Quiet Hour - Steering Committee Meeting.
2:10	Prepare for General Meeting.
2:15	General Meeting - Explanation of MSM setup and meaning of MSM by Dr. Stanley Martin, Eulalie Ginn, Dave Cathcart, Evelyn Moll, and Esther Martinez. (To bring in new program ideas for campus groups.)
3:15	Interest Groups.
4:15	Free time - MSM Council Meeting and Committee Meetings.
5:45	Dinner - Staff Meeting after dinner.
6:45	Informal Singing.
7:15	Evening Presentation and Business Meeting - 45 minutes for presentation and 15 minutes for business. Reports on Conferences: Lake Junaluska - Leroy Howe; National Conference - Evelyn Moll and Esther Martinez; MSM Conference - Bill Crews; C. V. Conference - Barbara Turner; S.V.M.
8:15	Recreation - Kerry Robb.
9:15	Inspirational Address - Dr. Stanley Martin.
10:30	Call to Quarters.
11:00	Prayer Groups - (Sharing Time and personal meditation).
11:15	Taps.

Tuesday, August 28

7:00 a.m. - 2:15 p.m.	Same schedule as Monday, August 27.
2:15 p.m.	General Meeting - Will be for Campus Group Meetings, campus student leaders to talk together and plan for their coming year.
4:15 p.m.	Free time - MSM Council Meeting.
5:45 p.m.	Dinner - Staff Meeting after Dinner.
6:45 p.m.	Singing.
7:15 p.m.	Evening Presentation and Business Meeting - 45 minutes for presentation and 15 minutes for general business. Presentation - 15 minutes Publications - Motive, Power, Concern, etc. (Sharon Forthman and Sue Warner). 30 minutes - Social Action - Alcohol, Politics and Citizenship Seminars, National and State (Charles Penney).

Wednesday, August 29

7:00 a.m. - 7:15 p.m.	Same schedule as Tuesday, August 28.
7:15 p.m.	Evening Presentation - Panel on "Integration and Supreme Court Decision." - Fred Routh - Moderator Bill Williams) Marie Roberts) Adult Resource (Panel to be selected from Seminar group on Racial Integration). 45 minutes for panel and 15 minutes for general business.

Thursday, August 30

7:00 a.m. - 7:15 p.m.	Same schedule as Wednesday, August 29.
7:15 p.m.	Evening Presentation - 45 minutes Drama Workshop Presentation (Whatever the workshop on drama wishes to prepare and present to the group.) 15 minutes - General Business Meeting.

College Heights Methodist Church

942 SOUTH BOULEVARD

LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ASHTON A. ALMAND, MINISTER

CHURCH TELEPHONE: 3-4721

August 15, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn venue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I wish to take this opportunity to welcome you to our Methodist Student Movement Convocation staff.

The first faculty and staff meeting will be held at the Methodist Youth Camp on Saturday afternoon, August 25th, at 5 o'clock, and we hope that it will be possible for you to arrive at camp in time for this meeting.

I am sorry that the daily schedules have not reached me yet, but they will be available when you arrive at camp. However, the first meal will be served at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

AAAlmand

Ashton A. Almand, Dean

AAA:hd

Young Women's Christian Association

Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

March 26, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
65 Alburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Since Christian Emphasis Week is just a few weeks away, I wanted to write and tell you how much we are looking forward to having you on campus as a resource person for our religious activities that week.

The student body here at Wesleyan is very interested in Social Problems and Human Relations, and I wish that your discussion period on this subject could be extended. However, since classes do continue as always, the period will be an hour and fifteen minutes long. The students will probably want a chance to ask questions during that time.

We will be looking for you on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 10:00.

Yours truly,

Ann Lee Alley

Ann Lee Alley
Vice President

March 31, 1958

Miss Peggy McKinney
Box 161
Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

Dear Miss McKinney:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th informing me that you are to be my hostess during my visit to the Wesleyan College campus for Christian Emphasis Week.

As you know I will be there only for Tuesday, April 15th. The College Chaplain called and asked that I speak at a 10 o'clock class. I shall drive to Macon and arrive by 9.30 a.m. that morning. It will be necessary for me to leave for Atlanta shortly after lunch.

I am pleased that you have been designated as my hostess and I am looking forward to meeting you on the 15th.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Box 161 Wesleyan College
Macon, Ga.
March 30, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh,

I have been assigned as your hostess for the time that you are at Wesleyan College during Christian Emphasis Week. You have previously received some information concerning CEW at Wesleyan April 14-19. I would like to remind you that you will speak on Tuesday of this week.

You are cordially invited to spend the whole day on Wesleyan's campus and to eat in the dining

room with the Wesleyanes. Lunch is served at 1:00 P.M., and dinner is served at 6:00 P.M. I would appreciate it if you would inform me as to the time in which you expect to arrive.

I am delighted that I am your hostess, and I am looking forward to meeting you CEW.

Sincerely yours,
Peggy McKinney
Hostess for CEW

Future engagements

The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

July 5, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am most anxious to receive your suggestions for our panel on race relations in next month's program in Chicago. The proposals made in the enclosed memorandum are necessarily broad and tentative; we cannot make them more specific until all panel members are heard from.

I will be most grateful Mr. Routh for your assistance in setting up this program. Your experience in this field is vastly superior to mine. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Harte

Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R.
Associate Professor

Encl.

SUBJECT: Panel Program on "Effective Race Relations - Its Ways and Means"
National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice, August 30, 1958

TO: Panel Members

FROM: Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R., Chairman

DATE: July 5, 1958

In his memorandum of June 30th, Mr. Lloyd Davis, Executive Director of the Chicago C.I.C., suggested that Chairmen secure suggestions for the program from panelists about two weeks before the beginning of the Conference. Since ours is a rather broad topic, it is necessary to begin work on a preliminary outline without delay. I therefore respectfully request your suggestions for (a) the general approach to this panel topic, and (b) the specific contribution you will be prepared to make.

As I understand the purpose of our panel, we will focus our discussions on methods and techniques for promoting and/or maintaining harmonious race relations. Perhaps it would be advisable to concentrate on what can be done rather than on what has been done in this area; although, of course, the most valuable recommendations we can make will obviously be based upon successful experiences in the area of interracial relations. I further suggest that each panelist limit his formal presentation to twenty minutes at most. This will leave a total of seventy minutes for informal discussion on the points raised. In this kind of program it is imperative that sufficient time be set aside for informal discussions among the panel members and from the audience.

Please advise me at your earliest convenience of your reactions to these proposals and of any other suggestions you may wish to have included. The success of this section of the Chicago program depends directly upon us. If it is to succeed it must be coordinated and this can be accomplished only by our mutual cooperation in this planning stage. Please let me have your own proposals by July 31st at the latest.

I should like to note in conclusion that I consider myself highly privileged to be invited to serve with the very distinguished members of this panel on interracial justice. I promise you I will do everything I can for the success of our program.

T. J. Harte

Rev. Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R.
Department of Sociology
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

July 30, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Father Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R.
Associate Professor
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Father Harte:

Thank you for your letter and the memorandum on the panel program on "Effective Race Relations - Its Ways and Means." I regret the delay in answering your letter but the press of things here in the South, as you might imagine, has been heavy; and knowing that the program was at the end of next month, I delayed answering it.

I am enclosing a hastily drawn statement on my concept of what the panel might deal with. It is far from complete, but I throw it into the hopper hoping that it may contribute to what others have written.

I would be happy to deal with one of two subjects: either "involving community leadership in race relations programs", or "community implementation of court decisions". I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Effective Race Relations - Its Ways and Means

Effective work in the field of race relations may best be accomplished within the framework of the Judaic-Christian tradition and the democratic philosophy. Simply, this means that, rather than special pleading or working for racial minorities, the work be directed at working with minority groups and majority group persons to bring about:

a) A fuller recognition of the equal human dignity of all persons as the children of God; and
b) a fuller recognition that a democratic society accords to all citizens equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities.

With this as a frame of reference certain steps to achieve such increased recognition - and practice growing out of it - seem logical.

1. Any successful approach must be based upon concern for the well being of all; it must include mutual trust and understanding.

2. Honest communication, on an equal-status basis, must be established, maintained and extended:
   a) through Interracial Councils or groups
   b) through the Church and religious organizations
   c) through existing organizations and channels
   d) through governmental agencies

3. Effort should be aimed at behavior patterns even more than at attitudes. While you cannot legislate morality you can legislate definitions of acceptable and non-acceptable behavior.

4. Organized religion must face-up to the moral imperatives in the current crisis.

5. Community leadership must assert itself in favor of compliance with religious teachings, constitutional guarantees, court decisions, legislative acts, etc.

6. National leadership needs to be activated in this most crucial domestic problem.

Future Speaking Engagements

Virginia Teachers Association

VTA

FOUNDED 1887

CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
MILTON 4-0868

A. L. SCOTT, PRESIDENT
J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 21, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

This follows the invitation extended to you in Daytona Beach last week.

Your name has been listed as one of the speakers for the Seventy-First Annual Convention of the Virginia Teachers Association which will be held at Virginia Union University, 1500 Lombardy Street, Richmond on Thursday, October 30, 1958. The general theme of this meeting is "Opening the Doors of Today". We ask you to speak for a period of about twenty minutes on the topic "The Courts and the Schools". I thought you did an excellent job at the ATA Convention and would appreciate a repeat performance, with such additions as the period between now and October may bring. The exact hour of the day of your appearance on the program has not been determined. However, I will write later and provide the schedule.

Could your presence be counted a service of the Southern Regional Council or would you be able to work this in with a visit to our city? If not, we shall be glad to provide travel expenses.

All of us look forward to seeing and hearing you here in Richmond on the last Thursday in October. Your written acceptance will be appreciated.

With best personal wishes,

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott

Executive Secretary

JRP:mjb

July 30, 1958

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dr. Picott:

Thank you for the invitation to address the 71st annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association on Thursday, October 30, 1958. I would appreciate, when the information is available, the exact time of day you have me scheduled.

I am afraid that our travel budget is already over-extended and unless I am in Richmond on Virginia Council business the VTA would have to bear my expenses.

Thank you for your kind words about my participation at the ATA convention in Daytona Beach.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Future engagements

July 30, 1958

Mr. Warren R. Cochrane, General Secretary
Butler Street Young Men's Christian Association
22 Butler Street, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cochrane:

Many thanks for your invitation to address the Hungry Club on October 1st of this year. I will be glad to participate in your splendid series. I think you have made an excellent selection in Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina as your opening speaker. Dr. Johnson is a man of great experience in the field of human relations and I am sure he will present an intriguing opening address.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Future speaking engagements

T. M. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT W. L. CALLOWAY, SECRETARY A. T. WALDEN, TREASURER WARREN R. COCHRANE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 24, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Routh:

The 1958-59 Series of the Hungry Club will open on Wednesday, September 24th. We have invited Dr. Guy B. Johnson of Chapel Hill, N. C. to be the speaker on that date. We would like to follow this session with you as the speaker on Wednesday, October 1st, if you are available and we hope you will be.

This year's theme is, "THE SOUTH'S POTENTIAL AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL AND WORLD LEADERSHIP." Here, of course, we are trying to state in a positive way the great potential in the South, provided we can finally rise above the many political, economic and racial situations which have for so long retarded and prevented the South from assuming its natural and rightful place of leadership in the Nation, and through National leadership, achieving world-wide recognition.

Basically, of course, the speaker is free to develop his theme in any way satisfactory to him and this particular theme is advanced only as a possible guide and is one, of course, that you would be eminently qualified to develop.

Since we are very anxious to complete the first half of the 1958-59 Series and also to get out a brochure, we would appreciate it very much if you would let us know as quickly as possible if this date (OCTOBER 1ST) is acceptable to you.

Sincerely yours,

Warren R. Cochrane

Warren R. Cochrane
General Secretary

WRC/erb

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
STATION WBAA
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

31 July 1958

Future speakers

HCF is answering for both as.

Dr. Fred Ralph
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Ralph,

This station has received a grant-in-aid from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, to produce a series of radio programs devoted to the position of the American Negro in our contemporary society. The programs would first of all show the limitations placed upon the Negro in all areas of society, and then deal with the historical forces which have created these limitations. The programs will be distributed nationally.

This summer I have been making recorded interviews with many people across the country, and plan to visit the southern area from August 20 through August 28. You were suggested to me as a valuable contact, as well as Mrs. Dorothy Tilley and Mr. Harold Flemming, and I hope to be able to record interviews with you during this trip. This should require, at the most, two hours of your time, unless the three of you would be free to spend an afternoon with me.

I have asked Mrs. Tilley whether she could meet me at the S.R.C. offices Saturday, August 23, about 1:30pm. I hope that afternoon will also be convenient for you and Mr. Flemming; but if it is not, would you please drop me a line before August 15 and suggest an alternate time? My assistant and I plan to be in Atlanta from early afternoon of the 21st until early evening of the 24th.

Enclosed is a copy of the rough outline of our programs' content, which we hope will clarify our purposes and give you an opportunity to think about what you might like to say in our chat before the microphone. In general, we are interested primarily in anecdotes and personal opinions. I would prefer to wait for a precise discussion of the interview, however, until our meeting. I do hope you will be interested in our project, and I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Richter

E. W. Richter
Producer

ewr/jdr

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

OUTLINE

NOTE : THIS IS MERELY A ROUGH OUTLINE OF OUR ORIGINAL THOUGHTS IN TRYING TO PLAN THE INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS IN THE SERIES. WE HAVE SIMPLY PUT DOWN QUESTIONS WHICH WE FELT WE SHOULD TRY TO ANSWER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, NONE OF THIS IS FINAL...WE EVEN EXPECT TO FIND A MORE SUITABLE TITLE FOR THE SERIES, AND WE WILL BE MORE THAN HAPPY TO RECEIVE ANY COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS. IN THE MEANTIME, WE HOPE THAT THIS WILL HELP YOU TO MORE CLEARLY UNDERSTAND OUR OBJECTIVES.

PROGRAM #1

FRAMEWORK OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM

I. WHO IS THE NEGRO?
  A. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S RACIAL POPULATIONS.
    1. NUMBER OF NEGROES IN THE WORLD
    2. PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE NEGRO.
    3. COMPARISON OF THIS PROPORTION WITH OTHER RACIAL GROUPS
    4. PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORLD NEGRO POPULATION RESIDING IN U.S.
    5. RELATIONSHIP OF AM. NEGRO POP. WITH REST OF WORLD'S NEGROES.
    6. FUTURE TRENDS IN WORLD'S NEGRO POPULATION.
      A. RATE OF INCREASE COMPARED WITH CAUCASIAN. DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, IN BIRTH BEHAVIOR.
  B. DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN NEGROES
    1. PROPORTION OF U.S. POPULATION
    2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION AS COMPARED WITH THE TURN OF THE CENTURY
    3. OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

II. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE NEGRO IN AM. SOCIETY
  A. [illegible] ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEGRO
  B. CONSEQUENCES OF THESE ATTITUDES
  C. ASPIRATIONS AND GOALS OF THE NEGRO

III. WHAT ARE THE SOCIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AT WORK IN RACIAL RELATIONS IN THE U.S., AND HOW DO THEY AFFECT THE TOTAL SITUATION?
  A. THE SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY

PROGRAM #2

THE NEGRO, AFRICA, AND THE EARLY SLAVE TRADE

I. WHAT WAS THE POSITION OF THE NEGRO IN AFRICA PRIOR TO THE BEGINNINGS OF THE WHITE MAN'S TRADE IN SLAVES?
  A. THE NEGRO CULTURE
  B. TYPES OF SLAVERY PRACTICED
  C. EARLY JUSTIFICATIONS OF SLAVERY

II. WHAT WERE THE BEGINNINGS OF THE WHITE MAN'S TRADE IN SLAVES?
  A. FACTORS THAT LED TO THE WHITE MAN'S INTEREST IN SLAVERY
  B. FACTORS THAT LED THE WHITE MAN TO THE NEGRO
    1. ECONOMIC
    2. MORAL
  C. THE MACHINERY OF THE SLAVE TRADE
  D. THE NEGRO'S REACTION TO SLAVERY
  E. THE BEARINGS OF RELIGION ON THE EARLY SLAVE TRADE

III. HOW DID THE NEGRO SLAVE BECOME A FACTOR IN COLONIAL EXPANSION?
  A. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT
  B. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT

PROGRAM #3

THE NEGRO AND THE RACE QUESTION

WHAT IS MEANT BY "RACE"?
- A. FOREIGN INTERPR ETATIONS; BRAZIL, AN EXAMPLE.
- B. U.S. CONCEPT OF "RACE"
- C. SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT OF "RACE"
  - 1. THE GENETICIST
  - 2. THE SOCIOLOGIST

PROGRAM #4

THE NEGRO, THE SOUTH, THE NORTH

I. HOW DID THE NEGRO FARE IN COLONIAL AMERICA?
- A. THE WORKINGS OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN COLONIAL AMERICA
- B. THE EARLY "FREED-MAN" AND HIS EXPERIENCES NORTH AND SOUTH
- C. DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN COLONIES.

II. WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE 1808 LEGISLATION BARRING FURTHER IMPORTATION OF SLAVES, AND WHAT WERE ITS RESULTS?

III. WHAT WAS THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE SOUTH PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR, AND WHAT EFFECT DID THE WAR HAVE ON IT?

IV. WHAT IDEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY REGARDING SLAVERY PRECEDED THE CIVIL WAR?
- A. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AND RESULTING APOLOGIST LITERATURE
- B. SOUTHERN MINISTERIAL OPINION

V. WHAT IS THE CURRENT DIFFENTIATION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH IN ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE TOWARD THE NEGRO?

PROGRAM #5

THE NEGRO AND THE URBAN COMMUNITY

I. WHY HAS THE NEGRO MIGRATED FROM AGRARIAN TO URBAN AREAS?

II. WHAT DETERMINED THE NEGRO'S CHOICE OF URBAN AREAS IN WHICH TO SETTLE?

III. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE NEGRO WHEN HE MOVED TO THE CITY?
- A. THE NEGRO'S EXPECTATIONS
- B. WHITE REACTION
  - 1. DIFFERENCE IN TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO IN LARGE AND SMALL CITIES?
  - 2. THE NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.
- C. PROBLEMS ARISING
  - 1. HOUSING
  - 2. EMPLOYMENT
  - 3. HEALTH

III. THE CONTINUING MIGRATORY SHIFT?
- A. NORTHWARD
- B. WESTWARD

IV. WHAT OF THE FUTURE AND ITS ALTERNATIVES?
A. CONTINUED CITY CROWDING LEADING TO SLUM CONDITIONS
B. INCREASING RACIAL STRIFE
C. ACTION COMMUNITIES CAN TAKE TO REMEDY THE SITUATION

PROGRAM #6

THE NEGRO AND LABOR

I. WHAT IS THE HISTORIC ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN LABOR?
A. PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF LABOR UNIONS
B. UNDER CRAFT UNIONS IN THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES
1. THE CLASS PRINCIPLE VS. THE CASTE PRINCIPLE

II. WHAT WAS THE RELATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE LABOR UNION PRIOR TO WWII?
A. THE NEGRO'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LABOR UNIONS
B. EARLY UNION ATTITUDES AND THEIR RESULTS
C. CHANGES IN UNION POLICY
D. PRESENT UNION POLICY

PROGRAM #7

THE NEGRO, SCIENCE, INVENTION AND ART

I. DOES THE STATUS OF AN OPPRESSED GROUP CREATE A POSSIBILITY OF SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CULTURE IN WHICH IT EXISTS? IN ART? SCIENCE? INVENTION?

II. WHAT ARE THE FACTORS PLACING A LIMITATION UPON THE NEGRO IN MAKING SCIENTIFIC, INVENTIVE AND ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTIONS?
A. UNDER SLAVERY
B. POST-CIVIL WAR TO 1932 DEPRESSION
C. PRESENT

III. IS THE NEGRO PREVENTED FROM EXPRESSING HIMSELF AS A SCHOLAR AND ARTIST IN OTHER THAN "NEGRO AREAS"?

IV. WHAT HAS THE NEGRO CONTRIBUTED TO THE GENERAL CULTURE?

V. WHAT SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS, IF ANY, MUST THE NEGRO HAVE IN ORDER TO SUCCEED? DO THESE DIFFER FROM THOSE REQUIRED FROM THE REMAINING POPULATION?

VI. WHAT COULD THE NEGRO CONTRIBUTE IF ALL BARRIERS WERE REMOVED?

PROGRAM #8
THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION

I. WHAT ARE THE NEGRO'S EDUCATIONAL GOALS?

II. HOW DID THE NEGRO FARE EDUCATIONALLY UNDER SLAVERY?
- A. OCCASIONAL EFFORTS OF MASTERS
- B. THE NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL-MARM
- C. SELF-EDUCATION
- D. THE FREE NEGRO

III. WHAT EFFORTS WERE MADE DURING RECONSTRUCTION TO EDUCATE THE NEGRO?
- A. THE NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL-MARM
- B. THE GROWTH OF NEGRO COLLEGES
- C. EFFECTS OF NEGRO EFFORTS ON SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

IV. WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE POST-RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD IN REGARD TO EDUCATION?
- A. THE "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" DOCTRINE
- B. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
  - 1. HIS PROGRAM
    - A. IT'S SUPPORTERS
    - B. ITS OPPONENTS
- C. NORTHERN ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGRO EDUCATION
- D. THE ROLE OF PHILANTHROPY

V. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE EDUCATED NEGRO?
- A. THE BENEFITS OF AN EDUCATION FOR A NEGRO
- B. HIS DIFFICULTIES IN GAINING EMPLOYMENT
  - 1. EXCLUSION FROM WHITE-COLLAR WORK
  - 2. GENERAL EXCLUSION FROM INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS IN COOPERATION WITH WHITES
  - 3. HIS BEING THROWN BACK ON THE NEGRO SOCIETY TO ASSUME POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP

VI. WHAT ARE THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST EDUCATING NEGROES? THEIR FOUNDATION IN TRUTH?

VII. WHAT ARE THE CURRENT TRENDS IN NEGRO EDUCATION?

PROGRAM 9
THE NEGRO AND AMERICAN LAW

I. WHAT HAS BEEN THE HISTORICAL PATTERN OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NEGRO?
- A. STATE LEGISLATION UNDER SLAVERY
- B. NATIONAL LEGISLATION UNDER SLAVERY
  - 1. THE ACT OF 1808 BARRING FURTHER IMPORTATION OF SLAVES
  - 2. EMANCIPATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
- C. STATE LEGISLATION FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR
- D. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR

II. WHAT IS THE CURRENT PATTERN OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NEGRO IN THE MAJORITY OF SOUTHERN STATES?
- A. THE LEGISLATION PLACING LIMITATIONS UPON THE NEGRO
- B. THE LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE NEGRO

III. WHAT IS THE CURRENT PATTERN OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NEGRO IN THE NORTHERN STATES?

IV. IS THE LAW IN GENERAL APPLIED CONSISTENTLY TO NEGROES AND WHITES?
A. EXAMPLES
B. DETERIORATION OF THE WHITE MAN'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW AS A RESULT OF HIS ILLEGAL TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO

V. CURRENT TRENDS IN LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NEGRO? SOUTHERN EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN SEGREGATION IN FACE OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE NEGRO, AMERICAN LAW, AND THE BALLOT

1. WHAT LEGAL STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO INSURE THE NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE? WHEN AND WHERE DID THE FIRST NEGROES VOTE?

2. WHAT LEGAL STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO DENY THE NEGRO THE BALLOT?

3. HOW DOES NEGRO VOTING COMPARE IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH?

4. WHAT, IF ANY, ARE THE RESULTS OF NEGRO VOTING?

5. WHY IS THE NEGRO CONCERNED WITH THE VOTE?

PROGRAM #11

THE NEGRO AND RELIGION

I. WHY DID THE NEGRO TURN TO CHRISTIANITY?
A. THE AFRICAN RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF THE NEGRO
B. THE APPEALS OF CHRISTIANITY TO THE SLAVE
C. THE FUSION OF PRIMITIVE AND CHRISTIAN RELIGION

II. WHY WAS THE NEGRO PARTICULARLARLY ATTRACTED TO THE BAPTIST AND METHODIST CHURCHES?

III. WHAT ABOUT THE APPEALS OF OTHER RELIGIONS TO THE NEGRO? JEWISH, MOHAMMEDAN, BAHA, JEHOVA'S WITNESSES?

IV. WHAT CAUSED THE NEGRO TO ORGANIZE HIS OWN CHURCHES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EXISTING CHURCH GROUPS?

V. WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE CONTINUED "WILD" RELIGIOUS CULTS AMONG NEGROES? (FATHER DIVINE, ETC.)

VI. WHAT ARE THE CURRENT ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS OF WHITE CHURCHES TOWARD THE NEGRO?

VII. WHAT IS THE CURRENT NEGRO ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WHITE CHURCHES?

PROGRAM 12

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED PROTEST

I. WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED NEGRO PROTEST?
- A. VESEY
- B. TURNER
- C. FREDERICK DOUGLAS
- D. RICHARD GREENE
- E. MONROE TROTTER
- F. MARCUS GARVEY

II. WHAT ARE THE EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS OF NEGRO PROTEST?
- A. NAACP
- B. NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
- C. THE NEGRO PRESS

III. HOW DID THESE ORGANIZATIONS COME INTO EXISTENCE?

IV. WHAT ARE THEIR DIFFERENCES IN EMPHASIS, IF ANY?

V. DO THE ORGANIZATIONS OF PROTEST REALLY REPRESENT NEGRO OPINION?
- A. THE ORGANIZATIONS' RELATIONSHIP TO THE NEGRO
- B. THE INDIVIDUAL NEGRO'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE ORGANIZATIONS

V. HOW HAVE THE WHITES REACTED TO THESE ORGANIZATIONS ?
- A. THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN, BY AND LARGE.
- B. THE KU KLUX KLAN
- C. THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS
- D. THE LIBERAL

VI. WHAT HAVE THESE ORGANIZATIONS ACCOMPLISHED?

PROGRAM 13

THE NEGRO AND THE NATION

I. WHAT PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE U.S. IS CONSTITUTED BY THE NEGRO? (REVIEW STATISTICS FROM PROGRAM #1)

II. WHAT ARE THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES? (SUMMARIZE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE PRECEDING PROGRAMS)

III. HOW DO NATIONS ABROAD REACT TO THE SITUATION OF THE NEGRO IN THE U.S.?
- A. FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT ON PUBLICIZED RACE INCIDENTS
  - 1. INCIDENTS INVOLVING AMERICAN NEGROES
  - 2. INCIDENTS INVOLVING FOREIGN NEGROES

IV. HOW HAS THE NATION BENEFITTED FROM THE PRESENCE OF THE NEGRO?

V. WHAT IS THE COST TO THE NATION OF ITS TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO?
- A. IN TERMS OF SELF-RESPECT
- B. IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
- C. IN TERMS OF ECONOMICS

VI. WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES OF THE U.S. IN THE FUTURE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO, AND WHAT ARE THE PROBABLE RESULTS OF EACH ALTERNATIVE?

The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 7, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you very much for your kind letter and the enclosed outline for the Chicago meeting which you sent me on July 30th. last. I found your proposals for discussion points most interesting and challenging.

Several panelists have suggested independently that this particular program be conducted as a bona fide panel without prepared statements in the ordinary sense of the word. I am inclined to go along with this with a slight modification. If you have no serious objection to this method of procedure, I will send you a list of questions, some general and some specific and all based on the suggestions that you and the other panelists make in advance. I will try to have this list in your hands at least one week before the Conference begins. In this way the meeting could be a lively one since all panelists could contribute a comment on each question raised although I would endeavor to direct each question first to the person most qualified to answer. In general answers would have to be brief since this phase of the program should last no longer than one hour. The remainder of the time allotted should be given over to questions from the floor.

If you have no further objections to this procedural proposal Mr. Routh, and if the other panelists agree and I believe they will, you can expect this list of questions around the 21st. of the month. Thank you again for your splendid cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Harte

Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R.

August 11, 1958

Rev. Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R.
The Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Father Harte:

I am all in favor of having a bona fide panel discussion without prepared statements at the CIC meeting in Chicago.

I look forward to receiving a list of the questions that may be raised for the panelists.

All good regards.

Respectfully,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET ❖ CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS ❖ DElaware 7-7776-79

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MSGR. DANIEL M. CANTWELL

Executive Director
LLOYD DAVIS

Field Representative
MATHEW H. AHMANN

Accountant
JAMES GOEDERT

Office Manager
LUCIA MOYADO

June 30, 1958

I M P O R T A N T

TO: Panel Chairmen, Panel Members, Commission Chairmen, Commission Secretaries, Commission Members, Principal Speakers and Consultants.

SUBJECT: National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice

FROM: Lloyd Davis

(1) Enclosed please find revised copy of conference agenda. PLEASE NOTE your assignment. In many instances we have found it necessary to change participants from positions they had previously been requested to serve in. This was necessitated by our desire to obtain geographical representation and at the same time utilize the talents of participants to the fullest extent possible.

(2) We have received a modest sum of foundation support for the conference. We will take care of room and board etc., on this end for participants. IF YOU DESIRE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE, PLEASE INDICATE ON THE ENCLOSED FORM, THE SIZE OF THE CHECK WHICH WE SHOULD FORWARD YOU. We have enclosed a self-addressed envelope for this purpose.

(3) Please read carefully the enclosed MEMORANDUM number one. This is the first of a series of such memorandums, all of which are aimed at preparing you for participation in the conference. COMMISSION CHAIRMEN should contact members of their Commission and Consultants to their Commissions just as soon as possible. Chairmen of the various Panels should follow the same procedures.

(4) Our thanks and appreciation for your kind assistance. Our thanks also for your patience in bearing with these non-personal communications.

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL — OF CHICAGO

21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET ✣ CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS ✣ DElaware 7-7776-79

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MATHEW H. AHMANN

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JAMES GOEDERT

Office Manager
LUCIA MOYADO

July 10, 1958

Dear Conference participant:

Enclosed please find "Memorandum #2" with suggestions as to lines of inquiry and discussion in the Commission meetings at the First National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Also please note the "sheet" requesting autobiographical information. Would you return this to us in the envelope provided just as soon as possible.

Finally, some participants who require transportation assistance if not returned the "application" requesting such aid. We have provided a second application which can also be returned in the envelope provided.

We would like to know the arrival time of our participants.

Again, our thanks for your help and assistance.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Davis

Lloyd Davis

MEMORANDUM #2

SUGGESTIONS AS TO LINES OF INQUIRY AND DISCUSSION IN THE COMMISSION MEETINGS AT THE FIRST "NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE," CHICAGO, AUGUST 29 - 31, 1958

I IN GENERAL: The address by Fr. LaFarge on Friday morning, the address by Fr. Kenealy on Friday evening, and the Panel on Saturday morning on "Ways and Means of Effective Race Relations" will provide a good framework for Commission inquiries, discussions and statements. It is recommended that Consultante keep the content of these documents in mind in approaching the specific social problems with which they are concerned, and that Chairmen and Commission Members direct their questions and later discussions, conclusions and statements in accordance with this background.

It is recommended that the Commission Chairmen arrange with their individual consultants by mail, about a week before the opening of the Conference, what aspect of the problem each consultant will be expected to cover. It would seem to be well in such arrangements to allow for a considerable degree of latitude or choice by the consultants in assigning these responsibilities.

The following lists of specific points under each Commission's jurisdiction should under no circumstances be taken as an exhaustive inventory of problems, but should be used solely as a guide to the kind of matters to be discussed.

II SPECIFICS:

(a) Commission on Schools. What progress throughout the country has been made to date on Integration in public and private Higher Education and other school levels both in regard to faculties and student bodies?

Any particularly good examples of school integration and what can we learn from them?

What are the areas in the U.S., North and South, East and West, where the most work still has to be done to bring about complete integration?

How can Catholic Interracial Councils and similar groups aid in preparing public opinion for school integration?

Are there any unused or unexplored ways of making clear to all the teachings of the Church in this matter?

How can the individual citizen work for Justice in this matter?

(b) Commission on Housing. What are the specific problems (such as conversion, "gentleman's agreements." open occupancy, etc.) that need attention from public authorities and private citizens groups?

Do these conditions parpetuate sub-standard housing for minority groups as well as a geographically segregated society?

What can C.I.C. groups and similar organization do to create a climate of public opinion favorable to integrated housing?

Are there any good examples of successfully integrated housing and what can we learn from them?

What can be the role of real estate agents, savings and loans organizations, public health and safety inspectors, community organizations, etc., in working for a decent, Christian and American policy on housing?

What is the basis for a proper neighborhood conservation program?

How can the individual citizen work for Justice in this matter?

Are laws needed to insure fair housing practices?

Why is this problem so crucial and what is the teachings of the Church concerning it?

(c) Commission on Employment. What success have we had in establishing fair employment practises in American business, industrial and professional life?

Are there any outstanding examples of success (voluntary or induced by legal suasion) and what can we learn from them?

What is organized labor's role in working for Interracial Justice in this field?

How can C.I.C. groups and other similar citizens' organizations help to create a public conscience on this matter?

What is the teachings of the Church on Fair Employment Practises?

(d) Commission on Parochial Life. What role can parish, diocesan and national societies play in bringing about Interracial Justice?

How can pastors and curates work most effectively with the laity for a true Christian witness on the parish level everywhere, in regard to Interracial Justice?

What is the role of the following in extending among people the universality and missionary vocation of the Church:

- parochial organizations?
- diocesan organizations?
- national societies?
- the school with its faculty and the parents of the Catholic children?
- hospitals?

How can this responsibility be carried out in organizations or societies presently of one ethnic group?

What can C.I.C. groups, along with other societies, do in parishes and neighborhoods to further a consciousness of the doctrine of the Church?

NEWS RELEASE •

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET
CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS
PHONE DElaware 7-7776
118

ROBERT SARGENT SHRIVER, Jr.
President

LLOYD DAVIS
Executive Director

MRS. ROBERT C. McNAMARA, Jr.
Chairman, Publicity Committee

We would greatly appreciate as little or as much autobiographical information you would be good enough to let us have in view of the fact that local and national press agencies may query us about you or your work.

NAME: ADDRESS:

OCCUPATION: AGE: SEX:

YOUR BACKGROUND IN THIS OR RELATED WORK:

YOUR REASON FOR PERSONAL PARTICIPATION IN THIS WORK:

YOUR CREDO - OR REMARKS OF A GENERAL NATURE:

thank you

ncc 7.9.58

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

Gentlemen:

I understand that you will take care of my room and board, registration fee, banquet ticket and reception obligations.

I shall therefore need $_____ to cover the cost of transportation expenses to and from Chicago.

Signed: _____

Address _____

_____

Announcing a

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(All conference sessions will be held in Loyola Hall, 6551 North Sheridan Road)

August 29, 30 and 31, 1958

WHAT

For the past year and a half representatives of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago have been making plans for a national conference of Catholics active in the field of race relations in the United States. Such a conference will take place in Chicago, August 29th, 30th and 31st.

WHY

This first national Catholic conference will enable representatives of the more than thirty-five Catholic Interracial Councils in the United States to come together and exchange information, and in turn evaluate their growth and development. The conference will also afford Catholics in other allied organizations the opportunity of joining together in serious deliberation with respect to one of the great social problems of our day.

PROGRAM

A reception for early arrivals will be held in Loyola Hall, 6551 North Sheridan Road, on Thursday evening, August 28 at 8:30 p.m. The conference will officially get under way with a special 8:00 a.m. Mass for delegates on the 29th. Father John LaFarge, S.J., founder of the Interracial Council movement in the United States, will deliver the keynote address of the morning. Special Commissions will take up specific problem areas like: *schools, health, employment, parochial life* and *housing*. Many of the top experts in the field of race relations across the country will be on hand to assist delegates in their deliberations. Buzz sessions will be held for CIC delegates interested in organizational problems. The climax of the conference will come on Saturday evening with a special banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

COST

Everything for twenty-five dollars. That's the package being offered delegates. This one fee covers room and board, delegate's reception, conference banquet and registration fee.

REGISTRATION

Advance registration is not only important — its essential. Simply fill out the information on the enclosed registration form and return promptly to the office of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago at 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

REGISTRATION APPLICATION

NAME OF ORGANIZATION and/or individuals.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NUMBER EXPECTED TO ATTEND

Number of men.....
Number of women.....
Number of men requiring housing.....
Number of women requiring housing.....

SPECIFY KINDS OF ROOMS DESIRED (Single or double)

.....

.....

EXPECTED ARRIVAL TIME..... .....

OTHER COMMENTS ....

....

.....

AMOUNT OF CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ENCLOSED.....

Signed: .....

Address .....

Phone Number .....

NOTE: Conference will conclude around 12 noon on Sunday, August 31, 1958

MEMORANDUM NO. I

PROCEDURAL INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM OF THE FIRST "NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE," CHICAGO, AUG. 29-31, 1958

I - PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE ADDRESS BY FATHER LA FARGE (10:)) A. M., Friday, August 29): The Chairman and Panel members will be provided with a copy of the address ten days or so before the meeting. The chairman is requested to assign specific aspects of the text for discussion to each panel member. Each panelist is requested to prepare a six-or-seven-minute statement or reaction on the point assigned (but please speak from notes, not from formal text) and at the end of these presentations to exchange views on the text as a whole, and on the specific points that have been riased. The Chairman is expected to assign the order of speakers and to watch the timing carefully, especially to insure that the individual presentations of panelists does not exceed seven minutes. A short period toward the end of the meeting for comments and questions from the audience is also suggested.

II - PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE ADDRESS BY FATHER KENEALY (8:00 P. M., Friday, August 29): Same procedures as for Father LaFarge's address (as above).

III - PANEL DISCUSSION ON "EFFECTIVE RACE RELATIONS - ITS WAYS AND MEANS" (10:00 A. M., Saturday, August 30): The Chairman is requested to secure from the panelists, about two weeks before the Conference, an outline of the points they believe should be covered. He will then synthesize these outlines and return the finished product, with specific assignments, to the panel members in time for any further suggestions from the members. The panel has been allotted two and a half hours, so the time arrangement for formal presentations, inter-panel exchange of views and possible audience-participation is left to the wide discretion of the Chairman. A longer time for formal presentations in this part of the program, as compared to the two meetings on the previous day, appears to be in order.

IV - THE COMMISSIONS ON SCHOOLS, EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND PAROCHIAL LIFE (2:00 to 5:00 P. M., Friday; 2:00 to 5:00 P. M., Saturday): These Commissions are set up along somewhat the same lines as Platform Committees at conventions. The Commission Chairman and his Commissioners are charged with the responsibility of hearing testimony and discussion from experts (and others who may wish to be heard), of questioning the experts on their specialties, of writing a full policy statement incorporating their own thinking on the issues covered as well as making use of such testimony as is, in their judgment, pertinent and useful for their Statement.

The Secretaries for each of the Commissions will take full notes of the proceedings and will assist the Commissioners in writing their statements. Each Secretary will also be prepared to discuss "generally" the results of Commission meetings at a final Panel Session on Sunday morning.

The Consultants are requested to be prepared for possible detailed questioning by the Commissioners and delegates on the subject matter under discussion. Because of the varying numbers of consultants assigned to Commissions, the specific topics and length of the formal presentation by the Consultants will be determined by the Chairman of each Commission. Each Consultant will be advised of these matters about two weeks before the meeting.

V - PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESULTS OF COMMISSION MEETINGS (10:00 A. M., Sunday, August 31): At this meeting the Secretaries of the Commissions will be prepared to discuss informally the results of the various Commission meetings, talks by principal speakers and related panel discussions. The Chairman of this panel discussion (Mr. Dan Herr) will determine the timing on this part of the program and will summarize the Conference results up to this point.

NOTE

It hac be readily observed that the success of the Conference depends very heavily on the acceptance and prompt fulfillment of advance responsibilities by Chairmen, panel members, and other key persons. All such leaders are asked to adhere closely to the recommended schedules. Any further questions on program procedures should be directed to Lloyd Davis, Catholic Interracial Council, 21 West Superior, Chicago, Illinois

****

MEMORANDUM NO. I

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****

REVISED COPY - TENTATIVE AGENDA

June 30, 1958

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE - August 29, 30 and 31, 1958

**** ****

**** ****

Thursday evening, August 28, 1958

8:30 p.m. Delegates Reception (Loyola Hall, 6551 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois)

Friday morning, August 29, 1958

8:00 a.m. Mass for delegates (Madonna Della Strade Chapel, Loyola University)

10:00 a.m. Plenary Session

Welcome: Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., President, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago

Address: Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., Chaplain, Catholic Interracial Council of New York

Subject: "The Catholic Interracial Movement Looks to the Future"

Panel Discussion of Father LaFarge's talk

12:30 LUNCH Harry Golden & JBR

Guest Speaker

2:00 p.m. COMMISSION SESSIONS ON PROBLEM AREAS

Friday evening, August 29, 1958

6:00 p.m. SUPPER

8:00 p.m. Address: Rev. J. Kenealy, S.J., School of Law, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Subject: "A Christian Conscience and Interracial Justice"

Panel Discussion of Father Kenealy's talk

Saturday morning, August 30, 1958

8:00 a.m. Mass for delegates (Madonna Della Strade Chapel)

see pg 2.

10:00 a.m. Plenary Session

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Panel Discussion

Subject: "Effective Race Relations - its ways and means"

12:30 LUNCH

2:00 p.m. CONTINUATION OF COMMISSION SESSIONS ON PROBLEM AREAS

Saturday evening, August 30, 1958

6:30 p.m. BANQUET (Grand Ballroom, Edgewater Beach Hotel)

MAJOR CONFERENCE ADDRESS

Entertainment

Sunday morning, August 31, 1958

8:00 a.m. Mass for delegates (Madonna Della Strade Chapel)

10:00 a.m. Plenary Session

Panel Discussion

Subject: "Results of Commission Sessions and critique of conference"

Chairman of Panel: Mr. Dan Herr, President, Thomas More Association

Members of Panel:

Mr. Jack Kenna
Mr. William Ryan
Rev. Donald F. Miller, CSSR
Mr. Robert Hoyt

12:00 LUNCH

1:00 Plenary Session (for those delegates and visitors desiring to remain)

DISCUSSION: "Organizational problems of Catholic Interracial Councils"

PANEL MEMBERS FOR FATHER LAFARGE'S TALK

Chairman: George K. Hunton, Executive Secretary
Catholic Interracial Council of New York

Panel Members:

Edward Marciniak
Executive Director
Catholic Council on Working Life
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

John Mc Dermott
Associate Director
National Conference of Christians and
Jews
211 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Percy Williams
Assistant Regional Director
President's Committee on Government Contracts
105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

William Osborn
Mt. St. Mary's College
Emmitsburgh, Maryland

PANEL FOR FATHER KENEALY'S ADDRESS

Chairman: Charles W. Pecke, Detroit, Michigan

Panel Members:

Loretta Butler
1859 Law Street
New Orleans, LA.

Very Rev.Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Joseph Bonsignore
3858 West 217 Street
Matteson, Illinois

Fred W. Fries,
Managing Editor
"Indiana Catholic and Record"
124 West Georgia Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

PANEL DISCUSSION:

" EFFECTIVE RACE RELATIONS - ITS WAYS AND MEANS"

Chairman: Rev. Thomas Harte, C.Ss.R.
Catholic University
Washington, D.C.

Panel Members:

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. (Room: 432)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Max Birnbaum
Educational Consultant
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Rev. Franklyn J. Kennedy,
Editor, "Catholic Herald Citizen"
Cathedral Square
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Arnold Aronson
President, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials
Room 1530, 55 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION
ON
SCHOOLS

Chairman: Dr. John J. O'Connor, Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

Secretary: Jack Kenna, National Safety Council,
425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Commission Members:

Rev. Raymond Bernard, S.J.,
Managing Editor, "Social Order" Magazine,
3908 Westminster Place
St.Louis 8, Missouri

Sister Claire Marie, O.S.F.,
Department of Sociology
Alvernia High School
3900 North Lawndale Ave
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. James H. Kirk
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Loyola University of Los Angeles
7101 West 80th Street
Los Angeles, California

CONSULTANTS

Dr. Charles H. Parrish
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Sister Maria Augusta, S.N.D.
Emanuel College
Boston, Mass.

Rt.Rev.Msgr. F.N. Pitt,
Secretary of the School Board
Archdiocese of Louisville
151 South Fifth Street
Southern Trust Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Sarah Patton Boyle
University of Virginia
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Millard F. Everett
Editor, Catholic Action of the South
523 Natchez Street, P.O. Box 480
New Orleans, Louisiana

Frank Pólhaus, Legal Representative, NAACP, 101 Mass. Ave.
N.W. Washington, D.C.

Brother Gerald Schnepp, S.M.
St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas

Rt.Rev.Msgr. Hugh A. Dolan
Greensboro, North Carolina
c/o 15 N. McDowell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Sister M. Yolande, O.S.F.,
St. Theresa's College
Winona, Minnesota

Harold Hunton
New York Commission on
Intergroup Relations
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

COMMISSION
ON
HOUSING

Chairman: Dennis Clark, Human Relations Representative
Commission on Human Relations,
16 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, PA.

Secretary: Rev. Donald F. Miller, C.S.S.R., Editor
(Associate) "Liguorian", Liguori, Missouri

Commission Members:

Katherine Beverly
1010 Wymoning Street
San Antonio, Texas

William H. Gremley
Executive Secretary
Commission on Human Relations
City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri

Mrs. Helen Burke, Executive Director,
Commission on Human Relations
City and County Building
Denver 2, Colorado

CONSULTANTS

John V.P. Lossoe, Jr.,
Executive Secretary
National Association of Intergroup Relations
Officials, 152 West 42nd Street - Room: 1508
New York 36, New York

Morris Milgram
President, Modern Community
Developers Inc.
84 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Ben Gaffin
Ben Gaffin and Associates
141 West Jackson Blvd
Chicago, Illinois (4)

Emil J. Seliga
President, Talman Federal Savings
and Loan Association
5501 South Kedzie Avenue
Chicago 29, Illinois

Arthur Rubloff,
Chairman of the Board,
Arthur Rubloff and Company
100 West Monroe Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Very Rev.Msgr. John J. Egan
Director, Cardinal's Committee on
Conservation, 720 North
Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois

Mary Riley, (B)
1815 Brooklyn Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dr. George W. Snowden, Assistant to
Commissioner, Intergroup Relations
Service, Federal Housing Administra-
tion, Washington 25, D.C.

Miss Frances Levenson, Executive
Director, National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing
35 West 32 Street
New York 1, New York

John Ducey, Director of Special
Projects, Real Estate Research
Corporation, 73 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Attorney Mark J. Satter
134 North La Salle Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

(Continued on next page)

COMMISSION ON HOUSING CONTINUED

Mary Dolan, Executive
Director, Friendship House
4233 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Clifford J. Campbell
Deputy Commissioner
Department of City Planning
City Hall, Chicago, Illinois

Attorney Frank G. Sulewski
Suite 1118
19 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

James B. Hibben
Webb & Knapp, Inc.
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois (3)

Julio Vivas, Executive
Director, Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission, 3152 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago 12, Illinois

COMMISSION
ON
EMPLOYMENT

Chairman: Dr. Paul Mundy, Institute on Social and Industrial Relations, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois

Secretary: William A. Ryan, President, Detroit Catholic Labor Conference, 1582 Defer Place, Detroit 14, Michigan

Commission Members:

Margaret Garrity
Regional Director
President's Committee on Government Contracts
105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

Terry Francois
San Francisco, Committee on Equal Job Opportunities
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

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Director of Education
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Nottingham, Detroit 24, Michigan

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(Continued on next page)

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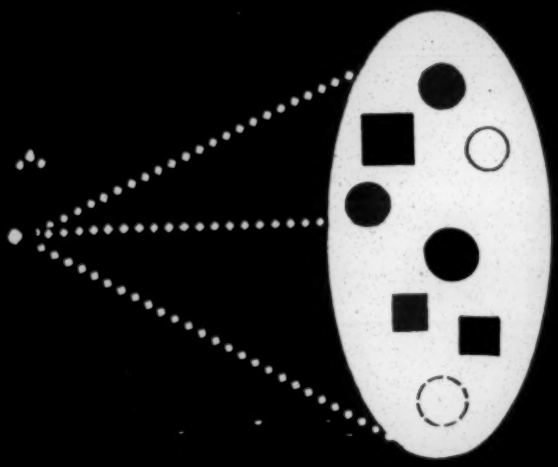
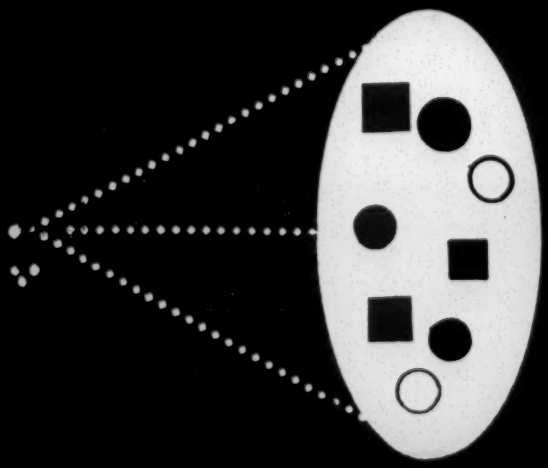


A PROGRAM for INTERRACIAL JUSTICE



The Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago is dedicated to im
Chicagoland area. Although its name is denominational, its efforts and s
of good will. The C.I.C. is active in many programs:

EDUCATION:

Sponsors a program among 400 grade schools, 79 high schools and 35 colleges in the Midwest. Program includes; conferences, study days, tours, workshops, contests, displays, distribution of literature and films, scholarships, information-service, and publication of monthly newsletter.

HOSPITALS:

Works to eliminate discrimination in hospital admission policies and to secure the appointment of qualified doctors to medical staffs regardless of race. Sponsors annual Hospital Conference and publishes proceedings.

RESOLVING RACIAL CONFLICTS:

Investigates alleged acts of discrimination. Sponsors programs designed to prevent and stop open racial conflict situations on neighborhood or community levels.

RESEARCH:

Sponsors original research projects, designed to provide the organization with facts. One study currently under way will show extent of integration among parishes in the Archdiocese of Chicago.

COMMUNION MASSES AND BREAKFASTS:

Membership Masses and Breakfasts are held periodically. Annual Communion Mass and Breakfast in the autumn.

CROWE AWARDS:

Thomas J. Crowe Interracial Justice Awards presented annually to individuals, groups, or organizations for outstanding contributions to interracial understanding.

CONSULTATION:

Cooperates with all recognized agencies in the field of human relations.

proving relationships between peoples of various races in the
ervices are available to all. Its membership is open to all men

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

Publication of monthly newsletter. Continuous information to religious and secular press on Council activities, including assistance with preparation of feature articles and news stories.

LITERATURE AND FILMS:

Pamphlets, leaflets, books, reprints, and films are available for individual or group use.

SPEAKERS BUREAU:

Well-informed speakers on interracial topics for meetings, breakfasts, etc.

NEWCOMERS:

Programs designed to assist with urban adjustment of newcomers to Chicago metropolitan area, be they Negroes, Southern Whites, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, or American Indians.

Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
Phone: DElaware 7-7776

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July 14, 1958

Hi Fred:

First, could you let me know how much do-re-me I should forward to cover your travel costs?

Second, we want to put you to work some more. We would like you to discuss informally at Lunch on Friday, August 29 (12 noon) the subject:("The South Today) with Harry Golden of Charlotte, North Carolina. Chairman of your small panel: Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, New York Commission Against Discrimination. Carter will also be in touch with you.

Thanks a lot.

Lloyd

November 5, 1958

Mr. William P. Mitchell, Secretary
Tuskegee Civic Association
P. O. Box 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your recent letter. I regret the delay in answering it but I have been out of town.

I will be pleased to speak to the Tuskegee Civic Association on February 8, 1959. Unfortunately, it will be necessary for the Association to pay my expenses. If this is acceptable, I will be glad to come.

I would like some additional information as to where the meeting will take place and what time I am to speak.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

(Dictated by Mr. Routh but signed in his absence.)

FBR:ls

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

P. O. Box 467
October 25, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Again we are in quest of a speaker for our Race Relations Observance on February 8, 1959, and would appreciate very much your being our speaker. We hope that your schedule will permit you to come, and would appreciate your immediate reaction to our invitation.

Very truly yours,

William P. Mitchell

William P. Mitchell, Secretary
TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

cc: Rev. K. L. Buford,
Acting President

November 5, 1958

Rev. S. S. Seay
Executive Secretary
Montgomery Improvement Association, Inc.
530 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Seay:

Thank you for your recent letter inviting me to participate in the Third Anniversary Celebration of MIA. I will be happy to participate in the celebration. Unfortunately, it will be necessary for MIA to bear the costs of my trip. If this is acceptable I will be pleased to come.

I would like some additional information: where the meeting is to take place; what time of day I am to speak; and what you want me to talk about.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

(Dictated by Mr. Routh but signed in his absence.)

FBR:ls

November 5, 1958

Mr. William P. Mitchell, Secretary
Tuskegee Civic Association
P. O. Box 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your recent letter. I regret the delay in answering it but I have been out of town.

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Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

(Dictated by Mr. Routh but signed in his absence.)

FBR:ls

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

November 6, 1958

Mr Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr Routh:

Your letter accepting our invitation to address the Tuskegee Civic Association audience during its Race Relations Day Observance on Sunday, February 8, 1959 was received today with thanks.

Sure, the TCA will be pleased to pay your expenses incident to coming as our speaker. Unless we hear from you stating otherwise, we will plan for your lodging and food in the Dorothy Hall Guest House on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. The meeting will be held in the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church and will begin at 3:30 P.M.

Kindly furnish us with your biographical sketch and a glossy finished photograph of yourself at your earliest convenience.

We greatly appreciate your acceptance of our invitation.

Very truly yours,

c.c: Rev. K L Buford
Act'g. Pres. TCA

WILLIAM P MITCHELL,
Secretary

November 7, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Donald Beatty
State Supervison
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation
427 Cleveland Avenue
Columbus 16, Ohio

Dear Mr. Beatty:

Thank you for your letter of November 4th asking for a copy of my address on "Integration vs Non-discrimination." Unfortunately, the address is not complete at this point. However, I intend to discuss cultural pluralism and common values - the leveling influence of a democratic society.

The final draft will probably be in outline form since I do not care to read speeches. When the outline is completed I will send you a copy - that is if it is completed before the Convention.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

November 5, 1958

Mr. Donald Beatty
State Supervisor
Bureau Of Unemployment Compensation
427 Cleveland Avenue
Columbus 16, Ohio

Dear Mr. Betty:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 4th to Mr. Routh, who is presently away from the office.

Mr. Routh will return to the office on November 6th. Your letter will be called to his attention at that time.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Routh

/ls

C. WILLIAM O'NEILL, Governor

JAMES R. TICHENOR, Administrator

STATE OF OHIO
BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
427 CLEVELAND AVENUE
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

IN REPLY REFER TO

November 4, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

In reviewing the NAIRO program, it is a pleasure to note that you and Mr. Charles Livermore will speak on "Integration Vs. Non-Discrimination" at the luncheon meeting on Wednesday, November 19. I am looking forward to a very interesting and informative meeting.

During the afternoon session, Mr. Leland, Mr. Baldeau, and I will serve as panel leaders to lead a discussion on the implication of Integration Vs. Non-Discrimination in the area of manpower utilization.

To be sure that my participation will give proper emphasis to the points made in your presentation, I would sincerely appreciate having as much time as practicable to review and study your address prior to the time of the conference as an essential part of my preparation.

Accordingly, will you be kind enough to forward me a copy of your address at your earliest convenience?

Thanks!

Sincerely,

Don Beatty

Donald Beatty
State Supervisor

DB/m

INTEGRATION VS NON-DISCRIMINATION

(A paper presented by Frederick B. Routh at the 12th Annual NAIRO Conference - November 19 - 21, 1958)

"INTERGROUP RELATIONS IS A FIELD OF ACTION AND STUDY, ORGANIZED TO HELP BRING ABOUT A MORE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND TO ASSIST IN THE ELIMINATION OF DESTRUCTIVE HUMAN CONFLICT, WHICH IS THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY." THIS DEFINITION OF OUR FIELD WAS HAMMERED OUT AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS STUDIES. IT HAS FOUND FAIRLY WIDE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD.

IMPLICIT IN THIS DEFINITION ARE CERTAIN VALUES -- AMONG THEM: THE DESIRABILITY OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, THE INHERENT WORTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE NEED FOR ELIMINATING DESTRUCTIVE HUMAN CONFLICT. IT IS A POSITIONAL APEROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF MAN. ELSEWHERE AT THIS CONFERENCE WE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF CONFLICT -- IMPLYING, I WOULD ASSUME, THAT NOT ALL CONFLICT IS DESTRUCTIVE. I MIGHT ADD PARENTHETICALLY I AM IN AGREEMENT WITH THAT CONCEPT.

HERE WE ARE DISCUSSING THE GOALS AND METHODS OF OUR PROFESSION. FIRST, LET ME SUBMIT THAT THE METHODS USED AND THE INTERMEDIATE GOALS SET MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE LONG TERM GOALS. SECOND, WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT OUR PROFESSIONAL FIELD DOES NOT EXIST IN A VACUUM BUT IS A PART OF A COMPLEX AND DYNAMIC SOCIETY HOLDING DEMOCRATIC VALUES. THIS SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUALS WHO MAKE IT UP ARE OUR PRIMARY CONCERN AND RESPONSIBILITY.

THE COHESIVE ELEMENT IN ANY SOCIETY IS A MUTUALLY HELD VALUE STRUCTURE TO WHICH CITIZENS GIVE THEIR ALLEGIANCE. IT WOULD FOLLOW, THEN, THAT ONE OF THE GOALS OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS IS TO ENCOURAGE THE RECOGNITION OF AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE VALUE STRUCTURE OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. ALL TOO OFTEN WE CONFUSE UNITY AND UNIFORMITY; SOME POLITICIANS AND SUPER-NATIONALISTS CALL FOR UNIFORMITY; LET US NOT BE CONFUSED THEREBY INTO DISBELIEVING IN UNITY.

FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES WE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING AN AMERICAN ETHIC -- A WIDELY HELD, THOUGH NOT TOO WELL DEFINED, SET OF VALUES. FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, IN HIS VARIOUS WORKS DEALING WITH THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRONTIER ON AMERICAN HISTORY, PROPOSED THAT EUROPEANS WHO CAME TO THIS CONTINENT WITH THEIR OWN CULTURES SOON MODIFIED THEM DUE TO THE OVERWHELMING EXPERIENCE OF CONQUERING A VAST FRONTIER -- THAT OUT OF THIS EXPERIENCE CAME A NEW CULTURE WITH A UNIQUE VALUE STRUCTURE.

LOUIS RATHS HAS SAID THAT THE AMERICAN VALUE STRUCTURE IS BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY BALANCED WITH COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. IF THIS BE SO, AND IT IS APPARENTLY VALID, IT PROVIDES FOR INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE AND GROUP DIVERSITY SO LONG AS THEY DO NOT CONFLICT WITH THE WELL BEING OF THE LARGER COMMUNITY. THIS IS A POINT OF WHICH PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS MUST BE AWARE.

OUR RESPECT FOR DIVERSITY MUST NOT INCLUDE DIVISIVENESS. IT IS AT THE POINT WHERE DIVERSITY BECOMES DIVISIVE THAT

RESPECT FOR COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY EXERTS ITS INFLUENCE. FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE CERTAIN CULTURAL STRUCTURES WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE PUTTING TO DEATH OF WIDOWS THAT THEY MIGHT BE CREMATED WITH THEIR DECEASED SPOUSES; WITH A PROFOUND RESPECT FOR OTHER ASPECTS OF THEIR CULTURAL STRUCTURE, WE SIMPLY COULD NOT PERMIT WIFECIDE. THIS IS AN EXTREME EXAMPLE YOU MAY SAY; SO IT IS, BUT IT IS THE EXTREMES OF SUB-CULTURES WHICH CONFLICT MOST WITH THE OVERALL CULTURAL STRUCTURE OF THIS SOCIETY.

IN OTHER WORDS, I WOULD SUBMIT THAT THERE IS A CENTRAL CORE OF VALUES HELD BY SOCIETY AT LARGE AND THAT SO LONG AS SUB-CULTURAL VALUES DO NOT CONFLICT WITH THEM THEY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED OR AT LEAST ACCEPTED. WHEN THERE IS A CONFLICT OF VALUES, THOSE SPELLED OUT IN THE LAW AND SUPPORTED BY THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WILL PREVAIL.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES AMONG GROUPS IS CREATED AND PERPETUATED BY SEPARATION. WHEN PEOPLE ARE FREE TO ASSOCIATE -- AND WE BELIEVE IN FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION -- THERE IS A LEVELING PROCESS. HISTORIANS AND SOCIOLOGISTS OF A PAST ERA WENT OVER-BOARD ON THIS IDEA AND DEVELOPED THE "MELTING POT" THEORY. BECAUSE OF THEIR EXCESSES THE WHOLE CONCEPT OF THE LEVELING INFLUENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY HAS FALLEN INTO POOR REPUTE. I WOULD SUBMIT THAT THIS NEEDS RE-EXAMINATION BY THE SERIOUS SCHOLAR AND THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER IN THE FIELD OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IS SO DYNAMIC, SO COMPELLING THAT FREE ASSOCIATION AND FULL PARTICIPATION IN IT TENDS TO

OVERWHELM OTHER PRACTICES. THE DANGER HERE IS UNIFORMITY NOT UNITY AND THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS PROFESSIONAL MUST WITH CARE DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE TWO.

THINGS WHICH KEEP PEOPLE APART, WHICH PREVENT FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION NOT ONLY PREVENT UNIFORMITY THEY DESTROY UNITY. THE BABY MUST NOT BE THROWN OUT OF THE BASSINET WITH THE DIRTY WATER. SEPARATENESS, NO MATTER WHETHER IT BE CALLED SEPARATION, SEGREGATION, SELF-SEGREGATION OR APARTHEID IS DIVISIVE. IT MAY BE ARGUED THAT CERTAIN MINORITY GROUPS FEEL A SECURITY IN "THEIR OWN" NEIGHBORHOODS -- THAT SELF-SEGREGATION IS NOT IN CONFLICT WITH NON-DISCRIMINATION LAWS. I AGREE THAT IT IS NOT IN CONFLICT WITH NON-DISCRIMINATION LAWS; I WOULD ADD, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE CONCEPTION OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING, FULL USE OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, AND FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND MOVEMENT. SOMETHING IS WRONG WITH A SOCIETY IN WHICH ETHNIC GROUPS MUST BAN TOGETHER IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN ORDER TO FEEL SECURE. I WOULD SUBMIT THAT WE OUGHT TO FIND WAYS OF CORRECTING THE "WRONG" WHICH MAKES FOR INSECURITY, NOT ENCOURAGE THE CRUTCH OF HOMOGENEOUS NEIGHBORHOODS. I REJECT THE BELIEF "THEY ARE HAPPIER WITH THEIR OWN."

THIS BRINGS UP THE QUESTION OF "QUOTA" HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, SCHOOLING, AND SO FORTH. THIS IS A MANAGERIAL JOB, BASICALLY; ONE IN WHICH THERE IS VALUE CONFLICT. WE BELIEVE IN OPEN HOUSING -- BUT OPEN PUBLIC HOUSING SOON TENDS TO BECOME MINORITY-GROUP HOUSING, NOT INTEGRATED HOUSING. OPEN EMPLOYMENT

MAY LEAD TO MAJORITY-GROUP EMPLOYMENT; OPEN SCHOOLS MAY LEAD TO HOMOGENEOUS STUDENT BODIES. WE NEED TO CAREFULLY STUDY THIS WHOLE QUESTION OF QUOTAS; IT MAY BE THAT WE WILL FIND THAT DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD THROUGH WHICH WE ARE PASSING THAT THE JUDICIOUS USE OF QUOTAS WILL ASSIST THE LONG RANGE GOAL OF FULL ACCEPTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR GROUP IDENTIFICATION. THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED IS: DOES THE USE OF QUOTA SYSTEMS CONFLICT WITH THE LONG RANGE POLICY; OR, PROPERLY USED IS IT COMPATIBLE WITH IT?

THIS BRINGS US TO THE POINT MADE AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS PAPER: METHODS USED AND SHORT-RUN GOALS MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE LONG RANGE GOALS. VERY SIMPLY WE DO NOT HOLD THAT THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS. WHATEVER WE DO MUST REFLECT AN ABIDING FAITH IN THE SANCTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL; OUR METHOD MUST BE ONE OF WORKING WITH PEOPLE NOT ON OR FOR THEM. WORKING ON PEOPLE IS MANIPULATIVE; WORKING FOR PEOPLE IS PATERNALISTIC. WHATEVER IS DONE MUST BE DONE WITH THE CONSENT, THE UNDERSTANDING, AND THE PARTICIPATION OF THOSE CONCERNED.

OBVIOUSLY, THEN, WE ARE ENGAGED IN EDUCATION AND PERSUASION AS WELL AS ACTION PROGRAMS. WHAT IS CALLED FOR IS A MASSIVE EFFORT TO HELP THE PUBLIC UNDERSTAND THE REASONS FOR THE EXISTANCE OF THE PROFESSIONAL FIELD OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, THE DESIRABILITY OF A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, AND A COMMITMENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR GROUP MEMBERSHIP.

ALL TOO OFTEN WE DELUDE OURSELVES INTO THINKING THAT AT LAST WE HAVE FOUND THE SOLUTION TO INTERGROUP PROBLEMS. WE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THAT OUR EFFORTS ARE A PART OF A PROCESS — A DYNAMIC, CHANGING PROCESS; ONE THAT IS NOT STATIC. THIS CALLS FOR CONSTANT RE-EXAMINATION AND RE-EVALUATION OF WHAT WE ARE DOING, HOW WE ARE DOING IT, AND WHAT WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE. WE MUST BE ALERT THAT WE DO NOT FALL INTO RUTS IN OUR THINKING, OUR METHODS, OUR TECHNIQUES, OR OUR APPROACHES TO INTERGROUP RELATIONS. ONLY IN THIS WAY MAY WE BE IN "TUNE" WITH THE NEEDS OF THE DAY.

IN TERMS OF STRATEGY, DIFFERENT EMPHASES MUST BE USED IN DIFFERENT AREAS AND AT DIFFERENT TIMES. EVEN AS WE EMPHASIZE ONE OR MORE ASPECTS OF INTERGROUP PROBLEMS, WE MUST NOT FORGET THE OTHERS FOR THERE IS AN INTER-RELATIONSHIP AMONG ALL INTERGROUP PROBLEMS.

I AM ALL IN FAVOR OF "DEFENSE" ORGANIZATIONS, "PROTEST" ORGANIZATIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS. THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THEY ARE NEEDED, BUT I WOULD HOPE THAT EACH OF THESE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS WOULD BE AWARE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THEIR EFFORTS TO THE OVERALL PICTURE, TO OTHER EFFORTS BEING MADE IN THE FIELD. OFTEN, WE ARE SO INVOLVED IN WHAT OUR ORGANIZATION IS DOING THAT WE FAIL TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WHAT ELSE IS BEING DONE.

THIS WOULD SEEM TO CALL FOR A "CLEARING HOUSE" WHERE ALL WHO WORK IN THE FIELD OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS CAN EXCHANGE IDEAS AND OBTAIN A BETTER PERCEPTION OF WHAT THE BROAD VIEW IS. NAIRO CAN AND SHOULD SERVE THIS FUNCTION. AT OUR ANNUAL

MEETINGS AND IN OUR PUBLICATIONS WE ARE HEADED IN THIS DIRECTION; THE BOARD, HOWEVER, SHOULD NOW UNDERTAKE A STUDY OF HOW THIS PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION MIGHT BETTER MEET THE NEEDS OF ITS MEMBERS IN THIS CRITICAL AREA. IN DOING SO IT SHOULD EXAMINE THE EFFORTS OF CCD -- THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION, AND THE NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECENT EFFORTS OF STATE FEPC STAFFS TO GET TOGETHER TO EXCHANGE IDEAS HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. SOME 64 MILLION AMERICANS NOW LIVE IN AREAS HAVING SOME SORT OF FEPC'S. SOME HAVE DENTURES, OTHERS ARE WITHOUT TEETH -- HAVE NO ENFORCEMENT POWERS BUT RELY ON FLAPPING THE GUMS TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS. THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID REPEATEDLY THAT "YOU CANNOT LEGISLATE THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF MEN." THE PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION, AS I SEE IT, IS TO REGULATE BEHAVIOR; THIS WE HAVE DONE IN OTHER AREAS -- THIS WE CAN DO IN THE AREA OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. INDEED, PSYCHOLOGISTS TELL US THAT THE QUICKEST WAY TO CHANGE ATTITUDES (THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF MEN) IS TO CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR. EXPERIENCE IN THE ARMED FORCES INDICATES THAT WHEN EQUAL TREATMENT IS EXPECTED-BEHAVIOR IT SOON BECOMES THE ACCEPTED THING, AS WELL. WHILE WE DO NOT WANT IN THE GENERAL SOCIETY THE AUTHORITARIANISM OF THE MILITARY WE CAN LEARN FROM THIS EXPERIENCE. LAW IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS WELL AS A REGULATORY PROCESS.

LAW ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH; THIS NATION NEEDS A CONSISTENT, LONG TERM POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION IN ALL PUBLICLY SUPPORTED

INSTITUTIONS -- IN SCHOOLS, IN HOSPITALS, TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, PUBLIC HOUSING, GOVERNMENT UNDERWRITTEN HOUSING; IN OTHER WORDS, WHEREVER THE PUBLIC PURSE IS INVOLVED THERE IS NO ROOM FOR DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES. THERE IS NEED FOR AGGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LEGISLATION NOW ON THE BOOKS; THERE IS EQUAL NEED FOR NEW LEGISLATION TO FILL THE GAPS. THIS SHOULD BE THE FIRST BIG STEP ON A NATIONAL POLICY LEVEL.

WHILE NAIRO IS, AND MUST REMAIN, A NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, AS A PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION IT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO POINT UP THE NEEDS IN THIS AREA. WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO LOBBY FOR SPECIFIC LEGISLATIVE ACTS; WE CAN AND SHOULD STUDY THE NEEDS OF THE FIELD AND IN BROAD, GENERAL TERMS OFFER SUGGESTIONS TO APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS. THIS IS NOT ONLY OUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION, IT IS ALSO OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS WHO ARE ALERT TO NEEDS IN THE AREA OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

FINALLY, WHAT SEEMS CALLED FOR IS INCREASED STUDY OF OUR FIELD. WE HAVE NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED THE SCOPE OF THE FIELD, NOR HAVE WE ESTABLISHED PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS. AS WE APPROACH THIS CRUCIAL UNDERTAKING WE NEED TO RE-EXAMINE AND RE-EVALUATE THE NEEDS, THE RESOURCES, THE APPLICATION OF RESOURCES TO NEEDS, AND THE GAPS IN THE FIELD. WE NEED TO LOOK AT THE RELATIONSHIP OF WHAT WE DO TO WHAT WE PROPOSE TO ACCOMPLISH. AS WE DO THIS, IT WOULD BE MY HOPE THAT WE CAN GO BEYOND MERE NON-DISCRIMINATION AS A GOAL; THAT WE CAN HONESTLY AND INTELLIGENTLY SUPPORT A FULLY DEMOCRATIC

SOCIETY IN WHICH EACH INDIVIDUAL IS ENCOURAGED TO DEVELOP ALL HIS POTENTIALITIES SO THAT HE MAY GIVE BACK TO SOCIETY THE BEST THAT HE HAS TO OFFER. I WOULD FURTHER HOPE THAT WE MIGHT REMEMBER THAT THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS PROFESSIONAL IS AN ARTIST AS WELL AS A PRACTITIONER AND RESEARCHER.

THIS FIELD CALLS FOR A HIGH DEGREE OF PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY; IT CALLS FOR SPECIALIZED SKILLS; IT CALLS FOR FAITH IN PEOPLE; IT CALLS FOR BELIEF IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS; AND IT CALLS FOR INGENUITY AND DARING. IF WE, THE PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD, CAN DEVELOP A COMPOSITE OF THESE REQUISITES WE WILL INDEED BE WORTHY OF REFERRING TO OUR UNDERTAKING AS A PROFESSION.

Past
Spk Cmy

December 1, 1958

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson
Annual Dinner Chairman
Kalamazoo Council on Human Relations
3419 West Michigan Avenue
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you for the invitation to speak at the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Kalamazoo Council on Human Relations. I would suggest a Saturday date if that is acceptable to you all, either the 11th or 18th of April.

As to costs, expenses plus a modest honorarium which would go to the Southern Regional Council; the latter usually ranges between $25-50, depending on the situation.

Let me make another suggestion. For the same amount you could have Mr. Wright, whom you heard at the NAIRO meeting as their banquet speaker (he is the former President of SRC), or James M. Dabbs, current SRC President, Southern planter, and author of the book, The Southern Heritage. Please let me have your reactions.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Kalamazoo Council on Human Relations

~~MAILING ADDRESS: 438 WEST SOUTH STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN~~

Mrs. Albert White, *President*
Robert Bahlman, *Vice President*
Mrs. Frances Castner, *Secretary*
Benjamin Graham, *Treasurer*

November 25, 1958

Fred Rauh, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rauh:

We shall deem it a real honor if you will consider coming to Kalamazoo the second or third week of April to address the annual dinner meeting of the Kalamazoo Council on Human Relations.

After checking your calendar, please advise us the night you have available and what you would charge to share yourself with us.

Our Council on Human Relations was organized in May of 1952 and has a membership of about 500. We have made substantial progress in the areas of Employment, Public Accomodations, Housing and Education.

We believe you will also enjoy visiting Kalamazoo as a city. It was chosen by the United States Information Agency as the typical American city. The exhibit "Window of America" or "Kalamazoo and How it Grew" is touring Great Britain. A like exhibit was made at the Berlin Fair and at the World Fair in Brussels.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson

Elizabeth Johnson

Annual Dinner Chairman
3419 West Michigan Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

1958-59 BOARD MEMBERS

ONE YEAR TERMS:
Paul S. Allen
Walden Baskerville
William Byrnes
Mrs. Theodore Chavis
Mrs. James Gilmore
Robert A. Goodwin
Edward Halladay
Mrs. Tom Harada
Alva Summerlott
Mrs. Albert White

TWO-YEAR TERMS:
Donald Ackerman
Robert Bahlman
Benjamin Graham
Mrs. LaVerne Hansen
Andrew Perejda
Lee Pettiford
Mrs. Alma Powell
Winship A. Todd
Mrs. Burton Upjohn
Arthur Washington

THREE YEAR TERMS:
Roger Greeley
Mrs. Frances Castner
Bertha Bushell
Mrs. Jack Northam
Edward E. Sawyer Jr.
Edward P. Thompson
Harrison Nelson
Duane Roberts
Patrick M. Jones
Mrs. Fred Beeler

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
Box 467
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

January 8, 1959

Mr Fredrick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr Routh:

We regret that it was necessary for you to call us last week seeking further information on the details of our Race Relations Day Observance. However, we wrote you November 6, 1958, at which time we announced the time and place of the meeting. We are looking forward to your message here.

Sincerely,

William P Mitchell

WILLIAM P MITCHELL, Secretary

c.c: Rev. K L Buford

Encl. 1

Box 467

January 8, 1959

Dorothy Hall Guest House
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Madam:

Please provide room accommodation and food for Mr Fredrick Routh of Atlanta, Ga. for Sunday, February 8, 1959.

Mr Routh will be the guest of the Tuskegee Civic Association while here.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM P MITCHELL
Secretary

c.c: Mr Fredrick Routh
Rev. K L Buford, Act'g
President TCA

Fred, thought you'd like to see this - It's sent to all members who haven't been lately! S.

6 PM Post Sph Eng Dinner St. Marks

St. Mark Methodist Church
January 15, 1959

Dear Older Youth Member:

This is just a note to say that we have missed seeing you at our older youth group meetings, and to say that we sincerely hope you will be back with us soon.

We are especially anxious to tell you about a series of Sunday night programs we are beginning this Sunday, January 18. Beginning this Sunday night and continuing for several weeks we will be having a series of book reviews - books selected by the group to be reviewed and discussed informally. On Sunday night Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council, will review Martin Luther King's book, Stride Toward Freedom. This should provide an interesting and meaningful experience for each of us. We hope you will plan to join us for this program.

On the Sunday nights following we will review such books as Kierkegaard's Purity of Heart, Weathehead's Psychology of Healing, and various others. These books will be reviewed and discussed very informally and although we hope some of us will want to do some reading on our own, none is required by any member.

We are all excited about this series of book reviews and are convinced that it can prove to be a very rich and informative experience. We hope you will share our interest and enthusiasm, and that you will join us this Sunday night for the beginning of this series. See you then!

Sincerely,

Leen Dandyhur

Program Chairman
Older Youth Department

Part Sp Eng.

January 22, 1959

Mr. W. B. Overton, President
Knoxville Ministerial Association
New Prospect Presbyterian Church
6200 Sevierville Pike
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Burney:

It was good to talk with you on the phone the other day and to receive in the morning mail an outline on the clinic on integration scheduled for February 23. It looks as though this will be an important meeting.

I sincerely hope that the guest leaders in the 11:00 o'clock session will be present at the earlier session because there are some things that will be said which they should hear.

Would you please make reservations for me at the Andrew Johnson Hotel for the night of February 2. I would like a single with a shower. I will take a limousine from the airport to the hotel and call you about 8:00 on the morning of the 3rd.

I look forward to meeting you. Will Campbell says you are a good egg.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

future Sp Engagement

KNOXVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

CLINIC ON INTEGRATION - Feb. 3, 1959 - First Presbyterian Church, City.

THEME: "Problems and Progress in Human Relations."

SCHEDULE:

I. 9:00 -11:00 - Toward a Clearer Understanding of What Confronts Us in Human Relations.

Guest Leaders:

Rev. John Marion, Associate Executive
Department of Social Education and Action,
Richmond, Va.
Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Excutive Secy.,
Department of Social Education and Action,
Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. C. T. Baker, Executive Secretary,
Tennessee Council of Churches
Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

II. 11:00 A.M. - 12:00 A.M. - School and Law.

Guest Leaders:
Miss Mildred Doyle, Knox County Supt. of Schools.
Mr. E. B. Bowles, Knox County Sheriff.
Mr. Tom Johnson, Supt. of Schools, City of Knoxville
Mr. David Garrison, Safety Directory, City of Knoxville
Dr. John Burkhart, Chairman, Board of Education, City of Knoxville.

III. 12:00 - 1:00 P.M. - Lunch and informal discussion.

IV. 1:00 P.M. - 2:00 P.M. Small group discussions of the Problems of Human Relations - seeking answers. Our guest leaders will provide leadership.

V. 2:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. An hour of Worship with report of findings from each small group.

The Rev. Tom Carriger, Inskip Methodist Church, and 1959 Chairman of the Knoxville Ministerial Association Committee on Human Relations will preside.

NEW PROSPECT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
6200 Sevierville Pike
Knoxville, Tenn.

January 20, 1959

The Rev. J. Metts Rollins,
Department of Social Education and Action,
1716 West End Ave.,
Nashville 3, Tenn.

The Rev. C. T. Baker, Jr.,
Tennessee Council of Churches,
3804 Woodmont Lane,
Nashville, Tennessee.

The Rev. John Marion,
Department of Social Education and Action,
1409 Chowan Road,
Richmond 29, Va.

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am saving myself a bit of time writing to all of you together. The Knoxville Ministerial Association clinic on integration is now set up, and I am looking forward to having each of you as guest speakers for that occasion. I am inclosing an outline of the day for your guidance.

In the first section, the form will be that of an informal panel discussion, where each of you will have the opportunity to share with us your experience and thoughts on this subject, and then where the men present will have an opportunity to ask any questions and enter into any discussion that seems appropriate.

Section 4. It is our plan that those present shall meet with each of you according to their own interest, and that the hour shall be spent in some searching in areas where you feel that the answers are to be found and applied, and that therefore are important in this field.

Section 5 will be worked out so that the findings of the small groups is made a part of the time of worship.

Although the men of the Ministerial Association have expressed themselves as simply desiring to hear from ministers and others who have been faced with integration problems, I would like to make a personal request of you. It is as follows: That, despite the fact that the men seem rather reluctant to enter into consideration of what the church itself should be doing within its own membership on this

NEW PROSPECT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
6200 Sevierville Pike
Knoxville, Tennessee

question, I would like for you, if it is a part of your conviction, to point up very specifically that the church's witness in this area is not effective until the things that we seek and ask in the community are actually happening in the congregations of our churches, and in the work, worship and fellowship of our congregations.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know when you are expecting to arrive in Knoxville. If there is any thing that I can do for you in arranging for your transportation, or your housing, let me know what it is and I will see to it.

We are looking forward to your visit with us, and I am sure that the workshop will be a most profitable experience for all who take part in it.

By the way, I have no idea how many of the men will respond. We normally have somewhere between 30 and 35 men attending the regular monthly meetings.

Sincerely,

Burney Overton

W. Burney Overton, President,
Knoxville Ministerial Association

WBO/n

FBR's
Past Sph Eng.

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

February 8, 1959

"Race Relations Sunday"

Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church

Rev. K L Buford, Acting President, Presiding

DEVOTION -	Mr J H Meadows Tuskegee, Alabama
ANNOUNCEMENTS -	Rev. K L Buford
SONG -	The Audience
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER -	Dr. Stanley H Smith Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
MESSAGE -	Mr. Fredrick B Routh Assistant Director Southern Regional Council Atlanta, Georgia
COMMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS -	The Audience
REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE -	Mrs Mamie H Love, Chr. TCA Membership Committee
(a) Presentation of Top Five Solicitors	
(b) Report on Life Memberships	
REMARKS -	Rev. K L Buford
CLOSING -	Rev. C W Kelly, Pastor Emeritus Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church

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Sociological Basis -

- rural / urban
agricultural - non agricultural

Psychological Basis -

self image
Innate ability

Moral Basis -

1860 - Church
1959 - Church

Legal Basis

US Supt. Ct. - judicial
- executive
- legislative

States Rights -

Destiny of Negro Classes -

---

1) Being Judged Undemo -
2) Stopping Industrialization -
3) Closing public schools
4) Jeopardizing US foreign Policy
5) Denying Judeo Christian Tradition

6 35 pm

Friday 13 - #184 - 9 51 pm

Sunday 15 II 414 - #87

3 35 pm - 5 30 pm

6 00 - 8 07

Fred. Rath.

Pick up at Airport —

Tomorrow AM.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2/9/59

Dear Fred,

As you no doubt observed, I did not make the Feb. 5 meeting at Atlanta University.

Just from look of interest.

I cannot comment on ideas & plans of which I know next to nothing. But the general notion of a life-like portrait of contemporary Atlanta is certainly an intriguing one. I hope next week you will give me a review of all that has been so far discussed.

Would you consider the rest of this a ~~you~~ letter to you, Harold & Vi and jointly? Our furniture was loaded last Friday, & we drove to Baltimore the next day. We are at 3418 Hilldale Place, Balto. 15, telephone Mohawk 4-9213, & shall be here through Friday. Our present plans are to leave here Saturday morning, spend a night in Winston-Salem, & reach Atlanta late Sunday afternoon in time to find a

strategically located motel. If I can find someone in, I'll call Sunday night to report our whereabouts. The mover has solemn sworn, without fully convincing me, to deliver our stuff Tuesday morning. The driver is supposed to call the word into the SRC office. I shall show up for duty on Monday, though it would be foolish for me to specify the hour. There will be problems of receiving the furniture, obtaining an begger-man at the writer of Westminster School, etc, & how Peggy & I will share out the labor ~~&~~ will be decided by the situation. Tell Paul that the mover accepted his letter with apparent satisfaction.

I am damned eager to get to work.

Best wishes,

Felix

February 17, 1959

Dr. Edward L. Katzenbach Jr., Director
Florina Lasker Fellowship Program
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Katzenbach:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, following up the phone call from Robert Greene inviting me to address the Lasker Fellows on April 23.

I am pleased to accept the invitation. I understand that a limited budget and an extensive program make necessary an honorarium of $50.00. Because of the importance of the program I am glad to accept this amount.

The general topic I should like to discuss with the group is, "Changing Patterns in the South." I will seek to cover at least the two areas you suggested in your letter.

I look forward to meeting you. I have known Bob Greene for some time and think highly of his professional work with the Michigan FEPC. If the other Fellows are as able as he, you have an outstanding group.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

future speaking engagements

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

February 13, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

Mr. Robert Greene was kind enough to have called you on our behalf to ask you to Brandeis to talk to our Florina Lasker Fellows in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights. This is to extend to you a formal and most warm invitation.

Mr. Greene has told me that you would be willing to speak to our Fellows on April 23rd. Our seminar lasts from 3:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m., after which we would be breaking up for dinner and more discussion still. We would hope that you would spend the night here on campus in our apartments for visiting faculty and lecturers.

Would you speak on the general topics of:

1) Differing Patterns of Racial Proximity in the South - Housing, Public Accomodations, Schools. What can we learn from this disparity?

2) The Several Souths - Border, Piedmont, Plantation, Gulf, Western. What principles governing differing status and relationship and arising from economic, political and traditional (cultural) factors can we formulate?

As you know we will be more than happy to pay your expenses, but can only offer you a very minimal honorarium, $50.00 to be precise. We are doing everything possible to make the Fellowships a permanent part of the Brandeis scene, and hence are trying to restrict our spending as much as possible. I sincerely hope you will understand.

If you will let me know what time you are arriving and by what means of transportation I will meet you myself, or have you met. The date of your coming is for the record, but feel free to come the evening before if more convenient.

Again, let me say how much I am personally looking forward to meeting you and how much all of us appreciate your taking the time and making the great effort

to come up here. I hope that you will enjoy being with the Fellows as much as I am myself.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Katzenbach

Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director

ELK/df

Past speaking engagements

February 24, 1959

Dr. William P. Mitchell
Secretary
Tuskegee Civic Association
P. O. Box 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter of February 20th, with the kind words about my participation at the Tuskegee Civic Association's Race Relations Sunday observance. I am glad to see that you sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Gomillion. I value his friendship highly.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Post speaking engagements

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 467
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

February 20, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Please pardon us for not writing sooner expressing our gratitude to you for coming to us on the occasion of Race Relations Sunday observance. Your message was a good one and was in keeping with the kind of appropriate presentation that many of us knew you would make.

The Tuskegee Civic Association agrees with you that we should, always, make full use of the agencies and individuals that provide an avenue for interracial understanding. We have in the past, and shall continue in the future, to affiliate with and allign ourselves with those individuals and agencies that are working to bring about good-will. Your observation that Negroes must register in greater numbers in order to retain the gains accrued to them through court decisions was a wise one.

We were indeed grateful to you for finding time in your busy schedule to come to us.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Mitchell

William P. Mitchell
Secretary

c.c: 1. Rev. K. L. Buford, Acting President
2. Mr. C. G. Gomillion

Future speaking engagements

February 24, 1959

Miss Marian Hargrave
Associate Director
Panel of Americans
Room 1210
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Marian:

Thank you for the program of the Panel of Americans Training Conference.

Please make reservations for me for Thursday evening, March 5. Though my stay with the Conference will be brief, I look forward with considerable interest to participating in the program. I am glad to see that Paul Rilling is also coming. You will find him to be well informed and an interesting speaker.

I will drop you a note when my travel reservations are firmed up.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Fredrick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

national council for the

PANEL OF AMERICANS

Room 1210, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16 • MUrray Hill 5-3148 or 5-0181

THE REV. JOHN M. KRUMM
Chairman

MRS. RAYMOND B. ALLEN
MRS. YORKE ALLEN
DR. ETHEL J. ALPENFELS
RT. REV. STEPHEN F. BAYNE, JR.
ROBERT J. BLOCK
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.
MRS. RALPH J. BUNCHE
ROBERT J. CALLAGHAN
MRS. GEORGE D. CANNON
DEAN HARRY J. CARMAN
JEROME K. CROSSMAN
DR. DWIGHT W. CULVER
STEPHEN R. CURRIER
MILTON T. DAUS
LADY MALCOLM DOUGLAS-HAMILTON
PHILIP S. EHRLICH
MARTIN GANG
EDWARD G. GILBERT
GILBERT A. HARRISON
WALTER HIRSHON
ALEX E. HOLSTEIN
MISS EMILY KIMBROUGH
MRS. ROBERT E. KINTNER
MRS. HERBERT N. LANGNER
GUSTAVE L. LEVY
MRS. MADELEINE M. LOW
RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIN
DR. HOWARD Y. McCLUSKY
B. F. McLAURIN
ROBBINS MILBANK
DR. JOHN S. MILLIS
DEAN CHARLES C. NOBLE
ANTHONY P. NUGENT, JR.
DR. FRANKLIN K. PATTERSON
DEAN O. D. ROBERTS
THE REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON
FRED L. ROSENBLOOM
FRED H. ROTH
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL
LOUIS B. SELTZER
FRANCIS C. SHANE
CARLTON M. SHERWOOD
DR. GEORGE N. SHUSTER
JOSEPH R. SILBERSTEIN
THE REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
MRS. CHARLES P. TAFT
CHARLES VAN DOREN
MISS JADE SNOW WONG
RICHARD S. ZEISLER
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

MRS. DOROTHY S. BAUMAN
Executive Director
MARIAN HARGRAVE
Associate Director

February 20, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The program for the Panel of Americans Training Conference is shaping up, and I enclose a copy for your information here. I hope you know how much we appreciate the fact that you and Mr. Rilling are participating in the program. It is the key session of the conference and one which all of the students and advisers are looking forward to with enormous interest.

I realized in Chicago how difficult coming to our conference is with your NAIRO board meeting up there that same weekend. I hope you will be rewarded by being with us, and I can assure you that it is a foregone conclusion that we will be rewarded by having you there.

It would be very helpful to have a vita from you so that we can make the proper introductions. I am hoping Mr. Rilling may be able to encourage some other people from some of the schools he is exploring for the Panel to come to Purdue. Even if we get only one or two it may form the nucleus for a little meeting somewhere nearer the South later in the spring. We want to use the Purdue conference as one more step in the direction of developing something in your part of the country. I am writing Mr. Rilling again on this and hope it will work out.

When may I make reservations for you? I am assuming from the schedule I had described to me that you may arrive Thursday night but will leave as early on Friday as possible. We wish you could stay longer, of course, but certainly will understand if you must leave in haste.

It will be fine to see you soon.

Cordially yours,

Marian Hargrave

Marian Hargrave
Associate Director

MH/lwb
Encl.

PANEL OF AMERICANS, INC.

Third National Training Conference - March 6-7, 1959
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

"The Panel of Americans - Its Role in Times of Tension and Opportunity"

Thursday, March 5

8:00-9:00 p.m. Pre-Registration -- Registration Desk -- Lobby, Purdue Memorial Union Building
Purdue University Mixer -- East Faculty Lounge, Memorial Union

Friday, March 6

8:30 Registration -- Registration Desk -- Lobby, Memorial Union
9:15 "The South -- State's Rights and Federal Authority"
Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Southern Regional Council
Room 202, Purdue Memorial Center
"Virginia Today"
Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Virginia Council on Human Relations

10:30 First Buzz Session
11:15 Panel Round-Up -- Chairman: John Jacobson, University of Minnesota
Campus Projects: Student Reporters
12:15 Luncheon -- West Faculty Lounge, Memorial Union
Welcome to Purdue: Miss Sharon Jo Martin, Conference Co-Chairman
1:30 "What Social Science Knows About Prejudice"
Dr. Walter Hirsch, Purdue University
Room 202, Memorial Center
2:15 Second Buzz Session and Discussion
3:00 "Interreligious Questions - Understanding our Differences"
Chairman: The Rev. Walter T. Gouch, C.S.P., Wayne State University
Panel: Rabbi Morris W. Kertzer, American Jewish Committee
Dr. John J. Kane, Notre Dame University
Mr. Richard L. Batchelder, Coordinator of Religious Affairs, Carnegie Institute of Technology
4:15 Concurrent Meetings: Students -- Tour of the Campus
Host, Malone Zimmerman, Conference Co-Chairman
Faculty -- Room 202, Memorial Center
4:55 Catholic delegates are invited to attend the Dialogue Mass at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, 535 West State Street
6:00 Dinner -- West Faculty Lounge, Memorial Union
Toastmaster: William J. Whalen, University Editor, Purdue University
Greetings: Karel Keyzer, Panel of Americans
Kenneth Fletcher, President, Purdue University Student Senate
Comments on the National Program -- Mrs. Dorothy S. Bauman, Executive Director, Panel of Americans, Inc.
Address: Dr. Stephen J. Wright, President, Fisk University
8:00 Music Hall Program -- Anna Russell, International Concert Comedienne, Hall of Music

10:00	Panel Party -- St. Thomas Aquinas Social Room, 535 W. State Street Skits, mixers, dances, games, refreshments

Saturday, March 7

9:00	Competition for Prize Panel -- Room 202, Memorial Center Buzz Session Analyses of Five Categories of Panel Statements Question and Answer Session Faculty Panel: Dr. Dwight W. Culver, Purdue University, Chairman Dr. Timothy W. Costello, New York University Dr. Leonard W. Moss, Wayne State University
12:15	Luncheon -- West Faculty Lounge, Memorial Union
1:30	"The North -- Crisis in Housing" Mr. Edwin C. Berry, Urban League of Chicago
2:00	Buzz Session
2:30	"Practical Problems of Operating a Panel Project" Moderator: Miss Marian Hargrave, Associate Director, National Office Panel: Student representatives from University of Minnesota, New York University, Occidental College and Carnegie Institute of Technology
3:30	"The Therapy of Laughter" The Rev. Joseph Wick, First Christian Church, Lafayette, Indiana
4:30	Concurrent Meetings: Students -- Room 202, Memorial Center Faculty -- Room 204, Memorial Center
6:30	Dinner -- South Ballroom Toastmaster: Dean William Stielstra, Purdue University Invocation: Rabbi Gerald Engel, Hillel Foundation Greetings: Dean O.D. Roberts, Purdue University Prize Panel Awards: Mr. Walter Hirshon, Chairman, Finance Committee, National Council for the Panel of Americans Musical Entertainment: Purdue Musical Organizations Remarks: The Rev. John M. Krumm, Chaplain, Columbia University, Chairman, National Council for the Panel of Americans Address: "The Power of An Idea" Speaker to be announced

national council for the

PANEL OF AMERICANS

Room 1210, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16 • MUrray Hill 5-3148 or 5-0181

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Executive Director
MARIAN HARGRAVE
Associate Director

March 2, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred,

Thank you for your letter, and we are looking forward to seeing you and hearing all you have to say with very great interest. We just heard from Paul Rilling who will be bringing a Dr. Kenneth Morland from Randolf Macon with him to the conference. I am delighted to say that some of the prospects in Virginia sound as if they will justify the encouragement you gave us in the fall.

If it would not be too much trouble, I wonder if I could ask you to bring with you about 25 copies each of two of your Southern Regional pamphlets which we will distribute to the students. The two which occurred to me are "Three Views of the Segregation Decisions" and "Next Steps in the South." If you would suggest any others as being more useful in supporting or expanding on what you will give them verbally, I hope you will bring those instead. We will reimburse you, of course.

Also it would be a help if you could give me some biographical information on yourself so that the proper introductions can be made on Friday. If you could bring this information with you on Thursday night, that would be a great help.

Your reservations for Thursday night arrival are secure, and we all look forward to seeing you soon.

Cordially,

Marian Hargrave

Marian Hargrave

MH/lwb

March 3, 1959

Mr. Albert L. Nellum
Catholic Interracial Council
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Al:

Many thanks for your invitation to participate as a panel member in the forthcoming College Conference sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council.

I had hoped to hear from you or Jack Kenna concerning the part you wanted me to play. I received a letter from Jack saying he would be happy to have any of my ideas on the question, but did not say what the question was. I will be in Chicago briefly on Thursday, March 5th, and will call you then to find out what the panel is concerned with.

Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET ❖ CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS ❖ DElaware 7-7776-79

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Office Manager
LUCIA MOYADO

February 25, 1959

Frederick T. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I received the photo and biographical materials you sent recently. Thank you very much. And too, belated thanks for accepting our invitation to participate in the panel discussion.

Jack Kenna, who will moderate the discussion, and I have discussed the panel and its approach and you will be hearing from him in the very near future, concerning the part we would like you to play.

I will be looking forward to seeing you in a couple of weeks.

Best regards,

Albert L. Nellum

Albert L. Nellum

ALN:lm

March 3, 1959

Mr. John T. Kenna
National Safety Council
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kenna:

Thank you for your recent letter and the invitation for breakfast on Sunday, March 8th. I am happy to accept.

Al Nellum wrote me that you and he had discussed the panel and its approach and that I would hear from you "concerning the part we would like you to play." I will be in Chicago briefly on Thursday, March 5th, and will call both Al and you to find out what your thinking is on this matter. As things now stand I don't even know what time the panel is taking place.

I look forward to being with you, to a hearty breakfast, and, I hope, a successful panel.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

JOHN T. KENNA
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
WHITEHALL 4-4800

February 26, 1959

Mr. Frederick T. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
65 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Al Nellum has informed me that I am to have the pleasure of moderating a panel, of which you will be a member, at the Catholic Interracial Council College Conference on March 8.

I wonder if you could join me and the other panel members for breakfast on Sunday morning, March 8 at ten o'clock, so we can explore the lines of inquiry and discussion we might wish to take. I notice that there is a group breakfast scheduled for that time, but Mr. Nellum assures me that it would be perfectly all right for us to meet privately while the others meet in a body. If this plan is agreeable to you, I would be happy to have you as my guest for breakfast in the Camelot Room at the Sheraton at the time I have suggested.

Meanwhile, you may wish to give me by mail some of your own ideas on our forthcoming panel discussion, and I hope you will feel perfectly free to do so.

Most cordially,

John T. Kenna

John T. Kenna
Director of Religious Activities

JTK/mt

March 9, 1959

Miss Marian Hargrave
Panel of Americans
386 Fourth Avenue - Room 1210
New York 16, New York

Dear Marian:

It was exciting to be with the Panel of Americans at their Training Conference. I much enjoyed the obvious intelligence and consistent interest of the group. If this particular group is indicative of the caliber of young people who participate with the Panel, it is indeed a "wealthy" organization.

I am sending along my expense account covering expenses I incurred in attending the meeting. I only hope you feel my participation was worth this much.

Best regards to you and to Dorothy.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure - 1 (expense account)

fast speaking

March 25, 1959

Mr. Albert L. Nellum
The Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago
21 W. Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Al:

Thanks for your letter of the 11th, with the kind words about my participation in the Catholic Interracial Council's College Conference. It was a stroke of luck indeed that the Conference fell on the same weekend as the NAIRO Board Meeting.

I note that you say our panel"stole the show." I was no more than back in Atlanta than I heard myself being quoted saying that Mr. Talmadge was going to lead the civil rights forces in a decade. It always interests me how one small statement out of many is considered "newsworthy" by reporters. But, so be it.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

COLLEGE DIVISION

The Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago

21 W. SUPERIOR STREET ◆ CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

Telephone DElaware 7-7776

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March 11, 1959

Dear Fred:

Please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation for the fine job you did with the panel during our College Conference this past week-end. From all indications, your panel "stole the show." We were indeed fortunate in planning such a meeting on the same week-end as a NAIRO board meeting, which made possible the involvement of persons like yourself. The participation of professionals from various parts of the country added to the value of the conference and to the enlightenment of the students.

I am glad to have had a chance to talk with you and hope that we will be meeting again soon.

Give my regards to Machon and to Mrs. Hamilton of the Urban League.

With appreciation,

Al.

Albert L. Nellum

Mr. Frederick T. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Fla. Council

404 NW 26th Street
Gainesville, Florida
April 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Roth:

The Gainesville Council on Human Relations appreciates very much your acceptance of our invitation to be one of the speakers at our Third Annual Institute.

This letter is written in embarassed haste. We should have asked weeks ago for information for publicity. Would you please be kind enough to fill out the enclosed form and return it at once? We ask especially for two things: (1) as much information as you can give under "additional information", and (2) a lack of modesty about your accomplishments.

We will appreciate your help and haste in this matter.

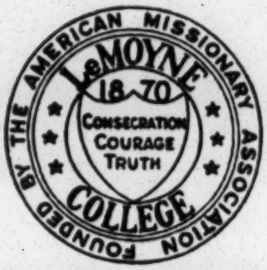
Sincerely,

W. McLaurine Hall

W. McLaurine Hall

I realize that you have not said that you could come, but if you can come we would like the information.

W. H



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

April 10, 1959

COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you very much for your contribution to the Race Relations Conference held at LeMoyne College on April 4th.

Your personality, your ideas, your skill, knowledge and experience helped greatly to make the 1959 Conference a success.

Thanks a million.

Yours sincerely,

Martelle Trigg

Martelle D. Trigg
Chairman, Conference Planning
Committee

Past Sph Eng.
FBR

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Lasker Fellows Seminar

23 April 1959

1886 "Restoration" of Bourbons in Southern States

1886-1915 South isolated from wave of immigrants and new democratic thoughts.

1915-35 Slow emergence of South into main stream of American life
Great Migration of Negroes and whites during World War I
Effects of Depression on entire nation, South included
Effects of New Deal, TVA, WPA, etc. ; organized labor

1935-45 The South an integral part of the nation
World War II; movement of peoples, fighting "master race" theory
young southerners compared it with white supremacy

1945-54 Decade of accelerated change
White Primary cases; Graduate and Professional schools cases;
July service cases; Jim Crow transportation cases;
Integration - armed forces.

1954 May 17th End of validity of doctrine of separate but equal
Next logical step following above

1955 May 31st Implementation decision (four main features)

1) Prompt and reasonable start
2) Good Faith Compliance
3) District Federal Courts to o.k. local Board's plans
4) Cases in equity (provides flexibility)

SINCE THEN THE RECORD HAS BEEN:

In 1954 there were 17 states and the District of Columbia practicing segregation.

The Border States, Deleware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Missouri plus the District of Columbia began to comply in 1954 or 1955. They are all well along the way and need no further mention.

The Upper-South states have also begun to comply - % of school districts in which Negro school children live which have begun: Oklahoma, 85%; Kentucky, 80%; Texas, 30%; Arkansas, 12%.

The Middle-South States have also begun "token" desegregation:
Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston Salem in North Carolina voluntarily;
Clinton, Oakridge and Nashville, Tennessee have started
Virginia has re-joined the Union - collapse of massive resistance
Arlington, Alexandria, Norfolk...Front Royal; promise of more to come
Florida has announced intention of re-joining Union next fall; Miami's
Orchard Villa School in transitional area

THUS, in terms of number of states we are past the half-way mark.

The Deep South continues to resist:

Louisiana; New Orleans, under Court order, may move next fall; busses, parks and recreational facilities open; LSU undergrad school in New Orleans too.

Georgia; Atlanta case, Georgia State College case pending. H.O.P.E. "provide for local option or close all schools in state."

South Carolina; Clarendon County case being revived; resistance less in Piedmont and Mountain strip of the state.

Alabama: Really rough situation, Birmingham meanest big city in South

Mississippi; also rough, less so in some ways than Alabama

States' Rights vs. Federal Authority
Interposition; nullification; defiance, WCC et al, State Investigating Comm.
Little Rock Case, Sept. 1958; Norfolk Case, January 1959

New Self-image of Southern Negro (role of the self-image)
Less developed in Southern whites

Moderates Again Being Heard (the voice of the turtle)
Committee to Preserve the Public Schools; Virginia 20,000 strong
Women's Emergency Committee to Open the Schools; Little Rock
HOPE; Atlanta....spreading in Georgia
SOS; Miami and Florida

Lack of National Leadership
White House silent or inept
Congress..misuse of Congressional committees
Federal Judiciary

DOCTRINE OF HARD CHOICES

The White South must eventually answer these questions:

1) Do we insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of being judged undemocratic by rest of the nation and the rest of the world?
2) Do we insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of slowing down or stopping industrialization of states economy?
3) Do we insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of jeopardizing U. S. foreign policy?
4) Do we insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of a generation of illiterate children?
5) Do we insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of denying our Judiac-Christian heritage?

We believe the answer will be, "While we would prefer to maintain segregation, the cost is too high."

April 27, 1959

Dr. Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director
Florina Lasker Fellowship Program
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Ed:

It was a delight to be with the Lasker Fellows at Brandeis to discuss "Changing Patterns in the South." I thoroughly enjoyed my visit, finding the Lasker Fellows of unusually high calibre. Certainly they asked most of the right questions.

I enjoyed meeting you and talking with you about professional developments in this field.

I am enclosing a statement of the expenses I incurred on this trip. You will note that the air fare charged is less than that specified on the ticket. Bob Greene drove me to New York, and they adjusted the price. Please make the check payable to SRC, including the $50.00 honorarium. It is staff practice to turn all honoraria over to the Council.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure - 1 (expense account)

April 28, 1959

Mr. Robert Greene
30 Willow Street
Newton Centre 59, Massachusetts

Dear Bob:

It was good to be with you at Brandeis and on the trip to New York. I am sorry I got so tied up on professional and personal matters that we didn't get together again while there. I enjoyed our conversations and think they helped me a great deal in better understanding the situation in Michigan.

Somehow I ended up with Charles Livermore's letter to you in my briefcase. I return it, herewith.

Hope you decide to come back to Michigan.

Best regards.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

May 4, 1959

Mr. Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director
Lasker Fellows
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th. I find it fascinating that you who lead others in discovering the philosophical bases of and the practical methods for attaining Civil Rights and civil liberties are also engaged in matters of military policy. With you I fear the possibilities of an increasingly good society going up in a blaze of something less than glory.

I am full well convinced that in the idealogical struggle in which we are now engaged we cannot hold our own, let alone win, unless we demonstrate an increasingly democratic society here at home. Not only are two-thirds of the world's people non-white but more important, nearly ninety per cent of the "uncommitted" are non-white. The barometric reading of their regard for this nation is largely determined by the climate of race relations, particularly in the South.

It is my hope that we will be able to keep in touch with each other even though I am leaving the South and assuming the directorship of the Michigan FEPC. I hope it will be possible for someone some time from SRC or one of the state organizations to come to Brandeis as a Lasker Fellow. I believe this experience would be of almost inestimable value to them.

The check from Brandeis for my expenses and honorarium arrived

under separate cover this morning. Many thanks to you and the bursar for the promptness.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

April 28, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

At long last I find myself North once again, and, as always when I deal with matters of military policy for an extended period, deeply depressed. I hate the thought of what amounts to an increasingly ideal society, a society such as all of us are trying to create, going up in a blaze of something less than glory.

You have no idea how much it meant to all of us to have you up here last week. I'm afraid I took too many of the questions. But you have to recognize that I am still on a lower plain than my "students" in many of these matters. However, they claim they learned a lot and most certainly I did myself. It means a lot to have resource people of your caliber to talk to us all. I was fascinated by the way in which you work, by its imaginativeness, and its diversity.

Incidently, I hope that you will let me know if one of your staff could come to us as a Lasker Fellow. I would hope that he, or she, would get something from us as I know we would from one who has worked with you.

It was a great pleasure meeting and listening to you and once again I'd like to express my great appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director

ELK/df

P.S. I am expecting your expenses, of course, and will send out a check for everything as soon as I receive it.

May 18, 1959

Mrs. Richard B. Persinger
133 Bellair Drive
Dobbs Ferry, New York

Dear Mrs. Persinger:

Many thanks for your letter with the kind remarks about my participation at the Conference of Public Affairs Chairmen. I greatly enjoyed speaking to the group. I found them interested in the subject, and was pleased that they asked all the right questions. George Culberson and I agreed over lunch that we had seldom come across a more alert group.

I am leaving SRC to accept the executive directorship of the Michigan FEPC. It was difficult for me to reach the decision to leave the South, but the opportunities present in Michigan and with the FEPC were such that I could not resist.

My best regards to you, and my congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

MRS. RICHARD B. PERSINGER
133 Bellair Drive
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Routh,

For almost a week now I have been trying to think of how to thank you for the jewel you gave us last Wednesday morning.

Because the subject matter of your presentation was of such deep concern to so many of us, and because you were able to spread before us such a complete picture of the woods whose trees we have been seeing – and trying to climb, we now have a sense of direction and confidence which was beginning to waver.

As you were speaking our National Board in New York voted again to support the Douglas Bill, and we are now working on ways to help, though we are discouraged over its prospects.

I suppose this is the big thing which can happen only when the smaller stumbling blocks are chipped patiently away in the localities. It does take patience, and it is a comfort to know that people of the quality of mind and breadth of view that you have are giving themselves to this work.

If your group has any suggestions for ours - as a national group - we will be

glad to have the benefit of your thinking. Our main concern is that we do nothing to embarrass or hamper the people who are working toward good will and good practice in communities, and yet we want to provide a leg to stand on for those who want to stand - for counting purposes. This is a ticklish matter and you have helped us sort out our thinking. Do remember us when you want to hand out advice.

With deep appreciation,
Mildred Persinger

May 10, 1959

Mailed 10/1/56 to:

Alabama

Robert Hughes(Exec.Dir.)
2921 Nineteenth St. South
Apartment E
Homewood, Alabama

Duncan Hunter (Chrmn)
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

C. G. Gomillion (1st V-Chrmn)
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute,Ala.

Arkansas

Nat Griswold (Exec.Dir.)
211 Izard St.
Little Rock,

Fred K. Darragh (Chrmn)
1401 E. Sixth St.
Little Rock

C. C. Walker (1st V-Chrmn)
1216 Chester St.
Little Rock

Florida

William K. Williams (Exec. Dir.)
324 South Beach St.
Daytona Beach

Caxton Doggett (Chairman)
376 N. E. Ninetieth St.
Miami

Edward D. Davis (V-Chrmn)
Central Life Ins. Co.
Tampa

Georgia

Guy H. Wells (Exec. Dir.)
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta

G. E. Clary (Chrmn)
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta

B. R. Brazeal (1st V-Chrmn)
Morehouse College
Atlanta

Kentucky

Galen A. Martin (Exec. Dir.)
208 W. Main St.
Frankfort, Ky.

Dorcas Ruthenburg (Chrmn)
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville

(Vice-Chairman not found)

Louisiana

Milton C. Vigo (Exec. Dir.)
303 Bd. of Trade. Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12

Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland (Chrmn)
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles

Numa J. Rousseve(V-Chrmn)
4636 Willow St.
New Orleans, La.

Mississippi

Mrs. R. S. Lyells (Exec.Dir.)
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. C. E. Dishman (V-Chrmn)
Piney Woods

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley (Chrmn)
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Miss.

North Carolina

Harry S. Jones (Exec. Dir.)
121 East 3rd St. (Rm 209)
Charlotte, N. C.

John R. Larkins (Acting Chrmn)
133 East Hargett St.
Raleigh, N.C.

Mr. C. H. Hamlin (2nd V-Chrmn)
Wilson

South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman (Exec.Dir.)
1408 Lady St.
Columbia

J. Claude Evans (Chrmn)
P. O. Box 867
Columbia

John F. Potts (1st V-Chrmn)
Denmark

Tennessee

(No Exec. Dir.)

Mrs. Mollie Todd (Chairman)
2005 Grand Ave.
Nashville

J. A. McDaniel (V-Chrmn)
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Ave.
Memphis 5

Texas
Edwin G. Kloppe (Exec. Dir.)
504 W. 24th St.
Austin

Mrs. James S. Crate (Chrmn)
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19

W. R. Banks (V-Chrmn)
Prarie Xiew A & M College
Prarie View

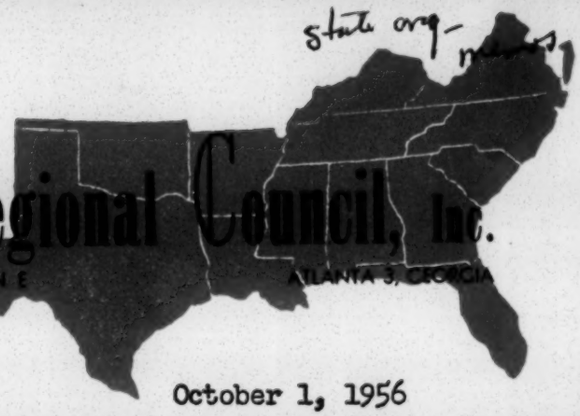
Virginia
John H. Marion (Exec. Dir.
100 E. Franklin St.
Richmond, Va.

W. Carroll Brooke (Chrmn)
Box 208
Staunton,

John M. Ellison (1st V. Chrmn)
Virginia Union Univ.
Richm.

for FBE

state org-



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 1, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Chairmen and all Executive Directors of SRC Affiliated State Organizations

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director George S. Mitchell

RE: Political Activity

We have had disquieting accounts in recent weeks of activities in one, two, or three of our state organizations which seem to us to border upon the political. We have taken these matters up individually state by state. But, precautionarily, I now review the whole matter with all of the state organizations.

You have received from the Central Office the following items re political activity:

1. Memorandum #1, issued April 10, 1954, from which I quote:

"NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The statute governing U. S. Tax Exemption is as follows:

EXEMPT CORPORATIONS

'51. Exempt Corporations. The following corporations and organizations are exempt from the income tax:

'(6) Corporations and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation (Code Sec. 101 (6) and Reg. Sec. 29.101 (6)-1)."

Quite a similar restriction is made by the statute upon gifts from individuals.

2. Memorandum #4, issued September 2, 1954, laid down the non-political requirement for state organizations' by-laws.

3. Fred Routh's memorandum to all state chairmen and all state directors, dated March 2, 1956, renewed the control of Memorandum #1 upon political activity.

4. In addition, you are aware that this office requires the chairman of each state organization at the close of each fiscal year to sign a certificate using the following words:

> "As Chairman of the [name of organization] I hereby certify that said organization, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has not, during the fiscal year [date], engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempted to influence legislation, or otherwise engaged in any form of political activity."

The Southern Regional Council, like any other tax-exempt organization is bound by the language of the statute as stated in Memo #1.

Counsel tells us that exact definition of the phrase, "no substantial part" has not become available through the courts.

We think the only safe course to follow is to avoid <u>all</u> political activity.

The tax-exempt status of the Southern Regional Council, along with that of a great many other educational organizations, is currently under review by the appropriate unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

We realize that state organizations will often be pressed for activity bordering on the political. We can only tell you that you simply must refuse to engage in any activity suspicionable of being political.

We have had one instance in which a state organization assisted certain entirely local unaffiliated bodies which proposed political participation. Fortunately the matter was caught before anything of this kind had been done. And we were able to make clear to that state organization the settled doctrine of law that you cannot accomplish by indirection what is directly forbidden by statute.

It may be readily believed that there is need in this or that state for an organization to express a directly political discontent. Maybe so. BUT your state organization cannot be that organization -- in whole or in part. The choice for your state organization was between: (1) enjoying assistance from the Southern

Regional Council with strict observance of the no-political-activity-requirement; and (2) complete independence, raising your own money, and doing as you might choose on matters political. That is still the choice.

To the rule of no political activity there appear to be certain partially agreed exemptions.

One of these is the matter of educating for or against a principle as opposed to pressing for or against a statute or statutory proposal. Pretty clear you would incur no penalty for being in favor of the principle of honesty in government. And so long as that is a metter for general educational discussion among the people of a community or of a state, you are not constricted. But the moment a proposal for legislative action takes shape defining honesty in government, or perhaps penalizing dishonesty in government, your efforts as to education must cease. You cannot be for or against a particular legislative proposal.

There is a twilight zone where some particular legislative proposal is merely under discussion. For the moment the proposal may not have taken shape as HRBill 2305. But if there is sufficient clarity about the proposal for it no longer to be a vague general proposal, you had better cease to be for or against the proposal. And constitutional amendments, we think, often come under this paragraph.

Of course it is perfectly clear that you can never be for or against any particular candidate for public office.

One other exception should be noted. It seems to be agreed that if a tax-exempt body is called upon in its capacity as an expert to testify before a legislative committee (which committee may be shaping legislation), the tax-exempt body will be permitted so to testify; and can hardly endanger its tax-exemption status by so doing. But we would add that the invitation must be genuine and unsolicited and not "fixed" or "arranged."

Please write me that you have read and understand this. I send a copy to your chairman to be sure that he understands it, and I ask also for a letter from him saying that he has read it.

Fred Routh's memo of March 2, 1956, referred to above, also says, "You should also consult local legal counsel for an opinion on applicable state laws."

I would point out to you that you are in a very dangerous situation if you are proceeding, in the present state of affairs in the South, without the steady advice of legal counsel. Some of you may be so proceeding. The reason advanced may be that you have not got enough money to pay a lawyer. Almost certainly, for reasonable effort on the part of Board members, volunteer legal advice could be had.

Please let me know by November 1st what arrangement your state organization has made to give it the advantage of steady legal counsel.

We know what a tough situation your state group faces, and we don't want to hamper you with any more restrictions than can be helped. But these restrictions apply to all tax-exempt organizations, and do not put us at any disadvantage not applicable to all other tax-exempt organizations.

GSM/eab

DRAFT * LTR TO INDIVIDUAL STATE CHAIRMEN

KS
MET
HCF
GTH
FR ✓
MAW
GSM

October 7, 1954

Dear Mr. _____

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the SRC on July 30, 1954, it was agreed that the Council's state organizations, as agencies using tax-exempt funds, had the responsibility to satisfy themselves that paid personnel be beyond criticism on the score of loyalty to American constitutional government.

It was further agreed that a suitable means of making this determination would involve written reply by all incoming paid personnel to the following two questions:

1. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

2. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of an organization whose purpose it was to overthrow the Government of the United States?

These are the same questions put to prospective employees of the U. S. Government on the Government Civil Service Form 57. In the event that the answer to either or both questions is in the affirmative, it would be proper for you to advise us here of your own determination of the present loyalty of the employee or prospective employee that answers in the affirmative.

The Executive Committee established a Personnel Committee composed of the President of the Council, Marion A. Wright, the Executive Director, George Mitchell, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rufus E. Clement. It would seem that the final determination for any instance of disloyalty ~~to~~ would rest with this Committee. This procedure, of course, applies only for such period of time as monetary assistance from the SRC may go in to staff employment by state organizations. The same questions will be required to be answered by all

employed staff in the central office.

We, in this office, have faith in the integrity, care, and judgement, of those of you in the state organizations entrusted with selection of personnel, and the Executive Committee wishes these questions answered only in order that documentary evidence may be adduced that a point of loyalty has been faithfully considered.

We will be grateful, therefore, if you will request each paid member of the staff of the ___(name of state organization)___ to provide in writing two signed copies of their responses to the questions above given. Forward one copy to this office, retain the other for your state organization's files.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 19, 1954

TO: Executives of State Organizations Affiliated with SRC

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton - SRC
Assistant Director for Program

We are sending you under separate cover, copies of SRC publications and other selected materials which we believe you will wish to have available for reference and for use.

These include:

1. Complete file of New South for 1954.

2. SRC Policy Statement - 1951 (10 copies).

3. Earlier issues of New South as follows:

   Race and Suffrage Today - January 1953
   Law vs. Practice in Interstate Travel - March-April 1953
   Negro Family Income in the Southern States - October-November 1953
   A City Works at Human Relations - March-April 1952
   Changing Patterns in a Border State - May 1952
   Blighted Housing and Bomb Violence - June-July 1952
   Negro Firemen in the South - August 1952
   A Look at FEPC - September 1952
   Negro Municipal Workers in the South - May-June 1951
   A New Trend in Private Colleges - August-September 1951
   Housing in our Cities - October 1951
   Three Decisions (Sweatt, Henderson and McLaurin) - June 1951
   Professional Associations Drop the Color Bar - July 1951

4. SRC Pamphlets.

   Answers for Action
   Your Community Looks at Itself
   Greenville's Big Idea - and mimeographed follow-up report for 1952

Race and Law Enforcement
A Check List for your Local Schools
Singers in the Dawn (A pamphlet of the Interracial Commission. Old -- but occasionally useful.)

5. Mimeographed Materials.

1954 Negro Police List
FEPC Bibliography
Have Negro Police Been Satisfactory?

6. Pamphlets from other sources.

Segregation and the Schools - Public Affairs Pamphlet
NCWC Summary of Catholic School Integration

F.B.R

Sent to:

M. Wright
R. Clement
D. Whitsett
R. Hughes
F. Darragh
D. Dunlap
G. Clary
G. Wells
H. Brimm
A. D'Orlando
M. Vigo
C. Mantinband
L. Russell
H. Jones
R. Foster
E. Spearman
F. Beckman
J. Crate
T. Sutherland
C. Smith
C. Parrish

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Confidential Information

December 10, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairmen of State Organizations
Executive Secretaries of State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director of State Organizations

It has been reported to us that a group called "The Grass Roots League," headquarters in Charleston, S.C., has recently published a so-called Research Bulletin Number Two called "Help Save America." This document is anti-Supreme Court decision, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic; it contains the smear about SRC's Board having thirty-eight members with Communistic affiliations. This is based upon the cannard in Roy Harris' Augusta Courier. The "Help Save America" sheet is reprinted in the Mississippi area at the personal expense of Ellett Lawrence of Greenwood, Mississippi. The same charge has been reiterated in letters to the editor of South Carolina papers by Stanley F. Morse of Charleston.

If you have any information regarding the circulation of either this pamphlet or comparable ones, or of similar charges being made in letters to the editor, please advise Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information -- Central Office -- immediately.

RNF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 16, 1955

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Organization

RE: Semi-annual State Professional Staff Meeting

The semi-annual state professional staff meeting will be held at Camp New Hope, located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, N.C., from before supper Wednesday, June 1st till after lunch Friday, June 3rd.

The state Executive Director and the Associate Director (or chief consultant in states using this method) are expected to attend. Travel funds from state budgets may be used for this purpose. No funds are available from the Central Office for state staff for this travel expense.

Professional staff should, with consultation with state executive committees or officers, complete in writing and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work? (Define in own terms.)

2. How is this purpose manifested in your work in the state?

3. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of:

   (a) the Board of Directors,
   (b) the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
   (c) the professional staff?

Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for Evaluation of State Programs and the SRC Statement of Purpose.

Tentative schedule for meeting:

Wednesday - June 1

Afternoon -- Arrival and registration.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper.

7:30-9:30 p.m. -- General session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.

Thursday - June 2

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.

11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

2:00 p.m. -- Meeting with W.W. Alexander.

6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp.

Evening -- Free for informal exchange of information, etc.

Friday - June 3

8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable. Practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Luncheon.

End of Conference.

Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mild, 65'-85'. Bedding, towels, etc., will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

Let me know by May 25 if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf

Mailed to:

Hughes
Pierce
Griswold
Mercer
Wells
Pitts
Parrish
Dagen
Vigo
Lyells
Jones S
Spearman
Sutherland
Marion
Cooper

Duncan Hunter
Fred Darragh
Chas. Walker
Paul Finner
W.C.Taylor
C.E.Clary
B.R.Brazeal
High Brimm
Albert D'Orlando
Joseph Taylor
Mantinband
H.H.Wheeler
R.D.Wellons
Claude Evans
F.W.Beckman
Elsie Lewis
Haskell Miller
James Colston
Mrs. Crate
W.Carrol Brooke

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 8, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors of state organizations affiliated with SRC

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant for State Organization

Re: Fisk Institute on Race Relations

The Twelfth Annual American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute will be convened in the new air-conditioned facilities of Park Hall at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, June 27th-July 9th.

The theme is New Horizons in Human Relations: Closing the Gap between the Court and the Community.

Provision has been made to pay all expenses (travel, tuition, room and board) to the Fisk Conference out of funds from the Central Office. We request that you make every possible effort to attend this institute. It is to be hoped that two professional staff people from each SRC state affiliated organization will attend. In the event that it is impossible for two staff people to attend, it would be most helpful if the state chairman or another member of the Executive Committee of the state organization could attend with the Executive Director.

Any inquiries to the Institute of Race Relations should be addressed to Dr. Herman Long.

Please inform your Executive Committee of the Institute.

6/8/55
rnf

☐ Please send me an application for admission to the Twelfth Annual Institute of Race Relations.

☐ I would like additional information about the Institute.

NAME

STREET

CITY ZONE STATE

Address Inquiries to:

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville 8, Tennessee

FISK UNIVERSITY
17TH AVENUE AND MEHARRY BLVD.
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

New Horizons In Human Relations

12th Annual Institute of Race Relations

Conducted under auspices of
RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOC.
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

JUNE 27-JULY 9, 1955
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENN.

New Horizons In Human Rela

To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race . . . may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. . . . We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place.—United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1955.

Now is the time, the challenge, the opportunity. The place is everywhere—the communities, cities and towns where we live, where our children grow into the full bloom of adulthood, and where all of us together seek to make real and concrete the democratic ideal which has sustained and nurtured America.

The Court has spoken to *all* of us—to you and me—and it becomes *our* opportunity, if we are alert of action and strong of faith. CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY—this becomes the practical task before us, in which we must use the knowledge of social engineering, the experience of public servants, and the tools of education, law and organization for effective implementation.

This is the call and purpose of the 12th ANNUAL RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE to which we invite you. It is to be held at Fisk University, June 27 through July 9. Parent and preacher, social worker and educator, labor union leader and industrialist, student and teacher—the invitation is to you. Come and learn from the experience of responsible leaders from about 22 states, North and South. Sessions are in the new, air-conditioned facilities of Park Hall.

During eleven years of existence, the Institute has provided for lay and professional community leaders the opportunity to develop new understanding and insight about racial and human relations. It is concerned with the problems of all so-called minority groups—Spanish-speaking groups, racially-defined groups and religiously-defined groups. A faculty drawn from the country's top authorities in social science, housing, education and law will be available as resource leaders.

The roots of the Institute are planted in deep religious and moral conviction. It was established by the American Missionary Association Division of the Congregational Christian Churches' Board of Home Missions and enjoys joint sponsorship by Fisk University, one of America's leading institutions of higher learning.

tions-

CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY

LECTURES AND CONSULTANTS

(A PARTIAL LIST FROM PREVIOUS INSTITUTES)

GORDON W. ALLPORT, Department of Psychology, Harvard University

JOSEPH W. BIRD, College Relations and Recruiting Division, RCA

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER, Department of History, Columbia University

SAVILLE R. DAVIS, American Editor, *Christian Science Monitor*

JAMES C. EVANS, Civilian Aide to the Department of Defense

GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Department of Education, CIO

JOHN E. IVEY, Southern Regional Education Board

CLYDE KLUCKHOHN, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University

JOHN LAFARGE, S. J., *America*

EDWARD LAWSON, Division of Human Rights, United Nations

HELEN V. McLEAN, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry

CAREY McWILLIAMS, Editor, *The Nation*

THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Legal Counsel, NAACP

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Director, Southern Regional Council

M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University

JOSEPH J. MORROW, Personnel Manager, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor, *Pittsburgh Courier*

MARK STARR, International Ladies Garment Workers Union

JULIUS A. THOMAS, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League

INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1955 INSTITUTE

WHERE: Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee WHEN: June 27-July 9, 1955

WHO ATTENDS: YOU: All interested citizenry—religious leaders, students, teachers. Representatives of trade unions and management. Members of human relations committees and other governmental agencies.

COST: $80.00 for room, board, and tuition for the two weeks' session.

CREDIT: Institute members may earn three semester hours of academic credit toward their undergraduate or graduate degrees.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 17, 1955

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: FREDERICK B. ROUTH

SUBJECT: Film, And So They Grow (16mm. color, sound, 25 min.).

We recently reviewed the excellent film, And So They Grow: a camera study of a group of nine year olds in a year round play program, put out by the Play Schools Association of New York. The purpose of the film is to show: (1) the universality of play and its meaning to children of school age; (2) the value of good adult leadership; and (3) the importance of good play programs in all communities. The group is composed of twenty-one children, eight girls and thirteen boys who are registered by their parents. Their backgrounds are different culturally, racially, and economically. Each child's requirements and abilities differ. The parent group ranges from unskilled to professionally trained, from low to upper-middle income.

We believe the showing of this film to such groups as PTA's, child study groups, and local affiliates of your organization would be most helpful. It does not hit the interracial theme directly, but demonstrates the ability of all children to play together and appreciate each other as individuals. It may be secured from Campus Film Library, 14 East Fifty-Third Street, New York 22, New York. If you desire the film, write them directly -- there is a charge for rental.

eab/

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 22, 1955.

Sent to Ala and Miss Ky La Miss NC SC Tenn Va Fla

Hold in Texas ~~Fla~~

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Executives Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

SUBJECT: List of Key people

I am sending you a list of key people in your state. The list has been prepared by Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic. The people on this list are people who have expressed interest in human relations ~~and~~ work. I suggest that you contact them and make yourself and the organization known to them. Some of them might be considered by the nominating committee of your board of Directors for future membership on the board.

You will note that following the names, there are letter abreviations. The key to the abreviations is below.

AFSC	American Friends Service Committee
AJC	American Jewish Committee
ADL	Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
CCW	Council of Church Women
CRS	Department of Christian Social Relations of the Council of Church Women
NCCJ	National Conference of Christians and Jews
NCCCA	National Council of the Churches of Christ in America
NUL	National Urban League
SRC	Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

The meeting scheduled for November 9th at Tuskegee Institute is for the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council including state chairmen and representatives (ex-officio members of SRC's board). It does not include a staff meeting as we held last year.

FBR/ys

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: FRED ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

SUBJ: PAMPHLET ON COURT DECISIONS & INTERPRETATION

There has been a growing request from our state organizations for a pamphlet which would include the two decisions of the US Supreme Court and a legal interpretation of them which might sell for 10¢.

Such a publication is possible. We need advanced orders for them from our state offices if it is to be produced. Please send me immediately the number you will want for your office. These should sell for 10¢ and will cost just about that much to produce. This is not a fund raising scheme but an information service.

rh:

12/30/55

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. G. T. HAMILTON, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

February 1, 1956

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: F. B. Routh, Assistant Director.

SUBJECT: Danger of increased violence.

Physical violence, until recently, has been limited to three states: Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. Unlawful acts were usually aimed at specific individuals and did not, in themselves, involve large groups of people. However, sociologists recognize that mob action often grows out of such incidents.

Two new cases of violence, occuring outside of the three above mentioned states have made the headlines. Rev. King's home in Montgomery, Alabama was bombed by vandals who objected to his leadership in the bus-boycott. A riot-like incident occurred at an interracial "Be-Bop" session in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Our state affiliates should be on the alert for similar outbreaks wherever and whenever they may occur. Reread the mimeographed pamphlet which the Central Office sent you in November, on the prevention of race riots. Plan with your Executive Committee now what your organization should do to ward off or stop an outburst in your state.

We do not mean to be alarmists; precaution and prevention are always the wise course.

Reproduced on "Copying machine" and sent to: each state Director
C.H. Parrish
John Hope II
Feb 1st '56

DRAFT DRAFT

MEMO

May 2, 1956

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: FREDERICK B. ROUTH

SRC has been granted ten scholarships to the Encampment for Citizenship which is a well-recognized and well-established workshop to develop a deep concern for democracy and current issues in civil liberties and civil rights.

The scholarship covers the entire fee for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room and board. It does not include transportation to and from New York.

We are hoping it will be possible to send ten young people, boys and girls, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, to this conference. Funds for their travel will have to be borne by themselves, by the State organization, or be specially raised locally.

We want each State organization to nominate at least one white and one Negro candidate between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who are highschool ~~students~~ graduates and preferably have completed their freshman year in college. Criteria for winning candidates will be:

1. Their demonstrated concern for democratic principles.

2. Participation in interracial activities.

3. Extra-curricular activities.

4. Organizations to which they belong and have been active in.

5. Honors they have received and honor societies to which they belong.

6. Your evaluation of them after a personal interview.

Enclosed with this memo is a pamphlet describing the Encampment. Please note that the dates are June 1 to August 11. Also enclosed is an application form for the Encampment. Have candidates fill these out. Names of your candidates with the completed application form and the summary of your interview should be in this office not later than June 1. Final judges of winning candidates will be: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Dr. Rufus Clement, Mr. Morris Abram.

For further information, write Fred Routh, c/o Central Office.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 5, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Each Executive Director
SRC Affiliated State Organizations

Fred Routh brought back from New York some copies of a helpful memorandum prepared within the American Jewish Committee on the matter of tax-exemption.

'Tis a technical question, and it is important for you to be up on it.

This is somebody else's memorandum, not ours.

But I advise you to read it. And we will shortly be writing you further about general matters of tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

P.S. Share this with your Chairman

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 8, 1956

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

Dr. Herman Long, Director of the Fisk Race Relations Institute, has generously offered to provide room and tuition for all SRC and State affiliated organizations' professional staff at the Institute this year. The Institute will be held July 2-14 at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

This means your expenses would amount to travel to and from Nashville and food costs while there, which are reasonable.

We believe the Fisk Institute is a most worthwhile learning opportunity and urge staff personnel to take this matter up with their Executive Committees for consideration.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

To: Directors of state affiliates June 11, 1956

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: SRC fact-finding projects

As you know, SRC has received financial assistance to make possible a series of special fact-finding efforts. The object of this special program is to collect needed information systematically from the twelve Southern states without diverting the time and energy of the state staff persons. This is simply to notify you of persons who will be doing field research in your area and to ask that you give them such advice and cooperation as you can when they show up at your office.

The largest single project is a state-by-state survey of Negro suffrage. Some one person in each state will be designated director of the study for that state, and will supervise the fact-finding on a consultant basis. We will advise you when that person is selected. He will probably be someone based within the state and familiar with available sources and background. Therefore I do not expect that you will need to be heavily consulted.

Mr. Paul Anthony of Atlanta will be working with us for the summer, doing field research into the nature and leadership of the various resistance movements. He may be calling on you for suggestions as to persons he might profitably talk with. Your advice will be appreciated.

Mr. Morton Elder of Birmingham has also been engaged as a fact-finding consultant for the summer. He will be looking into various aspects of race relations within the labor movement. For the most part he will be working with trade union people of his acquaintance, but he might have occasion to drop in on you.

We are not publicizing our various fact-finding projects and ask that they not be given any notice outside your office. You will, of course, receive a copy of the findings in each case.

HCF:mbo

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 28, 1956

M E M O

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

There is a new chart hanging on the wall in my office. Down one side are the names of the twelve State organizations. Across the top are the remaining months of this fiscal year. Monthly narrative reports will be checked off as they come in. These reports should be mailed not later than the fifth of the month following the period which they cover.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FBR File

July 25, 1956

TO: All State Directors and Chairmen

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

The figures used in the money-raised graph in the July 15 Progress Report Card were based on donations and memberships. Inadvertently we did not include New South subscriptions or sale of literature, both of which count toward the minimum requirement. A new Progress Report Card will be issued September 1, which will include all sums raised by State organizations.

FBR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 7, 1956

To: All State Chairmen and Executive Directors

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for state organizations

In the August SRC Newsletter mention was made of the recent SRC Executive Committee meeting at which several items of importance to the state organizations were decided. The basic resolutions follow:

1. Be it resolved by the Executive Committee that the central staff of the Southern Regional Council shall have the authority to modify the proposed allocation of funds to any state affiliate, as outlined in memo #1 for the third fiscal period; such modification not to exceed 25%.

2. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, taking into account the mutual responsibility of a central organization and its state affiliates, instructs the staff of the Southern Regional Council as follows: When it finds any state organization less than satisfactory, after systematic program review and assessment (terms of which shall be notified in advance), to place that organization in provisional status for a stated period, at the end of which time, on the decision of the Executive Committee, funds may be withheld.

3. It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Council distribute to state affiliates the organizational memos drawn up by Dr. Robert Johnson.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 22, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Professional Staff of State Affiliated Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations

The professional personnel files of the Southern Regional Council need to be brought up to date and systematized. Enclosed is a personnel data sheet. Please fill it out and return it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

We would like to complete this modernization of our personnel files as soon as possible. Your speedy cooperation will be much appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

FBR

August 22, 1956

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data Form sent to the following:

ALABAMA

Rev. Robert E. Hughes

ARKANSAS

Mr. Nat Griswold
Mr. Christopher Mercer

FLORIDA

Mr. William K. Williams
Mr. Howard D. Roberts

GEORGIA

Dr. Wells
Mr. Mosell C. Hill

KENTUCKY

Mr. Galen A. Martin

LOUISIANA

Mr. Milton C. Vigo

MISSISSIPPI

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Harry S. Jones

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Mr. J. T. McCain

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Mr. Kenneth Holbert

VIRGINIA

Rev. John H. Marion
Mr. William Cooper

GEORGIA CONSULTANTS

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Dr. Richard Henderson
Rev. Lucius Pitts
Dr. E. K. Weaver
Mr. Whitney Young

TENNESSEE CONSULTANTS

Mr. L. L. Campbell
Mr. Jack Conrad
Mr. Louis Dotson
Mr. Joseph T. Drake
Mr. Joseph R. Ellis
Mr. Richard A. Gibboney
Mr. W. W. Gibson
Mr. A. M. Leatherwood
Mr. C. W. Lindsey
Mr. Herman H. Long
Mr. Francis Manis
Mr. Gordon F. Vars
Mr. John L. Wall, Jr.

KENTUCKY CONSULTANTS

Mr. Joseph A. Carroll
Dr. Lee Coleman
Dr. L. C. Kesselman
Mr. Howitt C. Mathis
Mr. Milburn Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Mr. C. V. Snapp
Dr. Willis Sutton
Dr. Tom C. Venable
Dr. G. D. Wilson
Mr. William M. Wood

SRC State Organization Professional Personnel Data

_____ (State Organization) _____ (date)

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Position _____ Date of Employment _____

Home Address _____

_____

Birth Place _____ Birth Date _____ Marital Status ____

Education:

High School _____ Yr. of Graduation _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

College _____ Degree _____ Year _____

Work Experience:

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

_____ From _____ To _____

Other Related Experience:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Armed Forces _____
(Branch, rank, and period of service)

References _____
(Name, address, relationship)

_____

_____

_____

Articles Published: _____

_____

_____

Professional Societies, Honorary Societies, Honors Received, etc.: _____

(List on Reverse Side)

_____

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 14, 1956

TO: State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

Enclosed is one of the most important documents your organization will ever receive. It deserves the close scrutiny and study of Staff, State Chairman, and legal counsel.

This was done as a special report for a Civil Rights Commission of NAIRO.

We trust it will help you in planning your request for tax exemption and in planning program that fits within the requirements of tax exemption.

FBR:fc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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January 2, 1957

TO: All State Organization Chairmen and Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

There is an excellent little pamphlet which I believe would be helpful to you and to your organization. It is: So---You Serve on a Board. It was prepared by and is obtainable from the Volunteer and Welfare Information Service of Pasadena, 118 S. Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Claifornia, price: .50¢. This may well be one of the best investments you have ever received for half a buck.

FBR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 21, 1957

MEMO TO: Executive Directors, State Organizations

FROM : Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

Mrs. Tilly got hold of this "Information Sheet" from the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation.

We thought you would be interested in seeing how biblical quotations are being misused. As Shakespeare said, "The Devil can cite scripture for his purpose." (The Merchant of Venice, Act I, Scene 3.)

FBR:mm

Enclosure

From - TENNESSEE SOCIETY TO MAINTAIN SEGREGATION -

Is Segregation UnChristian?
"From the Holy Bible (King James Version)

Genesis -- 1: 26	And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind; and God saw that it was good
Genesis 6:2 , - 10	That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair , and they took them wives of all which they chose. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth.
Genesis 9:22, 24, 25, 26 & 27	And Ham, the father of Canaan saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without. And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him. And he said, cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. And he said. blessed shall be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.
Genesis 10:6, 20	And the sons of Ham, Cush, and Mizriam, and Canaan. These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues in their countries, and in their nations.
Genesis 11: 7, 8, 9	And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. Therefore is the name called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon all the face of the earth. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth; and they left off to build the city
Genesis 15:1	And he said unto Abram, know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in the land that is not theirs...
Genesis 24:3, 4	And I will make thee sweat by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou will not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites among whom I dwell But thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac.
Genesis 28: 6., 7	When Esau saw that Isaac. had blessed Jacob and sent him away to Padanaram to take a wife from thence; and that he had blessed him and gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan. And that Jacob obeyed his father and his mother, and was gone to Padanaram.
Leviticus 19;19	Ye shall keep my stat utes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind; thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee.
20;24	... I am the Lord your God, which have separated you from other people

Numbers 36; 5, 6	And Moses commanded the children of Israel according to the word of the Lord saying, the tribe of the sons of Joseph hath said well. This is the thing which the Lord doth command concerning the daughters of Zelophehad saying, Let them marry to whom they think best, only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.
Deut. 7 : , 3,6	Neither shalt thou make marriage with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son. For thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth.
Deut. 28:32	Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people, and thine eyes shall look, and fall with longing for them all the day long ; and there shall be no might in thine land.
Deut. 32:31	For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges.
Joshua 23: 12,13	Else if ye do in any wise go back, and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, even these that remain among you, and shall make marriages with them, and go in unto them, and they to you; Know for a certainity that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you; but they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes , until ye perish from off this good land which the Lord your God hath given you.
Jeremiah 13:23	Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots.
Malachi 3:6	For I am the Lord, I change not.

(THE NEW TESTAMENT)

Matthew 5:17	Thing not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.
Matthew 15; 13, 14	Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up. Let them alone; they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch
Acts 17; 26	And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.
Hebrews 13:8	Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today and forever.

To Executive Directors
To State Chairmen, marked "For your information"
10 copies to Alexander Brooks, Encampment for Citizenship

Also, "For Your Information" copy to Wright and Clement

Memos

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors, State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

SUBJ: Encampment for Citizenship

The Encampment for Citizenship has again granted SRC and its state affiliates the privilege of distributing scholarships in the Southern region. This year, because of the high caliber of representatives chosen last year, our allotment has been increased to fifteen scholarships. The Encampment was rated by our young people who attended last year as one of the most memorable experiences of their lives.

The scholarship covers the entire fee of $350.00 for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room, and board. It does not include transportation to and from New York.

Each state organization may make as many nominations as it chooses. We really want to recruit as many qualified young people, Negroes and whites, as possible for the Encampment. Recruitment should not be limited to those who need scholarship assistance. The age limits of nominees is 18 to 23. Nominees should be high school graduates or college students. Other important criteria are:

(1) A demonstrated concern for democratic principles and practices

(2) Interest in or participation in interracial activities

(3) Extracurricular activities

(4) A maturity commensurate with their age (no personality problems, please)

(5) Your evaluation of them after a personal interview.

You will be hearing directly from the Encampment for Citizenship in the near future. Applications for scholarships should be sent directly to the Encampment, whose staff will forward them to SRC's Central Office with comments.

We believe the future of the South is largely dependent upon an informed, experienced group of young people who will help lead it into more democratic paths. We further believe that the Encampment for Citizenship is a training ground of unequaled opportunity for democratic leadership. Please give recruitment of young Southerners for this Encampment a high priority.

FBR:mm

April 5, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Enclosed is a list of our state organizations. Please send each of them the announcement and the program material on the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations to be held April 23-24-25.

I'se a coming - but only for the first two days.

Best regards.

Your country cousin,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Memos

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Directors, State Organizations

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

An important CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HUMAN RELATIONS will be held at the University Center, Nashville, Tennessee, April 23-25. Registration will take place Tuesday, April 23, 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. at Vanderbilt Divinity School.

The opening session will be highlighted by the reading of a statement from the President of the United States. We are in hopes that this is the long-awaited call for law and order. (This should be regarded as confidential. Don't try to scoop the Conference.)

A truly stellar group of people are scheduled to serve as speakers and resource people.

I am asking Will Campbell, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations (Southern region) of the National Council of Churches in Nashville to send each of you further information.

It is our belief that as many of you as possible should attend this meeting. Unfortunately, no travel funds are available from SRC or the Conference, but the meeting is sufficiently important that it would be worth the investment of travel funds by your state org. I plan to attend. Hope to see you there.

FBR:mm

To Directors of all state orgs except Tenn.

Copy of letter to Wright & Clement; no

book sent them, however.

Memo
S D

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 11, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors of State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "The Case of the Lively Ghost," published by the American Foundation for Political Education.

It is not a "who-done-it" but rather a "who's-gonna-do-it."

Emory Via, SRC's Labor Consultant, secured these for us.

FBR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: Fred Routh, Ast. Dir.

SUBJECT: Books for Office Library

We are mailing you the following books:

The Negro and the Schools (10 copies)
Schools in Transition (5 copies)
The Strange Career of Jim Crow (1 copy)

These books are for youroffice library and should be circulated as widely as possible. It is important that your Board members have the opportunity to read them and you should encourage them to do so.

If you wish to distribute a few copies to key people as gifts from your state organization that has your approval, but be sure you keep sufficient copies for you state office.

These books were given to SRC by the Fund for the Republic. As we are given more books for distribution we will share them with the state organizations.

SRC Newsletter

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 Auburn, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Vol. I, No. 1 April 15, 1955

SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED

You will recall that we have stressed that one of the chief problems in the field of human relations is the lack of communications; the same holds true for effective organization work. This Newsletter is an attempt to improve the communications among the various components of our organization. It will come out on a monthly basis and will carry information about the various state organzations' activities and general information of interest to the state staffs.

STAFF MEETING PLANNED

The semi-annual meeting of all state professional staff (the Executive Director and Chief Consultant) will take place from before supper Wednesday, June 1, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3, at Camp New Hope located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, North Carolina. A good representation from the Central Office will be there and we will all have a chance to meet "Dr. Will" Alexander of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, predecessor of SRC. Provisions have been made to rent sheets, pillow cases, towels, and blankets. Temperatures range from 65-85 at this time of year. Swimming facilities are available. Dress will be casual; it's a country camp. If you will notify Fred Routh prior to May 25 of how and when you will arrive, arrangements will be made to meet you and carry you to the camp.

HOW THE STATES ARE DOING

It should be of interest to the various state organizations to see how they are doing in comparison with others in meeting their financial obligations. The following list is of state organizations with professional staff and is for the period ending April 1, 1955.

State	Date Staff Employed	New South Subscriptions	Money Raised
Alabama	Oct. 1, 54	112	$ 811.80
Georgia	June 1, 54	125	2,513.42
Kentucky	Dec. 1, 54	42	182.40
Louisiana	June 1, 54	85	969.75
Mississippi	Jan. 1, 55	14	243.00
North Carolina	Oct. 1, 54	39	314.00
South Carolina	Oct. 1, 54	76	1,008.50
Texas	Nov. 1, 54	52	1,103.00

LIST OF STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Please feel free to communicate with each other.

Alabama Council on Human Relations: Rm. 206, Moore Bldg., Court St., Montgomery
Executive Director: Rev. Robt. E. Hughes
Chief Consultant: Dr. J.E. Pierce, Ala. A&M College, Montg., Ala.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations:
Executive Director: Mr. Nat Griswold, (% F. Darragh, 1401 E. 6 St., Little Rock, Arkansas)
Associate Director: Mr. C.C. Mercer, Jr., P.O. Box 426, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation: 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Executive Director: Dr. Guy H. Wells

Kentucky Council on Human Relations: 1319 Heyburn Bldg., 4th & Bway., Louisville
Executive Director: Mrs. Margaret Dagen
Associate Director: Mrs. Ione G. Stanley

Louisiana Council on Human Relations: Bd. of Trade Annex Bldg., New Orleans 12
Executive Director: Mr. Milton C. Vigo

Mississippi Council on Human Relations: 1104 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss.
Executive Director: Mrs. M.S. Lyells

North Carolina Council on Human Relations: 212 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N.C.
Executive Director: Rev. Harry S. Jones
Chief Consultant: Dr. Wm. H. Brown (N.C. State College at Durham, Durham)

South Carolina Council on Human Relations: 1508 Lady Street, Columbia, S.C.
Executive Director: Mrs. E.H. Spearman

Texas Commission on Race Relations: 309 West 21st St., Austin, Tex.
Executive Director: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland

WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING

This is a very brief summary of activities based on the monthly reports which have been sent in to the Central Office; it is not an inclusive picture of all the activities of any state.

Alabama: Annual meeting held February 8th in Montgomery, 330 people attended. A close watch is being kept on the white "Citizens' Councils." All members of the organization have been enrolled for Southern School News. State is being divided up into districts for organizational purposes.

Arkansas: The organization had a most effective screening process for choosing its Executive Director. Considerable time has been given in planning program for the organization in the state. An office will be opened in Little Rock.

Florida: After a careful screening Florida has chosen its Executive Director. Plans are being made to establish the office in Orlando. Time has been spent obtaining a representative state board. Progress is being made to charter the organization under state statutes.

Georgia: The Executive Director has made a series of speeches to Rotary Clubs, civic groups, school and college assemblies, and helped tighten the organization of local interracial committees. Has received contributions for the budget from local Rotary Clubs.

Kentucky: Kentucky's plan of using consultants is well under way. Consultants have been active in more than 20 counties. An appropriate committee has been working with school officials in the Louisville area and considerable work has been done with PTA's.

Louisiana: Good organizational meetings have been held in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Marion Wright spoke at the former. Efforts are being made to organize five more districts in the state. There has been close cooperation with SERINCO, the Catholic college student interracial group.

Mississippi: Held their annual meeting at Millsaps College in Jackson. The Executive Director is visiting key people about the state establishing contacts. The group is being incorporated under the statutes of Mississippi.

North Carolina: The Executive Director has been making contacts with local interracial groups, with ministerial associations, and with college people across the state. Serious effort is being made to get local committees reactivated.

South Carolina: The Executive Director has been busy renewing acquaintances with state and local organizations such as AAUW, The League of Women Voters, PTA's, Councils of Church Women, and educational groups. Annual meeting being planned for later this Spring.

Tennessee: The Tennessee Council Executive Committee has been meeting fairly regularly and discussing organizational plans and programs for Tennessee. It has tentatively been decided to use the consultant plan similar to Kentucky's in the state. Copies of Answers for Action have been sent to all superintendents of education and chairmen of school boards in the state.

Texas: Held their annual meeting in Austin in late February, well attended. The Executive Director has been seeking out and talking quietly with key people in the state. They have asked the Hogg Foundation which specializes in problems of mental health to inquire into the relationship of segregation and discrimination to the problems of mental wellbeing.

Virginia: Final organizational meeting was held in Richmond in late February. Committees were appointed to prepare by-laws, to nominate permanent officers, and to select employed staff.

JOINED NAIRO YET?

We urge you to join....

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, the professional organization in the field of Human Relations. You may use agency funds to join. Send $10.00 to John Field, Sec., Toledo Board of Community Relations, 565 N. Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.

WE SUGGEST . . .

1. That in those states where not already well established and functioning you, in cooperation with your state Chairman and the other officers, devote effort to establishing a functioning Executive Committee; with provisions for these functional sub-groups - Program Planning Committee, Finance Committee and Membership Committee (see memorandum stating Criteria for Evaluating Program in terms of SRC's Policy and Aims - 12/14/54).

2. That a proper committee of your Board of Directors, with legal advice, start the process of incorporating your organization under the statutes of your state.

3. That you send your list of membership - with a covering letter explaining the organization - to C.A. McKnight, Executive Director, Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee, requesting they be put on the SERC mailing list.

4. That your Board consider sending with an appropriate letter a gift subscription to New South to 30-50 "key" people in the state, including those not necessarily committed to our ultimate goal.

5. That you send to Harold Fleming significant news items or clippings on events in race relations in your state.

6. That you familiarize yourself with all of the memoranda which have come from the Central Office.

YOU CAN HELP

You can help make this monthly Newsletter a more valuable aid if you will drop Fred Routh a note suggesting ways-of-improvement, what else should be included, any suggestions or criticisms you may have.

HARTWICK COLLEGE
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

October 28, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The New South just came yesterday, and I enjoyed looking over it very much. It reminded me that I had neither written to you or heard from you for some time.

I attach a reprint from the Courier Magazine that will give you some idea of why we have been very busy people.

Since you were here we have moved from the house which we occupied and are now occupying temporary quarters, pending the building of a new president's house on Campus. We are in good health except for Betsy who is still having trouble with her heart condition. We now have to have her on a constant diet of penicillin, and we will probably have to continue until the warm weather returns. This gives us much concern over the probabilities for the future.

Dash us off a line and let us know how you are coming along. I read every scrap of information I can get on how the situation is developing in the South respecting race relations.

Warmest regards from us all.

Sincerely,

M. A. F. Ritchie
President

MAFR:b
encl.

SRC Newsletter

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 Auburn, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Vol.2, No.1 Nov.1st, 1955

FIRST GRANT PERIOD ENDS

September 30th was the last day of the first grant period of aid from the Fund for the Republic. On that date the first phase of SRC's program-- of creating on-going organizations in twelve states--was completed. Praise is due the Boards of the various state organizations for their work in choosing staff, helping raise funds, and helping plan program. Praise, too, is due the state staff people who have carried the burden during this organizational period.

STAFF CHANGES AND ADDITIONS IN CENTRAL OFFICE

The Atlanta office has added recently Mr. G. S. Alexander as administrative assistant and Miss Florence Irving as research assistant. Mr. Alexander does budgets, reviews state finance reports and helps on many administrative matters. Miss Irving, employed under a grant from the Doris Duke Foundation, collects, classifies, and digests informational materials.

Mrs. Ruth H. Alexander has become Acting Secretary-Treasurer, replacing Miss Katherine Stoney who has taken a job with the YWCA in Houston, Texas. New office people are Mrs. Ruby Hamilton and Miss Yvonne Southall.

Similarity of names is noted but SRC doesn't go in for nepotism.

IRENE OSBORNE

Each state organization has been advised of Irene Osborne's itinerary of visits. Miss Osborne did heroic work with the American Friends Service Committee in helping Washington DC desegregate its public schools. She is on a six months leave of absence to work with SRC and its state affiliates.

NEW ADDRESSES

The addresses of three state organizations were not in the last listing of State Executive Directors in the April Newsletter. They are:

Florida Council on Human Relations: 324 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach.
Exec.Dir. Mr. William K. Williams; Assoc.Dir. Mr. Howard D. Roberts.
Telephone: Clinton 3-7072

Tennessee Council on Human Relations: Rm.420 Jackson Bldg. Cherry at 7th Street,
Office Mgr. Mr. Clarence L. Hughes. Telephone: 7-9761 Chattanooga

Virginia Council on Human Relations: 100 E. Franklin Street, Richmond
Exec.Dir. Rev. John H. Marion; Assoc.Dir. Mr. William Cooper.
Telephone: 3-8538

SRC ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

The annual meeting of the Board of the Southern Regional Council will take place at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 9th. The regular Board members plus two from each state organization (chairman & representative) have been invited. No staff meeting, such as we held in Atlanta last Fall, is planned.

FINANCE COMMITTEES NEEDED

The minimum amount of money to be raised in any state this fiscal year is $3,500 and some states have assumed heavier obligations. This makes essential a strong, active finance committee in each state. Staff members first responsibility is to program; fund raising is primarily a function of the Board.

THE FINANCIAL PICTURE

STATE	ORGANIZED	FUNDS-QUOTA	FUNDS RAISED*
ALABAMA	Oct. 1, '54	$1,800.00	$2,224.30
ARKANSAS	Apr.15, '55	$ 825.00	$ 832.58
FLORIDA	Aug.15, '55	$ 225.00	$ 250.64
GEORGIA	June 1, '54	$3,466.64	$3,603.42
KENTUCKY	Dec. 1, '54	$1,500.00	$1,315.00
LOUISIANA	June 1, '54	$2,800.00	$2,917.18
MISSISSIPPI	Jan. 1, '55	$1,350.00	$1,362.25
N. CAROLINA	Oct. 1, '54	$2,800.00	$2,525.72
S. CAROLINA	Oct. 1, '54	$1,800.00	$1,804.00
TENNESSEE	June15, '54	$ 600.00	$ 674.75
TEXAS	Nov. 1, '54	$1,650.00	$2,541.69
VIRGINIA	July 1, '55	$ 450.00	$1,221.00

* Based on Monthly reports from State Organizations Oct. 1, '55
(Kentucky met its quota a few days later)

PRINTED PROMOTIONAL LEAFLETS

We have seen descriptive, promotional leaflets from Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. This idea is much to be commended for it helps interpret the state organizations to prospective members and other interested parties.

SRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SRC's Executive Committee has met five times since last years annual meeting of the Board; they met Nov. 23, '54; Feb. 17, '55; May 26, '55; Aug. 16-18, '55; and Oct. 28-29, '55. The August meeting was held at Mammoth Cave, Ky. All the rest were held in Atlanta.

STATE ORGANIZATION DUES

Several of the State Organizations have adopted lesser dues than the $5 originally suggested by SRC, and to this we have no objection for it is understood that $2 per member still comes for subscription to New South. According to our best information state dues for individual members now in effect are:

Alabama...$3.50	Kentucky....$5.00	S.Carolina.$3.50
Arkansas..$3.00	Louisiana...$5.00	Tennessee..$5.00
Florida...$5.00	Mississippi.$5.00	Texas.....$5.00
Georgia...$5.00	N.Carolina..$5.00	Virginia...$5.00

SRC AUDIT AVAILABLE

Mr. L. E. Campbell, our auditor, has prepared the usual audit for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1955; and a special audit for the eighteen month period, April 1, '54 - Sept. 30, '55. These have been mimeographed and are available on request.

STATE NEWS LETTERS

Atlanta has received state newsletters from Ala., Ark., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Texas. This is a splendid way of keeping members abreast of, and interested in developments. We recommend it to all state organizations.

NAACP, SRC, AND GEORGIA COMMITTEE ATTACKED

On October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia, Eugene Cook, speaking before the Georgia Peace Officers Association, in the best McCarthy tactic of innuendo, attacked the NAACP, its leadership, and its purposes. In addition he said:

> " The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene -- the Southern Conference Education Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Conference Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council are both dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities. Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees have placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization."

"The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a perfect example of an organization formed for the purpose of exploiting the names, reputations and services of well-intentioned do-gooders. It is composed of some of Georgia's most distinguished clerygmen and most prominent civic and social leaders who have been duped into doing the bidding of the more sinister elements manipulating the Southern Regional Council."

"Investigations are currently being made of all three organizations -- the results of which will greatly embarrass those good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups and to disavow their programs and their leaders before they, their friends and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean."

SRC REPLIED IN A PRESS RELEASE:

"Any charges that the Southern Regional Council has Communist connections or is influenced by Communist ideas are poppycock. The Southern Regional Council is made up of reasonable, tolerant, and forward-looking citizens who wish to see the states in the South do a sober, responsible job of accomodating themselves to the changes in the world around us. As to investigations, they are perfectly welcome. We have nothing to hide. All that will result will be red faces for those who set on the investigators."

"The Southern Regional Council is made up of some eighty people, who are members of its Board of Directors. Some of them are white and some are Negro. All of them are distinguished for their active and thoughtful careers within the South. What a tragedy for a state attorney general, sworn to uphold the law, to attack one of the few efforts which proceeds within the South to deal truthfully and in mutual respect with the problems which the region confronts! Watch the birdie. Who is proposing conduct subversive of the Constitution and courts of our land?

THE GA. COMMITTEE REPLIED IN A PRESS RELEASE:

"For the Attorney General to label the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation a "front" organization is not only ridiculous, but it is a libel on those Georgia leaders he labels as "dupes" and on Georgia officials as well."

"True, the Georgia Committee is composed of "some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders." And it is these same leaders who make up the board of directors and the executive committee of the group. It is these same leaders who plan and direct the policy and program of the Georgia Committee and are sincerely trying to help solve a difficult Southern problem."

"The Georgia Committee has a history dating back to 1919. If, as the Attorney General claims, an investigation is being made of the Georgia Committee, why should it come at this time? The answer is obvious when one stops to consider the fact that there are some irresponsible people today who claim the Supreme Court of the United States is under the influence of Communists. Who could better claim the label of subversive -- those who seek to uphold the supreme law of the land or those who seek to circumvent it? The Attorney General is seeking to delay the solution and impugning the motives of those who seek to help work out a solution."

"On a monument to the British soldiers who died on King's Mountain, S. C., is this inscription, They came 3000 miles to keep the past on the throne. There are still those who fight to keep the past on the throne."

"The Georgia Committee will welcome any investigations by <u>responsible</u> people. It has nothing to hide."

<u>IN REFUTATION</u>

SRC is preparing additional factual material to refute such unfounded attacks. It will be sent to all state organizations.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 16, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

An examination has been made of the books and records of the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., Atlanta, Georgia, for the period of January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955.

The following Exhibits and Schedules, together with Comments, are shown below:

Exhibit A - Balance Sheet, December 31, 1955
Exhibit B - Statement of Income and Expense, Central Office, January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955
Exhibit C - Statement of Income and Expense - State Organizations, January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955.
Schedule 1 - Bank Reconciliation - First National Bank
Schedule 2 - Bank Reconciliation - Citizens Trust Co.
Schedule 3 - Accounts Receivable - Miscellaneous Literature
Schedule 4 - Accounts Payable, December 31, 1955
Schedule 5 - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fellowship of the Concerned, January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955.
Schedule 6 - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Commission on Equal Penalties, January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955.
Schedule 7 - Analysis of Receipts and Disbursements, State Divisions, January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955.

COMMENTS

Cash In Bank - Central Office - $ 18,408.97
Cash In Bank - State Organizations - $ 53,594.38

All recorded receipts were traced to bank deposits and disbursements were compared with cancelled checks. Bank balances at December 31, 1955 were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories.

Savings Accounts - $ 89,486.10

This consists of nine Treasury bills of $10,000 each dated October 13, 1955, due January 12, 1956. They are held by the Citizens Trust Company on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The bank has been instructed to reinvest this fund upon the maturity of the bills.

Accounts Receivable - $ 84.00

Schedule 3 attached shows a list of those who have purchased literature, and whose accounts remain unpaid at December 31.

Inventory - Pamphlets - $ 1,530.00

This represents the cost price of pamphlets on hand at December 31, 1955.

Accounts Payable - $ 1,789.56

Schedule 4 contains the list of unpaid accounts for regular operations at December 31. These have all been paid at the date of this report.

Accrued Payroll Taxes - $ 1,894.24

This represents social security taxes and income taxes withheld at December 1955 for both the Central Office and State Organizations.

Due to Special Projects - $ 1,148.31

The amounts shown on the Balance Sheet belong to the projects indicated. No activity took place in the Commission on Equal Penalties during the year.

Advance Appropriations - $112,500.00

This represents an advance from the Fund for the Republic for the next nine months of operation of the Central Office and State Organizations.

General

Exhibit B reflects Income for the Central Office for the year of $89,938.26 and Expenses of $86,506.19 or an excess of Income over Expenses of $3,432.07.

Exhibit C shows the Income for State Organizations of $151,537.50 and Expenses of $127,963.22, and an excess of Income over Expenses of $23,574.28 for the year.

At December 31 all twelve state organizations had been activated, although some began operations late in the year.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statements of Income and Expense present fairly the financial condition at December 31, 1955 and results of operations for the year then ended.

Respectfully,

L E Campbell

L. E. Campbell, C.P.A.

LEC:mf

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1955

ASSETS

Cash In Bank - Central Office (Sch. 1)	$ 18,408.97	
Cash In Bank - Special Projects(Sch. 2)	53,594.38	
State Divisions Savings	89,486.10	
Accounts Receivable (Sch. 3)	84.00	
Inventory - Pamphlets	1,530.00	
Total Assets		$ 163,103.45

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable (Sch. 4)		$ 1,789.56	
Accrued Payroll Taxes		1,894.24	
Georgia Sales Tax		3.46	
Due to Special Projects:			
Commission on Equal Penalties	$341.07		
Fellowship of the Concerned	807.24	1,148.31	
Advance Appropriations:			
Fund for the Republic		112,500.00	
Total Liabilities			$ 117,335.57
Surplus, December 31, 1955			45,767.88
Total Liabilities and Surplus			$ 163,103.45

EXHIBIT A

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Income and Expense - Operating Fund
January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955

INCOME

Contributions:		
Church Sources:		
Methodist:	$ 1,625.00	
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.	450.00	
Episcopal	1,750.00	
A.M.E. Zion	125.00	
Miscellaneous	45.00	
Total Church Contributions		$ 3,995.00
Labor Organizations:		
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union A.F.L.	500.00	
American Federation of Labor	1,000.00	
United Rubber Workers of America	100.00	
United Auto Workers of America - CIO	1,000.00	
United Steel Workers of America - CIO	1,000.00	
Congress of Industrial Organizations	750.00	
Total Labor Organizations		$ 4,350.00
Foundation Sources:		
Field Foundation	$ 7,000.00	
Doris Duke Foundation	10,000.00	
Miller and Rhodes Foundation	200.00	
Marion R. Ascoli Fund	300.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	300.00	
Rita H. Aronstom Charitable and Educational Foundation	50.00	
Sidney Hillman Foundation	200.00	
Sigmund Silberman Foundation	300.00	
Total Foundation Sources		$ 18,350.00
Individuals		3,694.00
Miscellaneous		11.00
Total Contributions		$ 30,400.00
Members Dues		337.00
Honoraria		1,721.96
Sale of Miscellaneous Literature		2,657.72
New South Subscriptions		4,876.50
Fund for the Republic Grant		46,850.00
Interest Income		3,095.08
Total Income		$ 89,938.26

EXHIBIT B
Page 1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Income and Expense - Central Office
January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955

	EXPENSE		
	Paid	Due Dec. 31	Total
Salaries	$ 56,228.28		$ 56,228.28
Travel	7,369.75	$ 901.40	8,271.15
Printing	6,997.84	514.22	7,512.06
Rent	1,400.00		1,400.00
Telephone & Telegraph	2,235.08	187.70	2,422.78
Postage	1,535.21		1,535.21
Books and Subscriptions	686.28	22.64	708.92
Accounting Fees	550.00	45.00	595.00
Office Supplies	1,501.16	88.60	1,589.76
Annual Meeting & Exec. Com.	2,310.56		2,310.56
OAB Taxes	780.20	50.24	830.44
Bank Exchange	2.55		2.55
Georgia Sales Tax	19.03	3.46	22.49
Office Equipment	601.42		601.42
Office Alterations	200.00		200.00
Consultants Fees	1,557.00		1,557.00
Special Services	541.97	30.00	571.97
Miscellaneous Expenses	146.60		146.60
Total Expenses	$ 84,662.93	$1,843.26	$86,506.19

Total Income - 1955	$89,938.26
Total Expenses - 1955	86,506.19
Excess of Income over Expenses	$ 3,432.07

EXHIBIT B
Page 2

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Statement of Income and Expense - State Organizations
January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955

INCOME

Appropriation from Fund for the Republic			$150,350.00
North Carolina Council on Human Relations			1,000.00
Interest Income			187.50
Total Income			$151,537.50

EXPENSE

Salaries	$81,182.51		
Consultants Fees	5,500.00		
Local expenses	28,713.32		
Social Security Taxes	1,393.13	$ 116,788.96	
Items Chargeable against Unallocated State Funds:			
Fisk Institute	$ 2,236.64		
Legal expense	572.16		
Atlanta University Conf.	826.92		
Report to Exec. Com. by Asst. Dir. for Program	350.00		
Mammoth Cave Meeting	605.30		
Irene Osborne	5,436.47		
John Hope	1,000.00		
Miscellaneous	146.77	11,174.26	
Total expenses			$127,963.22
Excess of Income over Expenses			$ 23,574.28

EXHIBIT C

BANK RECONCILIATION - FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Atlanta, Georgia

December 31, 1955

Balance, per bank				$20,749.96
Less checks outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
7014	$ 7.79	7362	$ 177.26	
7145	140.00	7363	138.43	
7354	104.50	7364	94.95	
7357	362.87	7365	94.95	
7358	253.56	7366	204.10	
7359	243.56	7367	119.80	
7360	181.43	7368	75.05	
7361	138.43	7374	4.31	2,340.99
Balance per books, December 31, 1955				$18,408.97

Schedule 1

BANK RECONCILIATION - CITIZENS TRUST CO.,

Atlanta, Georgia

December 31, 1955

Balance per bank				$58,942.83
Less Checks Outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1962	$ 7.20	2448	$ 88.19	
2362	181.43	2449	98.19	
2365	100.27	2450	73.95	
2392	35.00	2451	224.10	
2403	181.43	2453	181.43	
2407	44.80	2454	83.19	
2419	83.19	2455	182.26	
2433	46.77	2456	172.26	
2437	186.43	2457	208.33	
2438	197.26	2458	102.09	
2439	82.79	2459	142.91	
2440	181.43	2460	187.26	
2441	93.19	2461	85.27	
2443	100.27	2462	44.00	
2444	44.80	2463	192.26	
2445	186.43	2464	177.26	
2446	88.19	2465	88.19	
2447	176.43	2467	1000.00	5,348.45
Balance, per books, December 31, 1955				$53,594.38

Schedule 2

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE
December 31, 1955

Virginia Council on Human Relations	$ 80.00
Methodist Publishing House	2.50
Burlington,North Carolina City Schools	1.50
Total	$ 84.00

Schedule 3

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
December 31, 1955

Vendor	Amount
M. A. Wright	$ 30.00
Dept. of Racial and Cultural Relations	.90
The Reporter	4.50
Texas Observer	2.00
University of Chicago Press	6.00
L. E. Campbell	45.00
National Education Association of U.S.	9.24
Office Supply Co.	3.30
Mathews Drive-u-self Service	7.99
Mimeograph Co.	8.60
Elliott Address Machine Co.	30.55
F. Olden Co.	71.00
Stein Printing Co.	483.87
Frederick Routh	5.90
Cook Typewriter Service	5.70
Southern Bell Telephone Company	187.70
Eastern Air Lines	887.51
Total	$ 1,789.56

Distribution:

Printing	$ 514.22
Office Supplies	88.60
Books and Subscriptions	22.64
Travel	901.40
Special Services	30.00
Accounting	45.00
Telephone & Telegraph	187.70
Total	$ 1,789.56

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
Special Projects

January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Receipts		
Balance, January 1, 1955	$ 1,370.99	
John Hay Whitney Foundation	1,000.00	
Honorarium	97.00	
Total Receipts		$ 2,467.99
Disbursements		
Workshop Expense	827.75	
Travel	782.55	
Postage and Supplies	50.45	
Total Expense		1,660.75
Balance, December 31, 1955		$ 807.24

Schedule 5

COMMISSION ON EQUAL PENALTIES

Receipts	
Balance, January 1, 1955	$ 341.07
Disbursements	
None	
Balance, December 31, 1955	$ 341.07

Schedule 6

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
STATE DIVISIONS
January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955

	Balance 1/1/55	Receipts	Disbursements
Alabama	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 2.00
Arkansas	8.00	5.00	13.00
Florida	29.50	15.00	44.50
Kentucky	3.00	1.00	4.00
Louisiana	6.00	-	6.00
Mississippi	9.00	6.00	15.00
South Carolina	22.50	-	22.50
Tennessee	6.00	3.00	9.00
Totals	$ 85.00	$ 31.00	$ 116.00

Schedule 7

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS DORCAS RUTHENBURG
CHAIRMAN

CHARLES T. STEELE
VICE CHAIRMAN

MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
VICE CHAIRMAN

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DR. R. B. ATWOOD
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HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

January 18, 1956

Dear Fred:

In line with ARTICLE IX of our By-Laws, I hereby request approval of the Southern Regional to a simple wording change in the By-Laws of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

The exact wording of the amendment is given in the enclosed copy of the minutes of our September Board meeting at which the change was unamiously adopted.

Also enclosed is a copy of the By-Laws before amendment.

~~I trust you could read the writing in my request sent Tuesday for three copies of the Jules Cohen memo on tax exemption as prepared for NAIRO.~~ got your note, thanks

I wish someone there could call Rev. Borders and get him to send us one copy of the suggestions (one page) which they gave out at the Atlanta mass meetings on bus boycotts. I saw a copy when I was in Atlanta but I've got no response to the letter I sent asking for a copy. We could put it to good use.

Wheat St. Baptist
Ja-2-3634

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen Martin

Copy: Fred Routh

Fred - Would you return the attached memo at your or you need it? Bob

It has to go back to Ark -

January 30, 1956

Mr. Nat Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Here and I did some corrections, too. FBR -

Dear Nat:

I have made a few suggested changes in the procedural steps memo. Make it the way you want it. Negro people are leery of advisory committees. You can well understand why. So, Citizens' Committee.

On the political thing you have to remember that tax exempt money is for educational and specifically not for propagandist or political purposes. Under that role we can be for or against principles but must not be as an organization for or against any particular proposal or candidate for elective office. Our lawyers told us informally that when a proposal in specifically stated terms for an amendment to the Constitution is to be voted upon by the people, it is a kind of direct legislation, and we can not be for or against it specifically. I think that even when an amendment is a bruiting (though not when it is actually before the people).

What I'm saying is that as long as someone is just talking about having a constitutional amendment you can oppose the idea but as soon as the idea becomes embodied in specific language ground out by a legislature or convention and to be put before the voters, tax exempt bodies ought to cease agitation against or for.

If you look at the terms which accompany your 1956 income tax blank you will be appalled by the heavy-handedness of the Treasury's dislike of propagandist use of tax exempt money.

The idea about down grading does come up and we have no answer. Do get Cothran to write up something for you and mimeograph it or print it, and send it to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Executive Director

GSM:mef

ADL

MIAMI DAILY NEWS
Wednesday, March 7, 1956

Balkin A Fighter For Brotherhood

The death of Gilbert J. Balkin Monday was a loss to the community and the state. He was an enemy of intolerance; as such he became a great friend to Miami and Florida through years of dedicated work toward the promotion of brotherhood and understanding.

Balkin was perhaps best known for his work with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which he served as regional director for eight years. He was active in human relations throughout the state and was instrumental in state legislation to curb activities of the Ku Klux Klan. He was largely responsible for an anti-discriminatory advertising law passed by the 1955 Legislature.

The entire state will miss Balkin, but will be the better for his years of unselfish and devoted service to its citizens.

The Miami Herald
Wednesday, March 7, 1956

State Loses Leader For Human Rights

FLORIDA LOST one of its finest pleaders for tolerance and civil rights in the death here this week of Gilbert J. Balkin, Florida regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Gil Balkin was a gentle soul despite his staunch advocacy of the rights of men among men and of the dignity of every man among his brothers.

Balkin, finely educated and sharp of perception, did not go around with a chip on his shoulder. He moved only when he was sure that wrong was being done through intolerance or organized hate.

He was hailed throughout Florida for his personal crusade to bring the activities of the Ku Klux Klan into the open. His efforts lead largely to the adoption by the 1955 legislature of a law against discriminatory advertising.

We hear much these days of human relations. Gil Balkin was active in that field. His life exemplified the best of the principles that he advocated.

The Jewish Floridian
Friday, March 9, 1956

Gilbert Balkin Passes Away

Miami mourns the tragic loss of Gilbert Balkin, who died Monday at the age of 38.

Mr. Balkin, who constantly strived to live the very significance of his professional position as director of the Florida regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, will be remembered for his active sponsorship of and participation in all human relations endeavor.

It was Mr. Balkin's aim to make a personal matter for all who came into contact with him of the highest aspirations of the organization to which he devoted himself.

In this sense, Mr. Balkin was respectfully regarded by the Jewish and non-Jewish community alike. Ever mindful of the need to advance the dignity of man, he unassumingly brought honor to himself and grace to his people.

MEMO

June 4, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR

RE: WHITNEY YOUNG PAY-VOUCHER

I have talked with Gabe Alexander and John Hope about this; roughly this is what I have ascertained:

1. It was the understanding in this office that the money for travel and one (1) day consultant fee would come out of the SRC Central Fund and not from the Consultant Service Program of John Hope's. GSA discussed this with you on May 28 after talking with Whitney Young out in St. Louis.

2. John Hope said that he did not understand that by recommending a speaker for the Florida Council he was committing his program to pay the expenses. He also pointed out that he had not authorized two days consultant fees.

3. Whitney Young committed himself to two days only after talking with GSA who advised you that the question of two days pay had been raised and that from a phone conversation with John Hope he felt John would not object to paying the extra day's fee.

4. You OK'd the arrangements via GSA.

5. GSA informed the Florida Council that they would have to bear one-third of the expenses involved. This they agreed to.

6. I suggest that this be paid in the following manner: one-third from the Florida Council, one-third from the SRC Central Fund, one-third from the Consulant Service Program (this is acceptable to John Hope); SRC to issue one check to Whitney Young and be reimbursed from Consultant Service Program and Florida Council.

7. It is apparent that Whitney Young did a good job in Florida; that the speech was excellent and received good publicity; and that the extra day was well spent and helped lay the groundwork for the on-coming Board-Staff Workshop in Florida, June 11-12.

8. It is also clear that our lines of communication in this office and between this office and our field staff need some improvement.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

1106 Water Board Building Detroit 26, Michigan

June 20, 1956

CONFERENCE BULLETIN NO. 1

NAIRO's Tenth Annual Conference will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on November 28-29-30,1956.

During the next 60 days it will be necessary to complete our basic program plans for the Commission Pre-Conference Reports and the Annual Conference Sessions. To do this, responsibility for the various parts of the program must be assigned immediately.

Please read the following very carefully and raise any questions now that may occur to you. Over-all questions should be addressed to the Secretary, Richard Marks, with copies to Burton I. Gordin, Conference Chairman, and Marshall Bragdon, President. A supply of NAIRO letterheads is being sent you this week. Please put all Conference Correspondence on NAIRO letterhead.

At the February Board Meeting in New York and the May Board meeting in Detroit general plans for the conference were adopted. These related to:

I. Conference Theme and Program
II. Organizational Plan
III. Time Schedule

The theme of this year's Annual Conference is "Integration! America's Moral Imperative". Now is the time to make additional comments or suggestions on the Conference program.

Please make every effort to follow the time schedule in planning and completing your responsibilities as the work of other people will be dependent upon your section of work being completed on time. Let's make Philadelphia our best Conference yet.

Cordially,

Marshall Bragdon
President

Richard V. Marks
Secretary

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Board of NAIRO has over-all responsibility for the Conference. It has delegated the responsibility of local arrangements to the local Conference Committee in Philadelphia under the chairmanship of Burton I. Gordin.

2. The Board of NAIRO is responsible for the Conference Program. The Keynote and Dinner speakers are nominated by the local Committee and approved by the Board.

3. Each Commission Chairman is responsible for two things: a pre-Conference Report and the Conference Program Session.

   Tentative outlines of both the Reports and the Conference Sessions should be completed for presentation to the Board by July 15.

4. Local Conference Coordinators for each Commission and Department of NAIRO shall be appointed. They are members of the local Conference Committee and shall be selected by that Committee. It is their job to see that physical arrangements are completed on time, that any inconsistencies in the planning are noted and corrected, that adequate use is made of local intergroup personnel, and that deadlines necessary for program printing and other arrangements are met.

   Such other arrangements as invitations to local persons to attend the session, follow through on recordings, and preparation of advance copies of speeches for press coverage may also be involved.

5. Each Department Chairman is responsible for the Departmental meeting at the Conference.

6. The Officers and Board are responsible for the Business Meetings. Committee Chairman will present their activities reports at that time.

7. Copies of all Conference correspondence should be sent to the office of the Secretary to insure a complete Conference planning file and the fullest Coordination.

III. TIME SCHEDULE

May 11-12	NAIRO Board Meeting in Detroit. Reports were received from all Commission Chairman on their preliminary plans for Pre-Conference Reports.
July 15	Commission Chairman should submit a tentative outline of the Annual Conference Program Session with a list of proposed participants to the Board through the Secretary's office.
July 15	Commission Chairmen should submit a tentative outline of the Commission Report to the Board through the Secretary's office.
September 1	Final Conference Session outline listing all speakers, submitted to the Board by each Commission and Department.
September 1	Complete manuscript copy of Commission Reports should be submitted to the office of the Secretary.
September 13-14	NAIRO Board meeting in Philadelphia to finalize all plans and projects.
October 1	Printed Conference Program and Arrangements information in the mail.
October 15	Commission Reports sent to Secretary and in the mail to NAIRO members.
November 27	Pre-Conference Board Meeting in Philadelphia. Commission, Committee, and Department Chairmen should be present.

MEMO

June 26, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR

RE: ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL IN APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1956

Attached hereto is an account of my travel in April, May, and June of this year, as requested in your memo of June 15.

ACTIVITIES OF FRED ROUTH IN APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1956

A. Meetings with affiliated State organization Executive Committees or Boards:

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky.

B. Meetings with John Hope's Consultant Service Program in South Carolina and Florida.

C. Speeches or participation at other meetings:

1. Southern Sociological Society, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

2. Spelman College chapel talk - "A Brighter Tomorrow."

3. The AAUW of Birmingham, Alabama -- "New South A'borning."

4. Anti Defamation League meeting, Atlanta, Georgia -- "Immunizing Our Children Against Prejudice."

5. NAIRO Board meeting, Detroit, Michigan.

6. Talk to the Mayor's Coordinating Council on Human Relations, Detroit, Michigan.

7. Talk to Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority in Detroit, Michigan on "Bettering Human Relations in Our Communities."

8. Oglethorpe University chapel talk -- "New Demands on Our South."

9. Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union (Speeches in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego). "Desegregation Comes to Dixie."

10. Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, San Francisco, California -- "Desegregation Comes to Dixie."

11. Civic leaders luncheon, Seattle, Washington.

12. Unitarian Fellowship of Bremerton, Washington -- "A Report on the South."

13. University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (ADL Conference on Human Relations) -- "Changing Patterns in the South."

14. National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Shreveport, Louisiana -- "Human Relations Education."

15. UAW-CIO Labor School, Port Huron, Michigan -- "The Role of Labor in Attaining a Democratic Society."

16. Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia (Summer lecture series) -- "Socio-economic Changes in the South."

TED DAVID
SPEAKER
S. D. SAUNDERS
SPEAKER PRO TEM
LAMAR BLEDSOE
CHIEF CLERK

STATE OF FLORIDA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TALLAHASSEE

COMMITTEES:
APPORTIONMENT
APPROPRIATIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION
LABOR — VICE CHAIRMAN
MENTAL HEALTH

JOHN B. ORR, JR.
REPRESENTATIVE, DADE COUNTY
MIAMI, FLORIDA

June 27, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thanks so much for sending me the material on segregation. I'm certain it will be of tremendous value to me in the months ahead.

Yes, the opposition this last time was on the nasty side - making victory that much sweeter!

Sincerely,

Jack

John B. Orr, Jr.

JBO:dek

Fred:

Liz found this in engagements file.

Do you want to arrange a definite date

for speaking?

Engagements
Feb ?
1957

TR-6-5416

July 2, 1956

Mrs. Kenion E. Edwards, Jr.,
520 Spring Valley Road, N. W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Edwards:

Thank you for your letter of June 15 asking me to be the speaker at the AAUW of Atlanta, on either February 16 or April 20, 1957. I will be pleased to do so and either date is suitable for me, so if one is more convenient for you, please name it.

There will be no requirement of an honorarium. The group in Birmingham gave twenty-five dollars to cover my expenses for getting over there and back, but in the Atlanta area there would be no charge for transportation.

We believe that it is important that responsible groups, such as the AAUW, understand the pressing demands of our time for a decent respect for all mankind. I will be glad to talk on human relations with your group.

Very truly yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed by his secretary in his absence.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

July 5, 1956

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Fred:

Please note the enclosed carbon of a letter to Tydings. We can't find the letter anywhere here. Everyone says that Kentucky was granted at least tentative tax exempt status. Tydings says he sent some material on this matter to Atlanta for use in getting exemption in other states. Is there any chance that you all have the original or a copy of the June 9, 1955 letter? If you do I wish you would send it direct to Rev. Olof Anderson, Harvey Browne Memorial Presbyterian Church, St. Matthews, Kentucky, with a note to let me know.

I am sending my monthly report along with our July newsletter. I am not sure that the reports I send have been giving you the info you need. Do you have any samples of good reports which you might let me look at.

Sorry I didn't get to visit more with you at Oklahoma. We appreciate all the help you have been giving us.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

Fwd

July 5, 1956

Mrs. Dorothy M. Nathan,
Community Affairs Department
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mrs. Nathan:

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of Civil Liberties and Civil Rights in the U.S. Today. Please send us twelve additional copies for our state organizations, and bill us for them.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Ky

July 6, 1956

Mr. Galen A Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street,
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

In reply to your letter of July 5, and in response to your telephone conversation, we have searched our files and found the original letter of June 9, 1955 from the Internal Revenue Service. The original letter is herewith enclosed for your files.

It is my understanding that you have filed Form 1023 as of July 2, 1956, which is required to confirm to the Internal Revenue Service that there has been no change in the purposes and objectives of the KCHR. Since there has been no change the letter of June 9, 1955 is your authority until and unless you should receive a letter to the contrary in response to your application on Form 1023 as submitted.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Executive Director.

JMT/bm

Copy: Dr. Fred Routh

July 6, 1956

The Rev. Olaf Anderson
Harvey-Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church
4213 Church Way
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Olaf:

Attached and herewith attested by me is a true copy of a letter received from the Chief of the Audit Division of the Internal Revenue Service, U S Treasury Department in which the Kentucky Council on Human Relations is entitled to exemption from Federal Income Tax under the provisions of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code for 1954.

Further, the contributions made to the Council will be deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income as provided by 170 (b) (1) and (2) of the Code.

The above mentioned letter was received by me when I was Secretary-Treasurer of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, and is dated June 9, 1955.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Executive Director.

JMT/bm
enclosure

Copy: Dr. Fred Routh, and Mr Galen Martin

COPY

U S TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
CHIEF, AUDIT DIVISION
P O BOX 60
LOUISVILLE 1, KENTUCKY
June 9, 1955

Room 633

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Attention: J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer

Gentlemen:

Your application of May 12, 1955, requesting a letter tentatively holding you to be exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the evidence upon which you base your contention that your purposes and activities will entitle you to such exemption, have been received.

The above evidence discloses that you were incorporated April 8, 1955, in the State of Kentucky to operate an educational organization for the purpose of prompting cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities and with the specific purpose of improving social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the State of Kentucky through interracial cooperation.

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that if you operate strictly in accordance with your stated purposes you will be entitled to exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Code.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file Federal income tax returns, pending a final determination of your status, unless you change the character of your organization, or the purposes for which you were organized, engage in any activities not contemplated by your stated purposes, or attempt in any way to influence legislation.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which the exemption hereby granted will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Contributions made to you will be deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 (b) (1) and (2) of the Code.

Inasmuch as the actual activities of an organization over a period of time sufficient to disclose clearly its method of operation are a material factor in determining whether or not it is organized and operated in accordance with the provisions of the law referred to herein, you should after your first complete year of operation file with the District Director of Internal Revenue, P O Box 60, Louisville 1, Kentucky, Form 1023, completely filled out and accompanied by a classified statement of receipts and expenditures for your first complete year of operation and a statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of that year. Inasmuch as you have already submitted a copy of your articles of incorporation and a copy of your bylaws, additional copies of such documents need not be submitted. A copy of amendments thereto, if any, should be furnished.

Wm. M. Gray, District Director
By: Wm. H. Leavel, Chief, Audit Division

ATLANTA BRANCH
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 6,1956

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 423,63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr. Routh,

Thank you for your letter of July 2 accepting our invitation to speak to Atlanta Branch AAUW. We would like to make the definite date for Saturday February 16,1957 at the Atlant Woman's Club. I shall contact you by mail two weeks before that date to make final arrangements for the meeting. In the meantime I should greatly appreciate your sending me some biographical information which I can use in properly introducing you to our group.

We as an organization will be looking forward to having you speak to us in February.

Most Sincerely,

Mrs. Kenion E. Edwards, Jr.

Mrs. Kenion E. Edwards,Jr.
520 Spring Valley Rd.,N.W.
Atlanta 18,Ga.

HIGHLANDER

WORKSHOPS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL INTEGRATION

JULY 15-21
AUGUST 5-11
AUGUST 19-25
1956

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOPS . . "are designed to meet the needs of adult citizens who have a genuine interest in implementing the Supreme Court's decision, and who are seeking help in knowing how best they can work. The workshop sessions rely on group discussion in which the common problems of different areas are used as the material for discussion. Staff persons and invited consultants take part in the total process lending help when needed, but not dominating the discussions and not converting the sessions into an academic routine. Participants learn, and learn a remarkable amount, in a short time, because they are doing it themselves and because the work stays close to the needs they feel." — IRENE OSBORNE, American Friends Service Committee.

WORKSHOP TOPICS

PASSIVE RESISTANCE. Study of the emerging passive resistance movement in the South as a current technique for administering justice and as it relates historically to concepts of Thoreau, Gandhi and leaders of the great religions.

REGISTERING AND VOTING. Importance and possible methods of attaining full-fledged citizenship.

VOLUNTARY CITIZENS ACTIVITIES. Existing activities studied and plans for community action developed.

STATES PLANS. Analysis of legislative plans for dealing with integration and human relations in the South .

WHO CAN ATTEND

Anyone desiring to provide community leadership for an orderly transition from a segregated to an unsegregated public school system.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

General meetings and small group discussions.

EVENING SCHEDULE

Evening programs are built around the problems and ideas expressed during the day. A combination of music, films, role-playing and dancing are used to present these ideas in dramatic form.

A WEEK IN THE HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

Those interested may spend an additional week following each workshop in study and reading in the Highlander Library.

COST

$48 covers the full cost of room, board and tuition for one week; $8 per day for shorter periods. Scholarships covering all or part of the cost are available.

Address letters of application to:

MRS. SEPTIMA CLARK, Workshop Director
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

WORKSHOP CONSULTANTS

DR. HERMAN LONG, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN B. CULBERTSON, Attorney, Greenville, S. C.

MRS. ROSA PARKS, Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala.

DR. CHARLES GOMILLION, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

E. D. NIXON, Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala.

FRED ROUTH, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

TOM DUNIGAN, Principal, Oak Ridge High School, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

ROBERT MENEFEE, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

C. H. PARRISH, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

REV. ROBERT GRAETZ, National Luthern Council, Montgomery, Ala.

WILSON LINDSLEY, Oak Ridge High School, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

REV. WILLIAM DENNIS, Orchard Knob Baptist Church, Chattanooga

REV. ROBERT C. PALMER, First Unitarian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

J. E. PIERCE, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama

IRENE OSBORNE, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, Phelps - Stokes Fund, New York, N. Y.

MRS. VIVIAN CARTER MASON, President Nat'l Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.

LIFE AT HIGHLANDER

Life at Highlander is extremely informal. Classes are often held outside. Living quarters are simple — teachers and students live at the school, sharing sleeping quarters in the main building or in cabins.

There is time for reading in the library, talking with visitors and students, singing in the evening, swimming and fishing in the school lake, hiking and volley-ball. Bring comfortable clothes and shoes.

HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

GEORGE MITCHELL, Southern Regional Council, writes:

"A German word, Conjunctur, hard to put into English, means the way several streams of accidental happenings meet, and what they make out of their coming together at that time and spot. Here's an interesting "Conjunctur" at Highlander. And it is there to benefit people from this part of the world. There, in good order, and with a warm welcome.

Here's what happened into one spot: For thirty years people who had collected good books on Southern History, on the Labor Movement, on ways to get farmers better off, have been sending books to Highlander Folk School. Some codger bought the books, read them, made a thin living out of pushing what the books taught him, and up and died. And his wife sent the books to Highlander. It happened time and again. And in a goodish while of it they got a flock of books. Not trash. The standard volumes and the ones that are hard to find; the cherished books from thoughtful peoples' homes.

Next thing: an eager young graduate of the University of North Carolina came to Highlander and got asked to work on Highlander's staff. Those guys didn't (and don't) get pay; they just work for the joy of organizing people to get what they need. This young man's name was Harry M. Lasker. Came to Highlander in 1941. It wasn't long before the war came along, and Harry gets himself into the Air Corps. And it wasn't long before his plane hit the ground, and he was in it. His people saw that their son's brief life had in it just a few months of fulfillment — his joyous work at Highlander. And they gave Highlander a building to put the books in. A comfortable, lightsome building, with a fireplace for the winter and for the summer great glass windows looking onto the lake. This stream is Highlander itself. This is a spot where everyone is welcome and at ease, with a staff of knowledgeable people ready to steer a body's reading, with good beds, luscious cornbread and laughing companionship. Besides, a pretty and cool piece of countryside.

These three things all came together, and made the Library at Highlander. There's a way for people to get scholarships to come and sit by the fire, or out by the lake, and read the books and eat the cornbread and sleep in the beds and listen to the cowbells tinkling. Stretch your mind while you ease your body. That's what I call a lucky break and those will be wise and lucky people who take advantage of it."

READING WEEK
HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

JULY 22-28
AUGUST 12-18
AUGUST 26-SEPT. 1

The thousands of books, pamphlets and other resource materials in the HIGHLANDER LIBRARY are available for a week's uninterrupted reading and study.

COST: $40 PER WEEK

Scholarships available to Public School Workshop participants.

For additional information write:

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Published by the
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

FIELD REPORTS

ON
DESEGREGATION
IN THE SOUTH

FBR

BEAUMONT: COLLEGE DESEGREGATION WITHOUT POPULAR SUPPORT

by

Warren Breed

Tulane University

(Dr. Breed is chairman of the Invidious Intergroup Relations Committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.)

Published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
with the cooperation of
The Society for the Study of Social Problems
November 26, 1956

Appreciation is expressed to Claude B. Boren of Lamar Tech for valuable assistance, and to Paul B. Foreman, William L. Kolb and Daniel C. Thompson for reading the manuscript and giving criticisms and suggestions.

In September of 1956 desegregation by court order came to Lamar State College of Technology in Beaumont. This east Texas (25 miles out of Louisiana) city is 29.4 per cent Negro, which makes it much closer to being "Deep South" than most other Texas cities. As might be expected, segregationists protested. The protest, to date, has not succeeded in barring the campus to Negroes. What happened in the community is therefore of interest to those who seek understanding of the problems and processes of desegregation. The following report attempts to describe the Beaumont case. It should be noted that most of the information was supplied by whites, and some of the incompleteness of the report is due to this fact.

POPULATION DATA, 1950

	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON COUNTY
Population 1956	112,000	218,900
1950	94,014	195,083
1943	77,335	-
1940	59,061	145,369
Per cent non-white	29.4	22.7
Per cent foreign born	2.3	2.6
Median income	$2940	$3279
Per cent engaged in manufacturing	21.0	31.5
Median years education	10.2	9.9
Number not in same county in 1949 (persons 1 year old and older)	6675	11,800

All data are taken from the 1950 census, except population for 1956 and 1943, which were furnished by the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce.

Note: Jefferson county includes Beaumont and Port Arthur (pop. 58,000 in 1950). The county is 90.4 per cent urban, 8.1 per cent rural non-farm, and 1.5 per cent rural farm. It is in the top decile of counties of the state with regard to industrialization and income. Port Arthur, although smaller than Beaumont, has higher rates of income and proportion engaged in manufacturing. The proportion of Mexicans is very small, about 4 per cent.

Industry in Beaumont. Six large oil refineries produce some 10 per cent of the nation's output. Petrochemicals and shipbuilding. Rice, cattle, timber. The historic Lucas gusher blew in at Spindletop in 1901.

Lamar State College of Technology. Became four-year college by act of legislature in 1950. For some 25 years had been junior college, with vocational emphasis. Present enrollment about 5300, with many vocational and night students.

Class Structure. One feature of the city is that a class cleavage seems to exist, as between the "average" people of the north and south sides (east), and the wealthier "West Side", with a large proportion of new-rich. Lamar Tech has few students from the West Side--most come from more modest areas, and Port Arthur and the surrounding towns. As one informant told me, "These people on the West Side read in the paper that Lamar Tech is desegregating, and they say, 'So what'?" Several of the leaders protesting desegregation, themselves lower-middle class, showed resentment against Beaumonters of higher class. Thus there is a class, as well as a color cleavage, in the city.

PROCEDURAL NOTE

Before leaving for Beaumont, I prepared by sending for and reading both Beaumont newspapers, plus others from Houston and Dallas, and the Negro newspapers (Houston and New Orleans). Thus I knew roughly "who did what," before leaving, and was able to write certain persons asking for interview time. I was also able to build my key questions and find the big gaps in important information I'd need to get. I also sought and received a long letter from a sociologist at Lamar Tech, giving details and

more non-institutional data missing from the press. Thus I knew before leaving the eight or ten key persons I wanted to see. I arrived Thursday at about 7 p.m. and spent the evening with the sociologist, getting further information and filling in gaps. From Friday morning until early Sunday afternoon (at which time I had to depart) I interviewed people: I got data from 69 persons. Of the 15 or so I interviewed at length, only one kept me waiting more than a minute or two; most people were keen to tell their story. I used the exploratory interview "funnel" technique, such as starting with "Well, tell me what happened out at the college"--and probed from there. I took notes as they talked, explaining that I didn't wish to get various people confused one with the other. One question which seemed clear even before arriving was "Why did so few people, especially the business and professional people, protest?"--I asked of everyone after they had outlined their story. This, I think, helped narrow down my quest and focussed the discussion. I asked every question I wished to, with one or two exceptions, and nobody ever flinched, although there was some evasion. I think this is important with respect to interviewing people on controversial issues where reprisals might ensue; i.e. "if in doubt, ask the question." On returning home, I was able to obtain a few additional needed data by mail.

RACE RELATIONS, RECENT HISTORICAL

Most Beaumonters will say that good race relations have existed in their city. What they mean is that traditional racial etiquette has been maintained fairly well. The following data will illustrate:

In June of 1943 a white woman reported that she had been raped by a Negro. Mobs of whites, mostly shipyard workers, stormed Negro sections, burning and destroying property and beating Negroes. The Negroes fought back, and one white and one Negro were killed. Beaumont police were unable to contain the mob, and some 2000 state guardsmen were called to stem the violence, which they did after some 24 hours. The militia stopped all incoming cars--many of which were full of armed whites from the environs. It was estimated that some 2500 Negroes left town. A late but warranted doctor's examination of the woman showed no evidence of assault, and no Negro was ever apprehended in the matter. An NAACP official told me that a subsequent court hearing revealed that the woman had lied, and that the rape report had been "planted". He also said that white businessmen apologized to the Negroes and paid all damages. The wartime influx of transient whites and Negroes is said to have predisposed the event. Ten days later, the Detroit riots took place. Today, people say the 1943 riot is well remembered as a ghastly thing - a memory which possibly inhibits a recurrence.

After the state legislature in 1950 approved Lamar as a four-year college, Negroes asked county officials for equal facilities. The latter brought two former army barracks to a small plot of land, hired a few Negro "professors" (some of whom were high school graduates) and called it the Negro "branch" of Lamar Tech. This action eventually led to the August 30 decision in federal court.

About three years ago, the Chamber of Commerce organized and sponsored a United Racial Council, composed of some 60 members. The chairman was white, and three members of the executive committee were white and three were Negro. For their first act, they picked two parks without swimming pools for desegregation, got the Council's approval and also that of city authorities. Two days after issuance of the Mayor's proclamation, the authorities reversed their stand. Considerable protest had risen, including threats like "Blood will flow down the valley." Negro leaders, feeling that if the top echelons of both groups could not work together, saw their only recourse to be in the courts. Legal action was taken, and the same two parks have been desegregated, without serious incident. The URC never met again.

Otherwise, "the glass plate" dominates race relations in Beaumont, with little communication between the two groups. There was no planning whatsoever for desegregation at Lamar Tech after the August 30 court order, nor any training of the police for handling interracial matters (there are about three Negro policemen, but they may not arrest whites).

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS

On or about August 30, 1956, Judge Cecil (a Beaumont man who is personally against desegregation) ruled in Federal District Court that Lamar Tech must admit Negro students. During the summer some five crosses of various size and type were burned on the campus, but available information lays these to juvenile pranks.

Registration started on September 17. Twenty-six Negroes registered, roughly 10 in academic day school, 7 in academic night school and the rest in vocational training. Most of these were still in school as of the field study (October 18-21). Classes started Monday, September 24, and were never seriously upset by the protest.

The first evidence of clear protest manifested itself that Monday. Two well-known lower-middle class women appeared on the campus, one to present her petition of protest to Dr. McDonald, the college president, and the other with some friends to carry signs protesting desegregation. The president took the protest under advisement, saying that he too was against the desegregation. Women carrying placards and signs continued to march all week, some men joining them at night. The top number this first week was about 25. This was peaceful picketing. Resentment was, however, building mutually between pickets, and faculty and students. During the week the state filed notice it would appeal the federal court decision. On Saturday a meeting was held, at which Beaumonters were urged to form a White Citizens Council. The women who led the protest were present, and volunteers were sought to continue picketing. A Beaumont lawyer addressed the group (the only lawyer, incidentally, to publicly protest desegregation).

During the first week the Beaumont newspapers, a jointly-owned morning and evening paper, mentioned the registration by Negroes and the women carrying placards, but "buried" these items under such headlines as "Classes Begin at Lamar Tech", or headlines giving total enrollment figures. For instance, on September 21 appears the entry "among the students were five Negro girls"--treated as newsworthy but not sensational. The early picketing was dismissed with such notes as on September 25: "Approximately 25 women appeared on the college campus yesterday bearing placards reading "Let's Keep Our Schools White, Integration Out!, Where's Your Fighting Spirit, and Come and Join Us!" The paper had in 1954 expressed regret about the Supreme Court school decision.

Violence, intimidation and threats erupted in the second week, starting October 1. For three and one-half days the campus was in considerable turmoil. President McDonald posted anti-loitering signs, citing state law, for the pickets to see. The greatest disorders occurred at night, when men joined the pickets. Up to 75 persons manned all 11 entrances, "were all over the campus", but never entered classrooms and rarely entered buildings. Feelings ran high.

Exactly how much violence occurred is difficult to know, but certain events were published in the press and reported in interviews. The most overt mayhem took place Wednesday, when a white man pulled a Negro student (age 17) from his car and started beating and kicking him. One taxi bearing Negro students was said to have been pushed into a ditch, and bottles were thrown at taxis carrying Negro students, and windows cracked.

Pickets also used intimidations and threats, and attempted to recruit white students to "take care of the niggers". Cars were stopped at campus entrances, whether driven by Negro or white. When a Negro lawyer attending night school was stopped and ordered to leave his car, a picket was quoted in the press as saying, "Get out of here and stay out if you want to stay alive". The lawyer called to an Episcopal clergyman to witness the incident. The picket then said to the lawyer, "You're going to need a priest if you don't get out of here and stay out."

Several students told me that pickets urged them to beat up the Negroes, adding that they'd see the students were not punished. White students and faculty were jeered by pickets, and had their cars stopped, in the belief that they were smuggling Negro students. Parents of white students told President McDonald that they wanted their children protected. One car-pool load of faculty members stopped for a traffic light, and a picket shouted at them, "We'll get your salary--we know you want the niggers in school with you."

Who were the pickets? They were led by several women, mostly of the lower-middle class. These leaders are all active in or sympathetic to the Citizens Council. They are intensely anti-Negro, and showed in interviews an authoritarian syndrome and expressed extreme conservative old-south ideologies. The 25 or so other women were probably friends and neighbors. The men, however, were drawn mostly from the industrial working class. The police chief recited to me the police records of two men who picketed. One student said that she saw two pickets going about barefoot. There were no reports that juveniles did any more than harmless milling.

Students and observers agreed that the pickets displayed bad manners. White girl undergraduates were greeted with such remarks as "You'll be carrying nigger babies next." The forcible intimidation of Negroes, the stopping of cars, and the overtures suggesting the students take a hand in the violence boomeranged against the protest. While many students approved the goals of the protest, few supported the means employed. Only two students were reported to have joined the pickets. Most of the others were repelled by them.

Resentment against the increasingly non-peaceful nature of the picketing was first brought to official attention October 1, when two Negro students and two Negro lawyers went to the mayor asking protection for their associates. On Thursday morning the Enterprise ran a long leading editorial, asking "Who is running our city?" --the legally constituted authorities or a handful of "the fringe of the citizenry." Later that morning President McDonald called upon the editor and the mayor -- and perhaps other influential citizens. It was agreed that the police would be ordered to stop the picketing just after the end of lunch period (lunch hour being deemed dangerous because of the number of students free at the time). At 1:15 the police acted, ordering pickets from the campus. At about 5 o'clock, police arrested two men and a woman.

Pickets marched peacefully for a few days the following week, until being pulled off by a Citizens Council official from Kilgore. The latter judged picketing to be an unwise tactic, and promised action from the Council. A meeting was held October 17, attended by a crowd estimated at some 750 persons. It reportedly was an emotional affair, typical of such meetings. The Beaumont WCC at this writing claims 5000 paid-up members, but a newspaper inquiry put the figure at only 500 - including several policemen. A large painted sign at WCC headquarters reads, interestingly, "Why kill the goose that laid the golden egg? Segregate and educate."

On Sunday, November 11, an annual youth rally of the fashionable St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church brought together youth from Port Arthur, Orange, and other points. Eleven of these were Negores; and Negroes had attended this event for some years past. At about 7 p.m. large bricks and stones crashed through the church windows. Several persons saw three or four men run into a wooded area. During the week church members had received telephone calls protesting the integrated meeting; such protests had never been made before. In the following day's paper the WCC condemned the action.

ROLES OF COMMUNITY LEADERS

Local leaders did not act decisively until Thursday, October 4. This was the day after the most serious outbreak. When they acted, they acted together and in the same direction. The value they appealed to was not desegregation, but law and order.

Mayor. The mayor, as chief titular authority, is the man who finally instructed the police to stop non-peaceful picketing. He is of Greek extraction and belongs to the Greek Orthodox Church, and is reported, on good authority, to recognize his own minority status. Furthermore, he is young (about 38) and quite possibly ambitious, perhaps not only in political life but in connection with his insurance and real estate business. He gave me the impression of being fairly smart and very energetic, and quite interested in the city and its progress. In the primary elections last spring (1956) there were five candidates, and he received the bulk of the Negro vote (this was told to me by an opponent and also by a supporter).

What influenced him to stop the disorder? Several people called on him that week. The college president invited him to the campus, and he saw the situation for himself. Also, a delegation of Negroes asked protection for Negro students (can we not surmise they might have reminded him of their backing at the polls?). Likewise, a delegation of labor leaders met with the mayor; in our interview he said he told

them he'd heard that they might be joining the pickets. They denied this story, and agreed that violent picketing should go. The mayor spoke to the city manager -- a person who remains in the background of this dispute. The city council met Tuesday morning, calling in the chief of police for a report, and also the sheriff and assistant chief. They told the chief to get some aid from the highway patrol (the college fronts on the state highway to Port Arthur). Finally, of course, we can assume that the mayor read the editorial Thursday morning--and editorial he admits was directly challenging to his authority.

One more note about the mayor. He (rather courageously) criticized the police for winking at disorder. He also told me that the sheriff actually went hunting--out of town--during the crucial period. And he had nothing good to say for the two Texas Rangers who stood around; this may relate to his feelings about Governor Shivers.

Chief of Police. One of the first things he told me was that "not a man on the force wants niggers in this college." He feels that it is coming, however, and he criticised the white man who pulled the colored student out of his car and kicked him. He sees himself as a good Methodist, but told me he'd quit the church for good "if they let one nigger through the front door." When the mayor told him to stop the disorder, however, it was stopped.

College president. It was the president's visit with the editor and the mayor, on Thursday morning, that precipitated the mayor's "stop" order to the police. During the days preceding, the president, while keeping school running, had been collecting grievances placed against the pickets, from students, parents and faculty. These he showed the mayor. In his public statement, the president said he did not favor integration. We must accept his word, while speculating that it might have had some tactical quality to avoid reprisals. The president told me, too, that he thought the Negroes as a group were not yet ready for integration. He was raised in South Dakota and has lived in Texas for 22 years. He maintained internal order on the campus at all times. I asked him if he now felt surprised that no unpleasant internal incidents had occurred. He said that he had indeed expected some. He spoke to several downtown groups during October, apparently to quietly interpret the college's position to community leaders. Several letters to the editor praising the mayor, police, etc., may have been stimulated by this mediation.

Newspaper editor. There are two jointly-owned papers, dominated by the morning Enterprise. Any estimate of the leadership picture must not overlook the fact that the first strong voice against the violence appeared Thursday morning (i.e., was written on Wednesday) as the lead Enterprise editorial. That both the mayor and the college president went to the editor's office may be significant as to the power structure. It is true that during this period the college president was building his case, and the mayor was conferring, but the president-mayor meeting did not occur until after the editorial appeared. I did not get to see the editor (I received two letters from him discussing my questions), but spoke to several newsmen. Talking with them reinforced my feeling that the paper is both an editorial leader and a purveyor of good, objective news stories that avoid inflammatory overtones. I must add here that the First National Bank is serving as owner of the paper, since the death of the former owner.

The Power Elite. Who else influenced Beaumont? From power theory, as in Floyd Hunter's Community Power Structure, we would expect some influencing of the formal and official leaders by certain key top-level men behind the scenes. I found nothing on this. I asked almost everyone questions such as Hunter's "Who is the 'biggest' man in town?"; or "Who might the editor or the mayor have consulted with before acting?", etc. I got some "old family" names, some undeniably important men, and names of exclusive clubs, but no more. An informant told me he'd heard "some big wheels were getting upset" during the second week. I would not be surprised if the mayor or editor had in truth sought advice from someone, but such a "quickie" study has scant hope of securing such data. I can only surmise that the old families, and old and new rice, cattle, oil, shipbuilding and real estate interests can and do hold power. Perhaps power leaders did not have to contact the officials; the latter, acting as "agents" for power, would simply anticipate the interests of power in keeping law and order. It does seem that organized labor, although rather strong numerically, has not reached the power level.

Churches. The churches were not prominent in the affair. I spoke to several ministers, and there was some criticism of large groups like the Baptists for crusading against dancing and movies while human rights were being attacked. I heard almost nothing about the Catholics in Beaumont--the very group which, interestingly enough, stands in the forefront for desegregation hard by in southern Louisiana. It is possible that the characterization of these churches as "inching gradualists" is correct. An Episcopalian minister wrote a long letter to the paper, calling for love and understanding and criticizing picket violence, the only such letter to appear. He told me, when I asked about reaction, that several members of his congregation (business-class) told him they liked it, but that one elderly woman chided him as a turncoat--the only criticism he met!

SOME "PUBLIC OPINION"

I walked along about six blocks, in four different parts of the North and South end (lower and lower-middle class), questioning people sitting on porches or gardening, and I rang some doorbells. I asked them to tell me how they felt about the desegregation at the college. I did not identify myself, just "I'm doing a study and I'd like your help." Briefly, here is how they replied:

Think desegregation all right	2
Mixed feelings, troubled, perhaps desegregation is justifiable	2
Keep segregation	7
Refused to answer	2
Could not speak English	1
Flustered, didn't know what to say	1
	15

Obviously, this is no representative sample, no poll, and the data are only a humble start. It would be sage to conclude, however, that many of the citizens of Beaumont would be content to keep segregation--especially in view of other evidence from community leaders. It is also significant, however, that we have a range of opinion. The two who approved of desegregation seemed "fed up" with the matter: the Negroes aren't so bad; they work and study together all right in the North without intermarrying; the South is clinging too long to its prejudices; and besides, it's coming so let's get it done with. With regard to intermarriage, it may be significant in terms of mass opinion that five of the 11 who spoke gave this as a reason for keeping segregation. One who was troubled and one who was favorable (both women) gave the Christian position as a count against segregation. One segregationist said integration was coming, but "they" might mess it up and he kept his gun handy for the niggers! A man who was painting a mail box (classified as having mixed feelings) is worth quoting in more detail:

> Well being raised in the South a man naturally feels they should keep separate. I don't mean to discriminate against the niggers; their schools should be as good as ours. I was down in Arizona the last three years, and they're really mixed down there.
>
> (How did you like it?) Oh I didn't have any trouble. You know my boy had a nigger teacher, and he said he was the best teacher he ever had; this guy had the knack of knowing just how to handle the kids. He had two nigger teachers. (Where was this?) One was in Tuscon, and the other was in Bisbee.
>
> (Well do you feel any different since having this experience and your son's experience in school?) Well, you know the people down here are too much against it. But the federal government is gonna let it come.
>
> Some people, you know, say it's dangerous because they'll start marrying together. That's happened down around Arizona, and you don't know what people are half the time down there--half breed or not. It's not so bad, I guess, and the Mexicans work just as good as we do.

But you never can tell. You might get fooled. The farther down the line you go, maybe three or four generations, one kid may turn up as black as the ace of spades. I read about a case like that not more'n two-three years ago.

(So how do you feel about desegregation here?) Oh, it don't bother me none; whatever public opinion says, I'll go along. (Man was 40, upper lower class, had four children.)

A final note on "public opinion": this summer Texas voted 4 to 1 against integration. In Beaumont the vote was 7 to 1.

Letters to the editor. A check of two weeks' issues of the Beaumont Enterprise shows the following distribution of letters to the editor over the Lamar case: For segregation, 6; sympathetic to principles of integration, 2; for law and order, 7; for equal rights, 7; against "authoritarian" methods of city officials, 2; praising police work, 1. Several appeared to be by Negroes.

One of the pro-segregation letters can be taken as the extreme allowable by the paper; it spoke of "a sea of black faces" in a local food store, "where diseased people are free to dip their filthy hands", etc. The editors saw fit to print at least two strong rejoinders to this blast, arguing that Negroes are cooks, nurses, etc., in white homes.

Comparing these letters to cross-sectional interviews is difficult, not only for the small number of cases but because letters express only a portion of one's sentiments. We may tentatively say that the paper was quite liberal in its selection (if any) of letters to print, and that some individuals were not afraid to take a moderate stand in public--a crucial weakness in Deep South communities. Certainly, opinion here is not a monolithic entity.

Reasons for Protesting Desegregation. The attitudes of southern segregationists have become well-known; briefly, they see the Negro as inferior; they resent "outside" pressure, e.g., suspicioning that "Communists" wrote the Supreme Court decision; and they want to keep "the old south", including white supremacy, and they talk about "blood" and intermarriage. The appended interview with Mrs. A. will illustrate these views.

STUDENTS AND THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

I asked 31 white students how they personally felt about the desegregation at their college. I had no questionnaire, just let them talk. The interviews took from two to ten minutes, and there were no refusals. I have gone over my notes, and have made a rough coding of their replies. I picked four categories:

		Number
1.	Favor desegregation at college.	4
2.	Negroes have same rights we do, should have educational opportunity, if they can qualify for college.	12
3.	Indifferent, not for or against.	10
4.	Don't like it, somewhat bitter.	5
		31

These figures should not be taken too seriously, but they probably are suggestive. They concern desegregation, not opinions about the pickets. The first four students were not enthusiastic "integrators", but were clear that segregation on the campus was wrong and should be abolished. The next 12 respondents voiced, in the main, one or more rather impersonal "classic" arguments such as the Negroes pay taxes too and if qualified should be permitted to register; this is a democratic country with fair play for all; Negroes fight for their country just like we do; segregation provides the Communists with good propaganda; and segregation is un-Christian. The "indifferents" didn't say much, and were probably not among the better students. Of the five "bitter" youths, only two seemed vindictive and emotionally angered. Girls were markedly more favorable than boys. Changes of

attitude since experiencing Negroes as fellow students? I tried to probe for this, and I think three or four evidenced a positive change from observing the desegregated campus. In most cases when I asked about their parents' feelings, they reported parents more conservative. Several parents were reported as "anxious" over their children. One girl explained, "You see, my parents were raised in the South." I said, "Well, where were you raised?" She stared a moment and replied, "Here, but--well, I guess things are different now."

Monday night, after the picketing threatened to get rough, several students, including one of the top elected student leaders, wrote a petition. It began circulating the following morning. By mid-afternoon it had some 400 signatures, at which time the leaders showed it to the president. He asked that they call a halt, which they did. The petition read, in part:

> "We protest the present picketing of our college campus by the members of the White Citizens Council and sundry peoples... we further protest sundry peoples who have approached various members of our student body suggesting that we ourselves start a riot to oust students from this college with mention that 'all bills will be paid' with 'something extra thrown in'".

It should be noted that the pickets were not yet technically members of the Citizens Council; the charge was probably based on WCC pamphlets circulated by the pickets, originating for the most part in Mississippi.

What has been the Negro-white student relationship? By all odds the whites have accepted the Negroes as fellow students, and have probably bent over backward to be pleasant. Several cases were cited in which a student, after a few days of stiffness, would sit next to a Negro in his classroom. A girl volunteered, after some days of indirection, to be a Negro girl's lab partner. Several students told me that they and others had gone out of their way to speak to Negro students and make them feel less out of place. Four music majors asked a professor if it would be all right to include a Negro music major in their car pool; they were given a "you're on your own" answer.

I saw two Negroes on the campus in my three hours there. One was waited on like anyone else in the book shop. The other was a girl, whom I interviewed. She said her car had been stopped one night and she had been frightened, but she stepped on the gas and came through to the campus. The following days, she said, "15 or 16" students had come and apologized to her. Others, students and faculty, had spoken to her giving encouragement, to "stick to your guns, we're for you". Her classmates, she said, went out of their way to be pleasant to her. "It's a challenge to us and I suppose to them", she said, "to work and try to surpass each other." All of this standing at the entrance to the library, with white students strolling in and out. I had to wonder if all the Negro students were so firm, and so strongly motivated.

Did any white students leave school in protest? I heard of two cases. One was in an English course. At the first lecture, a white student remained seated, visibly angered. The instructor went over, and the student said he could not stand Negroes in his classroom. The instructor said, "That's just fine", and left. The student never returned. The second student was in a shop course, and some 50 years old. He told his instructor he was "just too old to start going to school with niggers", and walked out, rather sadly. There were apparently no deeper resentments among the students than this, and certainly no parent-sponsored symbolic walkouts.

The faculty, for its part, also seemed to accept the Negroes as students. A few, as one would expect, were a bit more outspoken than the rest, but not one was publicly identified as playing a role. President McDonald had told his faculty, at a regular meeting, that all students were to be handled alike, except that seating and lab patterns should not be forced. A special effort was made to launch the desegregation judiciously by selecting certain able professors as orientation advisers for groups containing Negroes.

Two off-campus chaplains were quietly active--a Methodist and an Episcopalian. The Episcopalian told me that he defined his role as simply being visible--to students, police, and pickets. He refrained from lecturing or prompting students. When I inquired if they asked his counsel, he replied that they seemed to know beforehand how he felt. He had, in a sermon some time earlier, claimed wholehearted agreement with the Supreme Court decision, a position also publicly stated by his bishop. Other student chaplains assumed a more passive role.

THE NEGRO SIDE

I spoke to only two Negroes, one a student. The other informant, however, was head of the local NAACP chapter. Speaking probably as a spokesman, one remark he made was that "all the scared Negroes left town during the race riot" (1943). He also announced, after telling me about the failure of the United Racial Council, that "Let's not kid ourselves. The lines are drawn. The courts are our big hope." He did indicate, however, that the lines were not solid, that some whites had spoken to him informally, urging him to "sue the hell out of them" (city authorities).

Negroes undoubtedly have some influence in the community. The present mayor will not forget the big vote they gave him. A delegation during the second week of the picketing urged him to act to protect Negro students. Furthermore, several letters printed in the papers seemed to have come from the Negro community. A final datum may be suggested by a new article about Lamar, appearing in the Louisiana edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro weekly (October 13, p. 2): "Fed up by the obstructionist tactics of white would-be mobsters, local Negroes here fought 'fire with fire' and forced their way through picket lines...Taxicab driver Clarence Mason could be credited with the new turn of events...took the butt end of his pistol and delivered a sound thrashing to one Tom W. Sanford, a white picket..." True, this is an out-of-town paper glorifying local race heroes, as always, but the tone is striking, at least in the South: in a Negro-white relationship, the Negro is hailed as the aggressor!

SUMMARY

1. Not one Beaumont white person--with the possible exception of a student--declared publicly in favor of desegregation at Lamar. Not even from "Southern liberal" ranks. Despite this, desegregation took place, and in a city 29 per cent Negro. (Interesting theoretical problems of "public opinion" in a democratic society, vis-a-vis institutional authority, are implicit here.)

2. The community leaders who felt called upon to express their personal feelings declared against desegregation.

3. The key value which decided the leaders to act was not equal opportunity, but law and order.

4. Few members of the community took much part in the affair. No already-organized group or bloc--not even a religious group--defined the situation as deserving of its attention. The average Beaumonter is probably satisfied with separate schools, although individual opinions show considerable range.

5. The protest was led by women from the lower-middle class, and pickets came from this and the lower class. Their appeals consisted of familiar white supremacy arguments, emotional in tone.

6. The means taken by the pickets--violence, threats, intimidation and uncouth behavior (against whites as well as Negroes)--boomeranged, resulting in curbing their activities in the name of law and order.

7. When leaders did act--perhaps somewhat belatedly--they acted firmly. This includes the college president, the newspaper editor, the mayor and the chief of police. The editor, in particular, assumed leadership. No situation arose in which leaders lost control of their public.

8. The students, while showing a range of views about desegregation, showed less anxiety than their parents and other adults.

9. Some interesting factors present could be demographic ones: the rapid population growth, the fairly high income and industrialization rates (which, however, fall behind those of the "rival" city, Port Arthur); the rather high educational status, and of course the large number of Negroes and small proportion of Mexicans.

10. The Beaumont case thus may form an interesting contrast to a situation such as the Lucy case in Tuscaloosa.

Two final comments. First, those who have read the manuscript thought that some analysis and interpretation of the data should be appended, perhaps working toward a set of postulates which might predict or at least give insight to a future similar situation. It is my feeling that such generalizing should await the study of several past and future reports of this kind, and this should merely be one report. Some conclusions are implicit, however, and ideas and suggestions about interpreting the data and suggesting new problems will be welcomed. Second, it is hoped that the incomplete nature of such a "quickie" survey as this will spur others, to be not only unsatisfied with this kind of reporting but to arrange better research projects. Such projects obviously should include Negro as well as white researchers. Here again the interest and cooperation of all will be welcomed.

Appendix: INTERVIEW WITH A LADY SEGREGATIONIST

What follows is about one-third of an interview with one of the leaders of the protest. I had not written her, just briefly introduced myself and went in and she talked freely. At one point she asked, "What's all this for?", and I said I was interested in the problems and processes involved in desegregation, like many others in various parts of the country. I took notes as she talked, and had to probe but little, as shown. At no point did I indicate disagreement; I would nod, murmer "umhum", or say "that's interesting", etc. The sequence of items is pretty much as recorded; I rearranged a few quotes to keep topics together and to save space. She is about 60, a Baptist, lower middle class, and has a high school education.

(How do you do, Mrs. A., I'm Dr. Breed from Tulane University, doing a survey on the recent desegregation events here at Lamar Tech. I saw your name in the papers and would like to get your side of the story.) Well, all right, come on in.

Well, you know I protested integration at Tech. First, because it goes against the laws of the sovereign state of Texas. Right there in its charter it says the college will be for white youth only. Second, it goes against the Bible. I've been a Bible teacher for a long time, and the Bible decrees separation in many places. (Note: Most theologians would say, not on the basis of race.) I want to help save the human race from corruption, and the Bible tells it time and time again. Third, mixing simply does not work. Read the article in U. S. News and World Report, about the conditions in Washington, D. C. That's the only Northern publication which tells facts and figures. (I see. Ummmm. Now, would you tell me what happened at the college?)

...Then there's that Professor B. He tried to bring niggers in too. (Note: false.) We're suspicious of him. Frankly, he's from some eastern school (Note: Northwestern), or even Europe. He's a member of the Jewish race (Note: false), we happen to know that, and that accounts for his actions.

There had been a little violence, I think two niggers were hurt a bit (Note!) I wrote a protest to Dr. McDonald, blaming the NAACP for this whole thing. But it was suppressed by authority of Lamar College. That's about all I did, I was something of a bystander. I'm strictly anti-federalist. (Did you picket?) I never carried a banner, but I did talk with them. (Note: She was one of the leaders.) We flushed at least one communist. (You did?) This dark woman, who acted so peculiar. I could just tell. (How old was she?) She was in her 30s. We grilled her, and she got upset. (Did this get in the paper?) Of course not. They're too scared, and that paper was so slanted, pro-integration (Note: false). (What were they scared of?) Well, they didn't want a race riot, didn't want to stir the people up. I certainly agree there.

I'm not against the niggers...We've had a fine feeling of race relations here in Beaumont. The niggers are happy to keep to themselves, they don't want this integration any more'n we do. We all blame the NAACP for the trouble. We could have gone on for more than 90 years. We have good colored schools...We like the decent element of the nigras (sic). We've been friendly and decent all along. I've brought up six children, and I tell you I know what I'm talking about.

(I'm also trying to find why the bigger professional and business people didn't join the protest.) Oh, our people were from what I'd call the middle income group. All good fine hard working people. Their husbands are craftsmen, laboring men. Their bosses were at home asleep, or at the country club swapping cocktails with the other big shots.

(The students felt the pickets were not the most responsible people.) Well all I can say is those kids aren't dry behind the ears. Those poor little white kids...

I tell you our pickets stood the insults of the students pretty well. Those students were pretty insulting and rude. Our people were respectful and courteous. (Note: this reverses what many others said.)

The Citizens Council people (Note: from Kilgore) advised us not to enlist the "fringes of society". Well, that cut deep. Some of our people had more money than the editor (Note: of the Enterprise) who used those words. You read about the (WCC) meeting the other night? Well, the paper said 600 people were there. I'd bet it was near 1200! And there were people there from all walks of life. All but the froth. (Froth?) All but what you might call cafe society. People with pliers in their pockets, working folks, school teachers, and I saw one minister, and some of the young people are coming back to see our side. Some prominent people were there. The backbone of America.

(What was decided at the meeting?) Well, we said that if the white race doesn't rise up, we'll have a nation of mongrels in two generations. The NAACP will find a weak place in your city, but if you put up a front you'll show the NAACP you won't permit this.

You should have seen the niggers pouring into town. They welcome all this trouble. They came in air-conditioned Cadillacs...their kids ran wild downtown, handling the fruit...nigger women in the best stores handling all the coats and dresses. They figured Beaumont was a weak spot. We wrote those store managers.

You take the upper crust--bankers, lawyers, and businessmen. I know them and I have yet to see one of them come out and take a stand. But I'll be downtown and some of them will come up to me and say, "Mrs. A., here's $10 or $1, take it and use it, but don't quote me. I can't afford to be in this publicly. We're not fighting the niggers, we just want to keep our customs."

This whole thing isn't of local origin, you know. It's the NAACP. I'll tell you about a group in Port Arthur...this white man...he's a member of the NAACP. Another one came from the North, to the YWCA nigger branch, she's one of the students at the college. You know (said gleefully) a lot of them have already dropped out (Note: not a lot, a few). They were just plants from the North. There were also some white students from California, put here by the NAACP. (?)

We like the niggers here. We like a nice sweet collie dog but we don't like 'em in bed with us. We'll help 'em out whenever we can, as white folks have always done in the South. But just don't let 'em get uppity on us. Dr. C. (WCC leader) tells us: Whenever the Citizens Council comes, the niggers leave town! (Note: logic).

And we don't like that D, the mulatto NAACP leader in town. He's got a mansion (Note: worth around $30,000) on the outskirts of niggertown...Somebody has tossed rocks at his windows. He may be leaving town.

The weakness of this generation is that they don't study the things we used to--civics and classical languages and English literature. "Progressive Education" is bad for them...They lump courses now into social science--this one-worldism, that it's better to know about Japan than about your country...They're really brainwashing the kids, telling them all the niggers want is an education...And this Stevenson, I had to laugh when he said the Supreme Court is the law of the land, that's wrong and he knows it. It's just the interpretation he's talking about. People don't know these facts any more.

And they talk about the Christian religion like it's all the brotherhood of man. They don't realize there are two parts, the soul and the flesh and they're different. When you're in the flesh, it's the practical side you've got to bear in mind, not the same as the spirit. People don't realize this. (?) We've got lots of enemies working from within to destroy our country. The devil is doing it, working of

course through men, he turns men against men to create confusion. But if we leave out the spiritual, we've got nothing left. These people want to set themselves above Christ and God, and the anti-Christ is this One-World ruler--the UN. The UN wants to rule us all. Internationalism is evil. You know God did separate the world once, at the Tower of Babel--he thrust them all apart far and wide. That's God's law.

(Say, I've been here almost two hours. Many thanks for your time, and if I have any more questions I'll call you. You've been most helpful. Goodbye.) Goodbye.

# # #

Copy for SRC

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MINUTES - Executive Committee
December 13, 1956, 1:00 p.m.
211 South Izard, Little Rock

PRESENT: Cartwright, Bates (Mrs. W.F.), Henderson Walker, Griswold, Mercer, Powell.

Mr. Cartwright, Chairman, called the meeting to order. Notes of the last meeting were reviewed. Financial report for November as follows: Balance October 31, 1956, $1,703.24; Receipts for November $89.13; Disbursements for November $346.95; Balance November 30 $1,445.42. Report approved and filed for audit.

Following discussion, these decisions and directives were made: Advisory Board members should be invited to attend regular Board meeting; leave Advisory Board names off letterhead until it is a more representative group.

Suggestions for revision of interpretive pamphlet: membership application with amount of dues printed as a part of pamphlet; possibly change order of topic heads (suggest not use the word constitution).

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings should be mailed to Board members and Advisory Board members. Council Secretary requested to send draft of minutes to office one week after meeting. Office will duplicate and mail to Executive Committee members at time of notice of next meeting and mail to Board members and Advisory Board members.

Free copies of the Newsletter should be distributed at the discretion of the Executive Director. Consider people who might utilize copies and add them to mailing list. Committee should consider possibly making more news releases through Executive Director.

Mr. Cartwright read part of letter from George Mitchell to Board of Southern Regional Council notifying them of his retirement. Mr. Walker moved that ACHR through the Executive Committee go on record as writing Mr. Mitchell a letter of deep appreciation for his leadership and the achievements in the field of human rights for all people. Mrs. Henderson amended the motion to include in letter that we want the ghost of race relations in the South to haunt him the rest of his life for retiring at this time. Motion seconded, carried.

Executive Committee extended congratulations to Rev. Charles C. Walker, ACHR Treasurer, on his election to represent the Missouri Conference of Congregational Churches on the board of visitors to the University of Chicago Theological Seminary during the week of January 21 through January 25. Rev. Walker will be the first Negro to represent the Conference and the first Negro the Seminary has received for the lecture series.

Ways & Means Committee report: Nine members on committee. Meeting was held November 27 to make plans for letter to membership

explaining member-responsibility for financial support of ACHR. Will meet in January to prepare a report from intention cards sent back by members and make future plans for financial support from non-members and/or organizations.

Report on Southern Regional Council Board Meeting held mid-November at Williamsburg, Virginia. Those attending from Arkansas were: Rev. Colbert S. Cartwright, Mrs. W. Floyd Bates, Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Dr. M. Lafayette Harris. One of the most important things coming out of the meeting was that state affiliates of Southern Regional Council are assured of continued support for 1956-57 but following that state councils are to be more autonomous (raising own funds) and their relationship with SRC will be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals. This means ACHR must begin a study immediately for the future of our organization. Consensus was to bring these facts to attention of Board at January meeting and appoint committee for study.

Board Meeting in January set tenatively for Monday evening January 21, dinner meeting, place to be decided. Program: discuss Council's program activities and bring SRC Board report to ACHR Board members. Staff will have prepared report. (Revised date for Board Meeting: January 28, 6:00 p.m., YWCA.)

Current program activities were discussed.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

V. Powell
Acting Secretary

Capacity of auditorium: 175 Place: Business district of city
Attendance: 170-180 = interracially attended although state laws forbid such meetings.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

The office of the LCHR invited the 40 organizations of the Coordinating Conference to invite their members to attend --- which many did.
m.a.v

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

DECEMBER 18, 1956
8:00 P.M.

PROGRAM

MODERATOR: Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J.; President-elect
New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations

INVOCATION: The Rev. Dr. Albert D'Orlando, Minister
First Unitarian Church, New Orleans

PANELISTS:

"The History of Human Rights"
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, Rabbi
Temple Sinai Congregation, New Orleans

"Human Rights in the International Scene"
The Rev. Bishop Willis J. King, Resident Bishop
The New Orleans Area, the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction

"The Moral Aspects of Human Rights"
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plauche, Chancellor
The Archdiocese of New Orleans

"Human Rights in the Community"
The Rev. Dr. Myron Madden, Pastor
St. Charles Avenue Baptist Church, New Orleans

DISCUSSION PERIOD

BENEDICTION: The Rev. Dr. Samuel Gandy, Dean
Lawless Memorial Chapel, Dillard University, New Orleans

"I believe it would be well to remind ourselves of this great fundamental of our national life: our common belief that every human being is endowed with dignity and with worth and with inalienable rights. This faith, with its corollary------that to grow and flourish people must be free-------shapes the interests and aspirations of every American."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

SPONSORED BY THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ADL SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

For your information

Harold Fleming

this is the kind of thing I had in mind about the need for better coordination and cooperation.

How about giving the "mobilization" plan a whirl in one community in the near future?

Regards

Art Levin

FBR —
For advice.
HCF

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
403 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Alex Miller

Murray Friedman

Art Green

December 19, 1956

COPY

This is to report to you on our efforts to rally moderate forces in Virginia with regard to some of the problems growing out of the school segregation fight.

On December 14th, we called a meeting of Richmond professionals in the human relations field to discuss how we might work together on some of the problems we are currently facing. So far as I know, this is the first meeting of this type to be called in Richmond. Some sixteen agency heads or their appointed representatives were on hand. These included the Virginia Council of Churches, the Richmond Baptist Association, Bishop Hodges of the Roman Catholic Church, the Virginia Conference of Social Work, etc.

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of some of the excesses growing out of the school segregation fight such as the withdrawal of the Urban League from the Chest, wide-spread circulation of the hate sheet, THE VIRGINIAN and ads for same in the Richmond newspapers, and cross burning in Virginia. With regard to the Urban League situation, copies of the expose by the Norfolk-Virginian-Pilot were distributed to those in attendance.

The results of this conference were excellent. This office was asked to provide copies of the fact sheet we are currently working up on THE VIRGINIAN to these agencies. We have agreed to meet monthly and, in emergencies, on call either by myself or the NCCJ head. This would make of the group a kind of community relations committee. It remains to be seen, however, how well the group will function together in the field of community action but even sharing of information is worthwhile. I noted an appalling lack of knowledge of such elemental things as the existence of a hate sheet like THE VIRGINIAN, etc.

On December 13th, I visited Charlottesville, Virginia. Charlottesville presents the possibility of another Clinton, Tennessee. Kasper and Carter have appeared here and there is a local unit of the Seaboard White Citizens' Council. Within the past two months, four crosses have been burned on the grounds of the homes of members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Charlottesville was ordered to desegregate its schools last September, the first community in Virginia to be so ordered, and is currently appealing this decision. The purpose of my visit was to try to get action under the 1952 Virginia Law banning cross burning so that the forces of extremism in that community will be served notice that the community rejects force and violence. There have been no arrests for the cross burnings.

I met with the head of the Ministerial Association who informed me the Association is preparing a statement calling upon the citizens of the community to maintain law and order. I showed him a copy of the Virginia 1952 law which carries penalties of up to five years in jail and he did not know of its existence. I urged him to include in the statement of the Association a request to the chief of police to intensify his investigations of cross burnings. This would put some teeth into the statement. A copy of the law was left with the ministerial head who indicated a willingness to proceed with this strategy.

Later that day, I met with Rabbi Bernard Honan, Hillel Director, and Mortimer Caplin, an outstanding tax attorney, and law partner of former Governor Battle. Caplin was unaware of the 1952 law, THE VIRGINIAN, etc. From Caplin, I learned of the political division within Charlottesville between State Senator Ed McCue, an anti-Semite, and Governor Battle who, while representing Charlottesville in the school segregation case, is a moderate. Caplin agreed to discuss the 1952 law with Battle in terms of seeing to it that city officials begin to function under it.

I also met with Professor Lambert Molyneaux of the Sociology Department at the University of Virginia, who is active in the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I alerted him to the existence of the 1952 law. I have had to bypass my local ADL chairman who cannot be of much help on this whole matter.

What we have tried to do in the two instances cited above is to develop some kind of coordinated action with regard to some of the problems we are currently facing. The extremism that has so far manifested itself in Virginia may be a blessing in disguise in that it can serve as a means of awakening and uniting the moderate elements who have, up to now, been silent. Should they be able to function in terms of crosses, NAACP Bills, etc., the time may come when they will be willing to take more positive action. However, I am not deluding myself. The political structure being what it is in Virginia, even the most unified action on the part of the above groups would do little good.

MF:bh

CC: OSCAR COHEN ✓
ARNOLD FORSTER
MILTON ELLERIN
SYDNEY LEWIS
EMANUEL EMROCH
ALL SOUTHERN ADL REGIONAL DIRECTORS

COPY

December 29, 1956

This Christmas and New Year's letter necessarily is one of thanks. We know of no other way to begin to respond to the concern, love, and aid which has come to us from hundreds of persons. Also we are conscious of those good friends who have not yet heard that Margaret was severely stricken with polio in September of this year. Frankly, the messages of hope, love, and friendliness and the selfless aid of family and friends have made a major contribution to our physical and spiritual well-being.

Our biggest Christmas news is that Margaret was allowed four days at home in Macon. Needless to say the holiday was filled with love and happiness.

Some of you are eager for factual news of Margaret's condition. Her convalescence is far from complete and it is too early to indicate the extent or nature of permanent damage. At this point she is up in a wheelchair several hours a day, uses her hands all right, but has limitations on the use of her arms. As yet she is not using her legs for walking, but she does stand for a few minutes each day with the aid of braces and crutches. Her art work is limited by schedule, space, and the restrictions on her arm movements; she has had some chance to sketch. The Christmas card is, of course, her work.

David has been staying with Margaret's parents in Macon. At 28 months he is in a stage of rapid development. He has been well, but perhaps a little too "all American boyish" in appearance with a knocked-out front tooth and a black eye. Certainly he has weathered the past few months in fine style; this has been due largely to the familiar, secure, and loving home provided by his grandparents.

Emory is still registered at the University of Chicago in the Department of Political Science, and he is working on a dissertation in Atlanta. Beginning in January he will work for nine months as a labor consultant to the Southern Regional Council.

Perhaps it is appropriate for us to mention the tremendous aid given to us and to all polio victims by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Many persons have indicated that they did not realize that all of the medical and rehabilitory costs of the disease are met by the Foundation. The facilities and research made possible through their program has literally meant life in our case as in countless others. The cost of the care needed is prohibitive, making the Foundation's aid essential. Two more points along this line: 1) the March of Dimes drive begins January 1st, and 2) Salk vaccine is available.

We wish that it were possible to tell you what it means to us to have known again, and so fully, that people do care deeply for others. This has been the gift of so many of you to us, and we are grateful. You have our best wishes for the coming year, that it will bring happiness, and that peace will be yours and ours together.

Margaret Via
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Georgia

David Via
c/o E. S. Johnson
Box 510, Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

Emory Via (office)
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

I'm glad to have at last met your, Fred Routh, and I'm charmed. I look forward to that double date one of these days. Until then, remember: Emory is a married man — not to be led astray! — Margaret

MFRC THE MAYOR'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
105 City Hall - Cincinnati 2, Ohio GA 1-5700, 404

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR DECEMBER, 1956

BOARD MEMBERS' INSTITUTE PRAISED BY PARTICIPANTS MFRC's staff and 13 trustees were pleased and proud to have a part in the Institute on Changing Cincinnati, held on Saturday December 8 at the UC YMCA by the six intergroup relations agencies--Fellowship House, Jewish Community Relations Committee, Urban League, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and MFRC. More than 50 attended.

From Fellowship House had come this idea of a joint meeting at which Board members could get acquainted, learn about other agencies' work, and together study and discuss the city's major intergroup problems. The suggestion was welcomed and shaped at joint planning sessions of the agencies' lay and "pro" leaders. On the 8th the Institute opened at 10:30 A.M. with six board members describing the nature, functions and roles of their agencies, followed by questions and discussion.

After a sociable luncheon the group heard a penetrating analysis of the minority housing situation in the USA by Miss Frances Levenson of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. This led into a general exchange of queries and opinions on Cincinnati housing needs, renewal and relocation plans and problems, changing neighborhoods, effects on intergroup relations, etc. Representatives of Better Housing League, Urban Renewal staff and public housing answered many questions. The significance of this meeting was evident to them.

At the end, a general desire was expressed to follow up this meeting with correlated, constructive, persistent work on the urgent issues. All were asked to report to and stimulate their respective Boards. This was done at some Board meetings in December... After the meeting, many participants called it valuable and worth repeating later. We have a tape recording of it for later use and analysis... This is the first time, to our knowledge, that a city's intergroup agencies have held a session like this. We recommend the idea to agencies elsewhere.

OTHER HOUSING ITEMS (1) On the 13th, MFRC's Board picked up topics of the Institute and its own October meeting, going more deeply into the knotty complexities. It spotted a need for facts at some points, and at others the necessity for closer communication with leaders in the network of housing practices. The staff was asked to rough out a summary or memo of both facts and vital questions, for

(continued on page 2)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel of NAACP, will speak Wednesday, January 23, at 8 PM at Walnut Hills High School, to the Jewish Community Center Forum. You are invited! Tickets: $1.50 at the door, or $1 through organizations. Phone MFRC if you wish.

the next session. Nearly an hour was devoted to this discussion.
(2) The monthly meeting of intergroup agencies' staffs called three specialists to focus on questions of relocation, intergroup implications, and how our agencies can be helpful. Charles Stamm of Urban Renewal, Don Hunter of Building Inspection and Reid Ross of Better Housing League were most helpful.

(3) The three meetings in which we were involved presumably point toward planning at two related levels: (a) By MFRC, to identify basic things it must do about housing, in the order of urgency; and (b) by representatives of intergroup and housing agencies, to "orchestrate" a variety of jobs that need to be done, by assignment of this and that job to the agencies best fitted to do it. This last will test both IQs and TQs (teamwork quotient).

(4) The Planning Commission held a public hearing on the proposal to rezone an area north of Laurel-Richmond redevelopment area as part of steps by the Housing Authority to build high-rise apartments there. Opposition from small property owners ("What can I buy elsewhere with what I get for my little house?") was noted. Council must decide this.

FEP UPS-AND-DOWNS On December 5 Council held a public hearing on the tentative draft of an ordinance for a Fair Employment Practices Commission. After pro and con statements were heard, Councilman Rich offered a substitute ordinance, defining unlawful discrimination in employment, setting fines up to $200, and making resort to court the only procedure; that is, without providing a commission and the investigation-and-conciliation procedures developed in other cities and states. According to FEP specialists, nothing like this form has been adopted elsewhere, except for a Chicago ordinance (1946) which has proven ineffective.

Councilmen Clancy and Kelly joined Mr. Rich in this action. Later, the selection of Mrs. Morton Gusweiler to fill Mr. Rich's Council seat stirred more speculation as to the outcome. (Seven of nine votes are needed to pass a commission ordinance.)

At the hearing, support for the commission ordinance was voiced by Rabbi Albert Goldman for the Board of Rabbis, Rev. John Compton for the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and Episcopal Archdeacon David Thornberry; Mrs. Frank Glueck of the Council of Catholic Women; C.E. Israel, Jewish Community Relations Committee; Mrs. Harriet Rauh, Fellowship House; Al Bilik, Luke Craig and Herschel White, spokesmen for Municipal Employees, Hotel & Restaurant Employees, and Hodcarriers unions; and industrial executives William Blaine and Stanley Rowe, Jr. Opposed were John Lloyd, Jr. speaking for several industrial concerns; Virgil Parrish for Union Central Life; and Harold Latimer for the Building Trades Council.

After the hearing, the Law Committee got from the Home Builders Association and other companies some right-to-work amendments; and from the Councils of Catholic Men and Catholic Women new supporting statements with some suggested revisions. The CIO Council and the Central Labor Council (AFL) both endorsed the commission ordinance, as did the Council of Churches executive board. The AFL action was qualified by the Building Trades Council favoring the Rich version.

Whatever Council action comes in 1957, it is clear that education of the community on the issues of FEP was substantial during 1956.

CHURCHES Aside from FEP action, the items related to housing: (1) A workshop on "The Church and Changing Neighborhoods" was planned for February by the Community Relations Dept. of the Council of Churches, aided by MFRC's executive. (2) Pastors of the Northside-Cumminsville area invited Mr. Bragdon and the manager of the Millvale housing projects to discuss trends in that area.

SCHOOLS (1) Agencies and schools worked to collect "success stories" of local Negroes to use in a joint effort to give children clearer ambitions, and to inform parents, teachers and counselors of new opportunities which they can hold up to young people. Material was collected by Mrs. Coffey among others. (2) Intergroup agencies agreed to plan with the Public Library a film forum in February that has a similar aim. (3) A school-community problem was given to us. (4) A suburban teacher asked help in dealing with a hostile child, and was referred to a well-qualified person at Family Service.

MOUNTAINEERS (1) On the 15th Miss Janet Smith and Mr. Bragdon met with sociologists of UC, Berea College and the University of Kentucky, and Juvenile Court staff, to discuss research into adjustments of mountain migrants to Cincinnati. It was found that our ideas might fit into larger migration studies of the North Central Land Grant Colleges. Further sessions will be held in 1957.

(2) MFRC ordered reprints for local distribution of Roscoe Giffin's article "From Cinder Hollow to Cincinnati," in Mountain Life & Work magazine. It adds new information beyond the 1954 Workshop Report.

MISCELLANEOUS (1) An official reported reactions of householders to water meter readers, and we made some suggestions. (2) Two visitors from Cambodia were briefed through an interpreter, and Malaya's Deputy Police Commissioner Ariff came twice, giving as much as he got. These visits correct a few of our stereotypes... (3) Two queries came from young people: "What about intermarriage?" (4) Two requests came for names of Negroes to serve on committees or agency boards in the health field. (5) Mrs. Coffey visited Women's detention quarters in City Hall (voluntarily) for a conference. (6) MFRC's Nominating Committee was working on 1957 appointments.

SPEAKING DATES: Calvary Church group (12/2 and 3 MB)
United Society of Friends Women (12/10 VC)
Northside Pastors (12/13 MB)
Madisonville Masonic Club (12/15 VC)

Marshall Bragdon
Executive Director

FBR
EAB
(file)

Interim Project Report, January 2, 1957

The following steps have been taken to carry through the projected activities covered in the Fund grant to the YMCA Student Project on Regional Leadership Development:

I. Blue Ridge Consultation: The consultation took place September 21-23, 1956. Some 23 persons attended, representing YMCA, campus, and specialized backgrounds. The aims and direction of the project during the 1956-57 school year were discussed.

II. Administration: A project steering committee has been organized. A director has been employed, an office provided by the Southern Area, and a project secretary employed.

III. Consultants: Dr. James Gladden of the University of Kentucky has been secured on a half-time basis to work with the project during the four month period February-May, 1957. Dr. Gladden is chairman of the area student committee. He is a sociologist, a Methodist minister, and specializes in race relations and preparation for marriage. A list of other consultants who may be occationally available for use in conferences and on campuses has been prepared.

IV. Scholarships: During the summer of 1956 scholarship aid was extended to enable ten college students in the area to participate in inter-racial conference experiences. Seven attended the summer regional YMCA-YWCA meeting; others attended the New York College Summer Service, the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar, and the Leadership Training School in New York. Five students were assisted to attend the USCC conference at Davidson College December 27 through January 1. All but one of the students receiving scholarship help were from "hard-core" states.

V. In-Service Training:

A. Staff Secretaries: Project resources helped make possible a joint YM-YW staff workshop at Atlanta University November 26-28. Miss Irene Osborne of the American Friends Service Committee served as consultant and conducted discussions on campus tensions. YMCA staff personnel attended from Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

B. Advisors of Unstaffed Associations: A workshop for some advisors has been tentatively scheduled for the weekend of March 29 through April 1. It is hoped that around 25 advisors can be involved from Tennessee and the surrounding area. If this effort proves useful other sessions may be scheduled in various parts of the Southern Area.

VI. Inter-Campus Group Visitations: A visitation has been arranged for the weekend of February 28=March 2 with a delegation from the University of Florida planning to journey to Chapel Hill. The delegation of ten will include seven student leaders, three faculty members, and several wives of students and faculty. The group hopes to meet with key persons at University of North Carolina to study the Chapel Hill experience with desegregation in hopes that it may be of help in guiding future developments at Gainesville. The project director will meet with the Florida delegation in January. He will go to Chapel Hill with a representative of the Florida group early in February to complete the schedule of arrangements. Discussions are under way for similar visits involving other institutions, but none have been scheduled pending the experience of the pilot effort.

VII. Student Workshops: Requests for this type of activity are threatening to outstrip our original plans in this direction. The following patterns are developing.

A. Use of project resources to emphasize the project subject matter through the existing channels of YMCA and SCA conferences already scheduled.

1. The project director attended an all-white South Carolina SCA meeting in November, and helped lead a discussion group.
2. Human relations and inter-racial tensions will be a major emphasis of the YMCA Southern Area Student Council at Atlanta February 22-24.
3. These problems will also be emphasized at the Tennessee State YM-YW conference set for March 22-24.
4. We have been asked to help in the planning and leadership of the Virginia State YMCA conference this spring.

B. The organization of special student inter-collegiate, inter-racial meetings where such would appear to be particularly useful.

1. The University of Kentucky association is contacting other institutions in Kentucky concerning the holding of a special state conference under project auspices. No date has yet been set but it seems likely that the meeting will be held.
2. A South Carolina conference has been tentatively set for March 22-24 at the St. Helena conference grounds. The first feelers have just gone out and the reaction is still uncertain.
3. Several colleges in the East Tennessee area have suggested a cluster effort in that region. Exploratory discussions are moving ahead.
4. Some interest in a cluster meeting in the Chapel Hill-Raleigh-Durham area has been expressed. The Chapel Hill Association is contacting the other colleges to check the sentiment. This is still in the doubtful stage.
5. The University of Florida is interested in convening an inter-collegiate human relations workshop for early fall.

VIII. Assistance to Local Associations: A considerable effort has been made to inform local associations of the project resources, to stimulate the campus groups to undertake some activity in the area of project concerns. A questionnaire has gone out to unstaffed groups, offering help and suggesting ideas. The project director has so far personally visited the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State, Duke, University of Kentucky, University of Tennessee, and Knoxville College. The two regular student workers have emphasized the project during their visits. There has been correspondence with many other campus groups.

IX. Factfinding: One of the purposes of the project has been to obtain a clearer picture of the progress of desegregation on southern campuses with the hope that certain patterns of success and failure can be noted that will be of help to colleges and universities facing the problems that others have already met and dealt with. An effort is being made to collect such factual materials from all colleges visited during the year.

Paul M. Rilling
Project Director

January 2, 1957

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Many thanks for the Welch article. I send you back three copies for a bonus. The paper costs like sin and I forbear to use up more.

In my judgement David Carroll is peripheral only.

We did not see the News and Courier, and I did not see what the man Morse said in the December 16th issue. I cherish Mrs. Simons' opinion.

I am counting on you to have caused the barrel of lightwood to have gone off to the freight train, but you have not yet sent me the bill. You had better hurry up because if you don't I will be in Scotland before you get paid!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. Somebody has sent us Morse's December 16th prevarication.

GSM/eab

Encls

3 copies of

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

RECEIVED DEC 29 1956

1508 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dec. 27, 1956

Dear George,

I'm enclosing the article by Dr. Welch which you want. I'll make a bargain with you — keep the original but have some copies "pulled" on your machine at the office and send me 8-10, please. Also, I missed Sam Latimer's which appeared in the Dec 2nd issue of the State. If 8-10 of these can also be duplicated for us, we'll appreciate it, too.

There are a number of persons who follow us afar off, principally because of the prestige you and your illustrious father have given movements liberal!

David Carroll spent most of Thur. & Fri. of last week here in Columbia.

2-).

... Seemed he wanted me to recommend him to Harold for a regional job ---- This was not entirely explicit. He is bright and has some good ideas which I'd like to see go in the hopper. However, I have definite reservations, partly based on lack of information. Am confused by his role in the Dem. for Eisenhower movement in S.C. and former industrial management positions taken by him — here again my knowledge is limited and needs double checking.

If he comes back again I won't know what position to take. He spoke of having been with you in N.Y.C. recently. So, I'm wondering if you can fill in any gaps for me. We'll be mutually confidential about all this of course.

I was glad to see your reply in the News & Courier to the Beaufort writer. Did you see Stanley Morse's statement in the Dec 16th issue? Mrs. Albert Simons sent it to me with a note in which she expressed regret at your leaving the Course.

Yours sincerely

Alice H. Spearman

THE MAYOR'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
105 City Hall - Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Board of Trustees--Thursday, January 3, 1957

Present: Miss Jenna Birks
The Rev. L. V. Booth
Mr. Stephen Chevalier (for Mr. Hellkamp)
Mr. William Decatur (for Mr. Hall)
Mr. David Dupee
Mrs. Irving Magorian
Mr. Thomas Oyler
Mr. Wendell Pierce
Mr. Webster Posey
Mr. Charles Posner
Mr. Crosby Smith
The Rev. Lawrence Walter
Mr. Marshall Bragdon
Miss Janet Smith
Mr. Charles M. Judd, Chairman
Guests: Mrs. Mattie Goings and Mrs. Chadidija Razak

The meeting at MFRC's office was called to order at 12:45 P.M., Mr. Judd presiding. There were no corrections on the December minutes. Mr. Bragdon called attention to the talk to be given by Thurgood Marshall on January 23 at 8:00 P.M., under auspices of the Jewish Center Forum. Because an unusually large audience is expected, the meeting will be held at Walnut Hills High School auditorium. Those who do not have season tickets may secure them through the intergroup agencies at $1.00; at the door they will be $1.50.

Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented its report. Serving on the committee: Mrs. Joseph Lambert; Messrs. George Bidinger; C.E. Israel; Crosby Smith; and Penn Zeigler. Mr. Pierce first recalled the MFRC policy adopted several years ago of limiting Board terms to three years, except in the case of officers who may serve as long as five years. The purpose of this policy, he explained, was to develop leadership which had had Board experience, and to replace them with others who needed that experience. It was difficult, he said, to release those who had made a good contribution to the Board, but it was important to do so. He explained further that the Nominating Committee faced a difficult problem in the selection of officers, and although it might appear that it was working to retain Board seats for committee members, he as chairman had prevailed upon some of them to consent to nomination as officers in order to maintain a proper representative balance among the officers. Nominated as Chairman: Dr. Carter V. Good, Dean of Teachers College, who had consented to have his name submitted, with the approval of U.C. President Langsam. Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Joseph Lambert and Penn W. Zeigler; Secretary: Judge Potter Stewart; Treasurer: Crosby Smith.

Nominations for the Board of Trustees: The Rev. George Curran of Xavier; the Rev. Melvin Campbell of Knox Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Mattie Goings, Fellowship House; Al Bilik, agent for the Municipal Employees union; Fred Sommerfield, president, CIO Council; LeRoy Walker, Jr., realty broker; C.E. Israel, chairman, Jewish Community Relations Committee; Mrs. Harold Scheele, Westwood Methodist Church and Council of Church Women.

Nominations for reappointment to the Board: Judge Gilbert Bettman; the Rev. L. V. Booth; Dr. Carter Good; Joseph Hall; Charles Judd; Douglas Hoge; Judge John Keefe; Mrs. Joseph Lambert; Mrs. Irving Magorian; Wendell H. Pierce; Webster Posey; Charles Posner; Leon Render; Stanley Rowe, Jr.; Leonard Slutz; Crosby Smith; Philip Steiner; Judge Potter Stewart; the Rev. Lawrence Walter; Penn Zeigler.

Retiring Board members proposed for appointment to the General Committee: Miss Jenna Birks; Malcolm Chandler; Rowland Dietz; David Dupee; Edward Hellkamp; Simon Lazarus, Jr.; Thomas Oyler. Two other Board members, Donald Jones and the Rev. Donald Oakes, have left the city.

Nominations for appointment to the General Committee: The Rev. Richard Isler, Council of Churches; James Lukens, Teamsters Union; Franklin Hull, CG&E; Mrs. Harold Goldstein; Mr. George Fee; Mr. Wallace Collett; Mr. Roy Liles, Boy Scouts; Arthur Spiegel.

Mr. Pierce said there are two Board seats still unfilled. Mr. Posner asked about Mr. Chandler's retirement from the Board, when MFRC's policy has been to continue all intergroup agency executives ex-officio. Mr. Pierce said there had been a couple of problems of attendance because the jobs of the individuals prevented their getting to Board meetings; this had been discussed with them before their retirement. Mr. Posner asked whether in the case of Mr. Chandler, this would affect the policy regarding the intergroup agency executives. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Bragdon said it definitely would not; Mr. Bragdon added that Mr. Chandler felt that NCCJ is adequately represented on the Board by two of its own Board members, Judge Keefe and Mr. Steiner.

The motion was made and seconded to approve the Nominating Committee's report and to authorize it to add two more names to the list of nominees for the Board. The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Judd said that MFRC was losing some very valuable members from its Board under the termination policy, and he hoped they would feel that they had not only served MFRC but had also given a great deal to their city as well, and he wished to thank them. Mr. Pierce suggested that an up-to-date list for former Board members be kept. Some who would take responsibility but for other obligations during the next few years, could be called upon by the Nominating Committee in the future when they may not have such commitments.

Mr. Judd said that since this was the last meeting which he would chair, he wished to express his appreciation for all the help the Board had given him. Mr. Posner said the Board owes Mr. Judd a great debt of gratitude for his chairmanship. Mr. Bragdon said the staff wished to be included in that expression of appreciation. Mr. Booth proposed that the Board express its thanks in writing to Mr. Judd, and suggested that the director take charge of doing this. The Board agreed.

Mr. Judd introduced the question of the statements of the group which had promoted "Keep Christ in Christmas." The purpose of the group is commendable, but there was a lack of sensitivity in their calling upon "all" citizens of "all faiths, races and creeds" to participate in the observance. He did not think a public issue should be made of the matter, but asked if the Board felt it should be called to the attention of the group so that it would not fall into this error another year. He said there had been no protest from those of Jewish faith or from others, but they must have had some feeling about it. He added that he had already spoken to the mayor about it.

In the discussion, Mr. Booth said he was a member of this committee, and although he understood the view expressed, he felt that the commit-

tee could not exclude anyone, that the observance was more cultural than credal, and people must be allowed to express the feelings of their own faith. Mr. Bragdon pointed out that the title "Keep Christ in Christmas" was more than cultural. It is a very worthy effort to diminish the commercial and nonreligious aspects of Christmas, but under that title to call on all citizens to take part is insensitive. Mr. Posner expressed interest in the discussion, saying it was the first time that he had found people who were sensitive to the use of the expression "all citizens" in a case of this sort.

Father Walter moved that the committee be contacted to inquire about this year's action with a view to correcting next year's program to avoid anything which might be misinterpreted. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Bragdon reported that the city government again this year had to break its 1957 appropriation into two parts because the work of reappraising jobs was not completed in time. MFRC will receive about 1/3 of its regular budget for 1957, but continuing the 1956 salary rates. The review of many city job rates has finally been accomplished, and MFRC wants to establish a parallel with those for its own salaries. Besides, MFRC still awaits action on its request for half the increase which Civil Service recommended in 1955 for Janet Smith, due to increased responsibilities. He asked if the Board wished to make a motion that the staff seek both of these adjustments in its negotiations. Mr. Judd suggested that some Board members go with Mr. Bragdon on this. It was moved, seconded and passed that this be done.

The Board then considered the housing problem. Mr. Bragdon reported briefly on the intergroup agencies' meeting with Messrs. Stamm, Hunter, and Ross. He said Mr. Stamm was not able to give a definite answer to the question about housing for relocatees, but it was hoped that new relocation housing would be a part of the package deals with Laurel-Richmond and Kenyon-Barr developers. One developer, interested in Laurel-Richmond, will try to build on vacant land within the city. It would be impossible to get land outside the city since such housing must be open-occupancy and the approval of local officials would have to be secured.

Mr. Posner said he thought the city had a strong obligation to work on builders, lenders and real estate brokers, and Mr. Stamm seemed to feel that he had no responsibility to change attitudes and practices. There is some space available for building if there were an open policy. He wondered whether MFRC might talk with Mr. Harrell and Council concerning the possibility of using the city's influence to bring about a change of policy. If this cannot be done, there will be still further segregation. Mr. Bragdon said it was a debatable question as to whether the relocation staff should make many calls attempting to find housing in a given area when it is known that the area would not be open. Mr. Posner said he was referring to a much higher level. Unless policy is set at the top, the workers cannot do it.

Mr. Zeigler asked if MFRC could talk with Mr. Stamm to try to arrange a meeting with real estate people and builders. He felt that this was important; unless we get sympathetic understanding among the builders, lenders and real estate dealers, building on a segregated pattern will continue. Mr. Bragdon agreed; however, he didn't feel it would help

to expect the city to use its prestige to confront head on the deep-set mores of the city. Mr. Posner said that the place where the city's prestige would help would be in influencing the banking institutions and Real Estate Board. At the same time an effort could be made through churches and other organizations to develop the proper climate.

Mr. Oyler said he thought some progress is being made. Mr. Stamm's main job is trying to get the new building financed. Unless that can be done and investors can be shown that it will work, we will not get all the housing we need. If one investor could be convinced that he can build and operate open-occupancy housing, we will be over a big hurdle.

The Board reviewed the questions in the housing summary which had been sent out. Mr. Judd said MFRC might help by informing the new committee on housing about these problems, and by talking with the City Manager and the Mayor to see that they have the right perspective.

Mr. Posner suggested that a committee from MFRC talk with Mr. Harrell. If a clear policy comes from the top, it will reduce some of the problems of the agencies. MFRC would be in a better position to do this than any of the housing agencies. Mr. Bragdon asked if this committee could encompass all or most of the intergroup agencies. Mr. Posner thought that would be excellent. Mr. Bragdon said housing will long be the area requiring MFRC's greatest service. A committee reaching back into all agencies is of great importance because it would keep their Board members informed and through them those with whom they are in contact in the community.

Mr. Bragdon said the question of community organization was also important. It is uncertain whether the urban renewal department can find a suitable person for this work at the salary provided for it. This is another point where staff and Board have to be alert to ways they can help to provide the individual and neighborhood services needed. Mr. Posner proposed that MFRC recommend setting up a special working committee from the intergroup agencies to work out what they could do and report back to the various boards.

Mr. Booth asked to whom the agencies would go with these matters; it seemed to him that no particular city official had authority. Mr. Bragdon said the department heads are responsible to the city manager, and through him to the Council. He felt there are good means to clarify these matters if the agencies first clarify their own thinking. Mr. Zeigler questioned whether the city officials were thinking in the same terms as the intergroup agencies and felt it would be well to go to them while this is in the formative stage. The motion was made, seconded and passed to request each of the intergroup agencies to appoint representatives to a joint committee to work out plans for action by the agencies.

Mr. Decatur announced that the Urban League hoped to have its new community organization worker by February 15.

Mr. Oyler said he wished to thank the Board for the privilege of having served, and he would be glad to help in any way he could.

The meeting adjourned at 2:05 P.M.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

January 17, 1957

Call GSM
Maury

FBR:

GSM advised me by telephone this morning that he had assured Maury Fagan of our willingness to work out, with the Reverend M. L. King, Jr., details of his appearance in Philadelphia for a National Fellowship Commission award. The occasion is to take place sometime during the last week in March, preferably Tuesday or Wednesday, definitely not Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. King is to be the only recipient of an award. They will pay his expenses, but no fee is involved.

Maury When you have worked it out with King call Fagan collect in Philadelphia at KIngsley 5-8430. Maybe it would be a good idea to let GSM know then that the matter has been handled.

HCF

HCF/eab

MLK to be out of country —
March & 2nd, April —

5-3364 / 4-3327

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 18, 1957

TO: Executive Committee Members

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Feb. 9 has a slight lead over Feb. 16 for the date of our workshop. Since Mr. Hope prefers the 9th we will settle on this date. Please mark Feb. 9 on your calendar today.

The place of the workshop has not yet been determined. Will let you know in the next few days.

SRC will have some very able leaders at this workshop and will invest a considerable amount of money in it. All they ask of us is that we be there. I hope that every member of our committee will give this meeting the highest priority.

January 20, 1957

Mr. Harry Jones, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I was happy to find your airmail letter of January 14th advising me that February 9th has been definitely set for the North Carolina Council Board and Staff Workshop. I trust that your efforts to obtain from your Board members their respective views as to the major topics, problems, issues, etc. which are of greatest importance in North Carolina and thus should be emphasized at such a workshop have been effective and that we may have the benefit of your guidance in this matter in the near future. In this matter, no doubt, you may find it necessary to lean most heavily upon the members of your executive committee and your program committee. We have found that in other states a meeting of such members of these committees and other Board members as are located in the vicinity of the office to discuss rather specifically what subjects should be taken up and what they hope to get out of such a workshop; the preparation of a statement based on this discussion which we may relay to our consultants and staff members at least a week before the workshop tend to put all of us "on our toes" and make possible a maximum of thoughtful exchange of ideas. However, you and your executive committee are the best judges of how best to handle the situation in North Carolina and we shall want to look to you for your suggestions as to the best means of making this the most productive workshop possible.

You will recall that the State Board and Staff Workshops confine their attention to matters of program as opposed to problems of organization, money raising, etc. While we recognize the great importance of the latter problems our consultants are chosen on basis of their ability to assist in program development and do not necessarily have unusual competence in the other areas. Thus, may I remind you to ask your Board mem-

bers to confine their suggestions to matters aimed at program development.

On basis of the date given by you I am assuming that you expect the consultants and staff to meet with you and your executive committee Friday evening, February 8th, preferbly beginning with a dinner meeting about 6:00 or 6:30 P.M. for an orientation discussion and that the formal workshop will begin Saturday morning somewhere in the neighborhood of 9:00 or 10:00 O'clock and run with a break for lunch until 4:00 or 5:00 O'clock. Please advise me of your suggestions as to specific schedule.

I appreciate your prompt reply and wish to assure you of our full cooperation in this important joint enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope II
Assistant Director for Program

JH/DM
cc: Fred Routh

NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY LOOKING WEST AT MARKER 203 MILES 15 MILES EAST OF HERKIMER EXCHANGE P16110

The New York State Thruway is the longest toll expressway in the world, the entire system comprises 562 miles of superhighway. Its cost per mile $1,340,000. The average cost for passenger cars is 1¼ cents per mile, 5 cents per mile for trucks.

Photochrome by COLOPHOTO PICTURE PUBLISHERS, INC. Boston 15, Mass., U.S.A.

PLACE STAMP HERE

1/21/57 N.Y.

POST CARD

FIGH
INFANTILE PA
JOIN MARCH OF DIMES

Mr. Fred. B. Booth
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Fred -

Rec'd. your nice letter. I'm in Rhyr. for one day of conferences - then to Hfdd. again. All plans for the wedding will be great!

Don, Elan, Bill R. - all are on the invite list! Will write - Fred

January 21, 1957

Mr. Numa Rousseve, Vice-President
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
4636 Willow Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rousseve:

The quarterly State Executive Board meeting of the LCHR will be held on Friday, February 8, 1957, at 7:30 P. M., in New Orleans, at St. Augustine's High School, 2600 London Avenue, at the corner of Law Street.

The following will be discussed and acted upon:

1. The future of the LCHR.
2. Plans for activities and program between now and September.
3. The urgency of raising money to continue operations of the LCHR.
4. The inactivity of the State Board.

Fred Routh of the Southern Regional Council will be present to consult with and assist us.

Since this will be a very important meeting, please make every effort possible to be present. I would appreciate it if you will let me know immediately whether or not you plan to attend this State Executive Board meeting.

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Elsie W. Rowland
President

EWR:mas

Fred — this is a copy of the letter I made and sent to the executive board members over Mrs Rowland signature.

Milton

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 22, 1957

TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Mr. John Hope, Chief Consultant for our Workshop on February 9, would like to know in advance what we consider to be our main problems in our work in North Carolina. What would you like to have discussed at the workshop?

In the space below, would you kindly set down two or three problems, questions or situations you would like to see on the Agenda, and return this sheet to me?

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.,
LOCAL
3/25/56

Scott Newspaper Syndicate

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Published Every Morning Except Monday

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CITY EDITION
"News While It Is News"

GENERAL A. R. GLANCY AT MOREHOUSE — General A. R. Glancy, retired General Motors executive, is shown, seated in center, with students he is helping through Morehouse and members of the Morehouse faculty and staff, in the lounge of the Morehouse Chemistry Building during a recent visit of the philanthropist to the college. Seated at right is Morehouse President B. E. Mays, and next to him is Miss Dorian Gant, teacher of Humanities. At the General's right is Mrs. Ruby Puryear, psychology teacher. Standing at extreme left is Dr. E. A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages. Third from left (standing) is Mrs. S. H. Archer, Jr., of the Office of Personnel. Standing second from right is William M. Nix, Director of Personnel, who is responsible for interesting General Glancy in Morehouse College.

Philanthropist Helps Morehouse College Students

One of the valued friends of More house College, is General A. R. Glancy, a retired executive of General Motors Corperation who now resides in Atlanta. General Glancy is a humanitarian and Philanthropist, and he has helped 20 More-

Young Farmers In Five Day Meeting

National Student Officers of the New Farmers of America were being instructed in the duties and responsibilities of their office, during a five-day Leadership Training Conference, which started Monday, at the Butler Street YMCA.

Plans were also being made for the seven youthful officers to vi-

Tornadoes Slash Dixie; Leave 11 Dead, Many Hurt

GANS, OKLA., -- (INS)-- Howling tornadores plowed through three southern states without warning Tuesday, leaving a toll of at least 11 dead, scores injured and rows of battered, splintered homes and other buildings.

Eight persons were killed by a roaring, dipping tornado in the Eastern Oklahoma community of Gans, and at least three others were killed in Louisiana. A tornado also hit the Southern Missouri town of Kennett, but no deaths or serious injuries were reported.

The tiny peaceful community of Gans was hardest hit, although tornadoes skipped through Oklahoma since last night causing heavy damage to several other rual communities.

The tornado struck about 6 A. M. (CST) with sudden fury and destroyed or caused heavy damage to one-fourth of Gans in the town's southeastern residential section.

Five hours later, the Sheriff's Office at Shreveport, La., reported that a twister ripped through the nearby small town of Princeton, killed at least three persons and ripped down all communication lines.

Then a half hour later, Kennett, Mo., was the scene of another tornado.

Killed in the howling Oklahoma twister, all from the Gans area, were:

Ted Jenkins in , 47, his wife, Norma, 47, their daughter, Bonnie, 14, and a son, Darrel, Seven; Jimmy Meeks, 34; and Joe Johnson, O. and his sons, C. J. Johnson, 17, and Mickey Johnson, 15.

The three victims of the Louisiana tornado were:

Allison Law, 56, his wife, Mary Ann, 53, and a six-month-old infant, Ruth Bradford, all Negroes.

The Oklahoma dead all were taken to the Wheeler and Agents Funeral Homes in nearby Sallisaw

ESTRANGED HUSBAND IS ARRESTED IN SLAYINGS

Slain Sisters

MISS MARIE AVERY

MRS. EVELYN AVERY HILL

SUSPECT CALLS POLICE ABOUT SLAYING 'DREAM'

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

An apparently dazed aircraft worker — whose wife and sister-in-law were brutally slain late Monday while his children looked on — told police Tuesday he dreamt he killed the two women.

The arrest of the suspect came after the wanted man called police to report the "bad dream" some eight hours after the bodies of two well known Atlanta women were found stabbed and shot in the home of their mother.

The suspect, Johnny Hill, of a Frank Street, S. W. address, was arrested on suspicion of murder in connection with the deaths of his estranged wife, Mrs. Evelyn Avery Hill, 26, and her sister, Miss Marie Avery, 31, both of 270 Troy Street, N. W., Apt. 226.

WITNESSED BY SONS

The slaying was witnessed by the two small sons of the murder suspect and Mrs. Hill.

The couple's six-year-old son, Ray, told investigating officers that he and his three-year-old brother, Tony, were at home with the victims when his father first cut the two women and then shot them. He said Hill knocked on the door and "made his voice sound like a lady" to get Mrs. Hill to open the door.

AUNT ASLEEP

The boy said his aunt was asleep on a living room sofa when she was slain. Both women bore cuts and gun shot wounds of the head. They were pronounced dead on the scene.

Hill was taken into custody about 5 A. M. as he talked with a police switchboard operator about a bad dream in which he slew his wife and sister-in-law. The [illegible] Mr.

Held By Police

(Photo By Perry)

JOHNNY HILL

Leaders Ask Help In Integrated Bus Seating

MIAMI — (INS) — Four Miami leaders Tuesday requested the aid of city manager Arthur Evans in speeding integrated bus seating and expressed the belief that early integration will reduce racial incidents.

One of the leaders, the Rev. John E. Culmer, declared:

"In the minds of most of us Miami is the most racially integrated city in the South and because of the fine relationship built up over the years, we are inclined to believe there should be no delay--if there is no substantial delay we believe there will be no incidents -- we think the people are ready for it."

FINAL DECISION

Gov. Asks Funds To "Safeguard" Race Segregation

Gov. Marvin Griffin stood

GOPs APPROVE DIXIE PARTY BUILDUP PLAN

GENERAL A. R. GLANCY AT MOREHOUSE — General A. R. Glancy, retired General Motors executive, is shown, seated in center, with students he is helping through Morehouse and members of the Morehouse faculty and staff, in the lounge of the Morehouse Chemistry Building during a recent visit of the philanthropist to the college. Seated at right is Morehouse President B. E. Mays, and next to him is Miss Dorian Gant, teacher of Humanities. At the General's right is Mrs. Ruby Puryear, psychology teacher. Standing at extreme left is Dr. E. A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages. Third from left (standing) is Mrs. S. H. Archer, Jr., of the Office of Personnel. Standing second from right is William M. Nix, Director of Personnel, who is responsible for interesting General Glancy in Morehouse College.

Philanthropist Helps Morehouse College Students

One of the valued friends of More house College, is General A. R Glancy, a retired executive of General Motors Corperation who now resides in Atlanta. General Glancy is a humanitarian and Philanthropist, and he has helped 26 Morehouse students through college--students who without his help could not have financed their education

Among the charitable institutions which General Glancy has set up in Georgia is the Joan Glancy Memorial Hospital at Duluth, Georgia, named for his late daughter. Another daughter of the general, Mrs. Baxter Maddox, is president of the Irvindale Farms Dairy, a business which the philanthropist purchased for his daughter and her late husband.

General Glancy's gifts to More-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 3)

Trial Of Six In Bus Case Delayed In Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., — (INS) — The trial of three Negro and white students charged with violating Tallahassee's unique new bus seating ordinances, was indefinitely deferred Tuesday after the students pleaded not guilty.

The defendants, Joe Spagna, 25 of Florida State University, an all-white school, and Johnny Herndon 26, and Leonard D. Speed, 24, students at the Florida A. and M. University for Negroes, were arrest-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

Young Farmers In Five Day Meeting

National Student Officers of the New Farmers of America were being instructed in the duties and responsibilities of their office, during a five-day Leadership Training Conference, which started Monday, at the Butler Street YMCA.

Plans were also being made for the seven youthful officers to visit the various 17 southern states to speak to the state association of the New Farmers of America, which represents approximately 0 45,00 members. Each public school in the southern states have a chapter and the various chapters within a state, composes the state association.

During the speaking tour, the student officers will tell about the achievement and future plans of the national organization.

Preliminary plans for the annual national convention, which is scheduled to start in Atlanta late in September, were also discussed during this conference. These suggestive plans will be presented to the Regional Conference of Teachers-Leaders and Supervisors, which is scheduled to convene in San Antonio, Tex., in February.

Addressing the conference Monday were T. G. Walters, state supervisor of the vocational agricultural education for the state of Georgia; and McKinley Wilson, supervisor for the state's Negro division.

Activities of the National Student Officers will also be submitted to the National Adult Officers which will make the final as-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 3)

Mad Bomber Is Caught With Goods

WATERBURY, CONN., — (INS) — Makings of a bomb described by police as "the biggest and most dangerous one yet" were found Tuesday in the home of mild Stickly George Metesky, the confessed "mad bomber" who terrorized New York City for 16 years.

Material for the bomb and for two others of smaller size, was carefully hidden in the Waterbury home where the 54-year-old tubercular bachelor was arrested late last night.

Search of the three-story, frame home in which Metesky lived with his sisters, Anna, 60, and Mae, 58 was completed shortly before the arrested man was taken to New York by auto to face charges in connection with his long and weird bombing campaign.

Since 1940, police attributed 32 home-made explosive devices to the "mad bomber," all of them planted in such public places as subway stations rail depots, movie theatres and the public library. Fifteen persons were injured by the various bombs, but no one was killed.

In his confession, Metesky repeated -- as he had stated insis-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 6)

British Officer To Speak Today At Hungry Club

Alec Robertson, British Information Officer attached to her Majesty's Consulate here in Atlanta, will bring pertinent information to the Hungry Today. Mr. Robertson will disucss recent events in Britain as well as the turn of events in the Middle East.

Resevations may be made by calling the Public Relations Office of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., JA. 4-0246.

Better Year Seen For U. S. Farmers

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Administration officials are confident the first year of President Eisenhower's second term will probably be better one that 1956 for the nation's farmers.

Agriculture department official expect net realized farm income to be between four and five per cent greater in 1957 than at the end of 1956, when farm income rose slightly for the first time since 1951.

The keys to this year's farm situation are the strong demand from consumers, Increasing shipments of farm products abroad, the soil bank. And reduced hog marketings.

Officials anticipate continued high-level demands for farm products through 1957. However, marketing costs for food may continue to go up. If this happens only part of the increased spending for food will go to farmers, and the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar in 1957 might average about the same as in 1956 -- 40 cents.

Prospects for increased overseas markets this year look good. With the government continuing to help finance exports, increased shipments are expected. Meanwhile, supplies of farm products continue to be abundant. Large stocks, especially of cotton, wheat, feed grains rice and corn, were carried into 1956-57.

This year's expected large exports will, however, probably cut down stocks of cotton, wheat, and rice this season. Corn stocks, on the other hand, are likely to increase.

Hog marketings are likely to be smaller during most of this year than in 1956, resulting in stronger prices for the farmer. This will result from the smaller pig crops of

(Continued on Page 4 Column 2)

Atlanta Subject Of Racial Survey In Article Series

Andrew Tully a Scripps-Howard Staff Writer, came to Atlanta recently to survey the racial conditions here. In a series of articles he told what he saw and heard.

One of his articles devoted many lines to W. L. Calloway of the Alexander and Calloway real estate company; C. R. Yates, chairman of the board of Citizen Trust Co. and the Mutual Federal Loan Co., as well as the operator of a drug-store chain.

Tully told how the two men felt about racial segregation. He also called Gov. Marvin Griffin a "racist" as well as most legislators. He called Mayor William B. Hartsfield a "moderate."

since last night causing heavy damage to several other rual communities.

The tornado struck about 6 A. M. (CST) with sudden fury and destroyed or caused heavy damage to one-fourth of Gans in the town's southeastern residential section.

Five hours later, the Sheriff's Office at Shreveport, La., reported that a twister ripped through the nearby small town of Princeton, killed at least three persons and ripped down all communication lines.

Then a half hour later, Kennett, Mo., was the scene of another tornado.

Killed in the howling Oklahoma twister, all from the Gans area, were:

Ted Jenkins in , 47, his wife, Norma, 47, their daughter, Bonnie, 14, and a son, Darrel, Seven; Jimmy Meeks, 34; and Joe Johnson, O. and his sons, C. J. Johnson, 17, and Mickey Johnson, 15.

The three victims of the Louisiana tornado were:

Allison Law, 56, his wife, Mary Ann, 53, and a six-month-old infant, Ruth Bradford, all Negroes.

The Oklahoma dead all were taken to the Wheeler and Agents Funeral Homes in nearby Sallisaw. At least 12 injured were rushed to hospitals in Sallisaw, and in Fort Smith, Ark.

Avoid Bus Issue, College Students Warned By Board

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Florida State Board of Control warned students of Florida State University, a white co-educational school, and Florida A&M students, a Negro co-educational school Tuesday, to stay out of Tallahassee's bus segregation controversy.

The action followed the Saturday afternoon arrests of a Florida State student and two Florida A&M students for attempting to sit together on a city bus. Three other men, including two students, one from each college, were with the arrested three

The board of control, which supervises all state institutions of higher learning, sent a letter to the two universities warning that any type of action that might lead to "public strife or violence" would be considered as "endangering the welfare of our universitys."

The letter requested that the schools' presidents "and other administrative officials will take note of this statement."

The letter was signed by Dr. Ralph Miller, chairman of the Board of Controls.

An estimated 20 FSU students have been attending recent meetings of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, which is promoting racial integration movements. After Saturday's arrests, 18 carloads of Florida A&M students were present at the Council's meeting Sunday night.

MISS MARIE AVERY

MRS. EVELYN AVERY HILL

Leaders Ask Help In Integrated Bus Seating

MIAMI — (INS) — Four Miami leaders Tuesday requested the aid of city manager Arthur Evans in speeding integrated bus seating and expressed the belief that early integration will reduce racial incidents.

One of the leaders, the Rev. John E. Culmer, declared:

"In the minds of most of us Miami is the most racially integrated city in the South and because of the fine relationship built up over the years, we are inclined to believe there should be no delay--if there is no substantial delay we believe there will be no incidents -- we think the people are ready for it."

FINAL DECISION

Evans said the decision whether to integrate the buses would be left to the City Commission, which will decide on a course of action after Federal Judge Emett C. Choate makes a final decision in a bus suit now pending.

The judge has orally ruled that Miami's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional, but has not signed a written order making his decision official. The city of Miami has filed an answer to the decision asking the entire suit be dropped for technical reasons.

Meanwhile, a suit filed by four Negro golfers seeking integration at the municipally-owned Fort Lauderdale Golf and Country Club was transferred today from visiting Federal Judge C. C. Wyche's court to Choate's section of the court.

Choate immediately ordered that two new members of the Fort Lauderdale City Commission be named as defendants in place of two former commissioner who held office when the suit was originally filed.

Gov. Asks Funds To "Safeguard" Race Segregation

Gov. Marvin Griffin stood staunchly behind his "hold the line" advice to the Georgia Legislature Tuesday, as he outlined plans for $20-Million in additional state spending, and lashed out at attempts to limit his power over Georgia's fiscal affairs.

The Governor's budget message, delivered before a joint session of the House and Senate yesterday, met with mixed reaction from lawmakers.

The Governor linked efforts to switch control of the budget matters from the Chief Executive to the Legislature as part of a "vicious scheme" to spread kusunity, fostered by "those who are determined to destroy constitutional progresses in this state." And he said:

"Let me say in clear and unequivical terms, that the proposals to strip the Chief Executive officer of your state of his proper supervision over Budgetary matters are part and parcel of this vicious scheme."

Griffin termed the Governor's power over budget affairs "an indispensible safeguard if we are to assure a continuation of separate schools and colleges for Georgia young people, if we are to preserve order and if we are to maintain domestic peace, harmony and tranquility."

Sen. Bobby Lee Cook, of Sommerville, said the Governor's observation, linking efforts to give the Legislature control of the budget to the move to end segregation "ridiculous." Cook said:

"It so happens that when somebody disagrees with you now, the tendency is to label them communist. This statement is comparable — that anybody who does not want to give him budget powers are part of a 'vicious scheme .....'"

Sen. George Jackson said that, in general, he thought Griffin made a good speech "but I certainly take exception to that statement."

"I don't go along with the idea of vesting so much budgetary power in the hands of the Governor," Sen. Asa Kelley said.

Enters Surprise Plea In Case Of Victor Riesel

NEW YORK, — (INS) — New York hoodlum Gondolfo (Shiekie) Miranti, already serving a Federal term in the acid blinding of columnist Victor Riesel, Tuesday entered a surprise guilty plea to maining and conspiracy counts.

Miranti changed his original innocent plea to two counts of maiming and one of conspiracy and threw himself "on the mercy" of the local court although it may mean he will spend another 16 years behind bars.

Miranti already is serving a five to 10 year sentence handed out in Federal Court after his conviction on conspiracy charges in the acid attack which blinded the fiery labor columnist. He also was fined $10,000.

Chief asistant district attorney Alfred Scotti made it clear to the General Sessions court that no deal was arranged with Miranti for his change in pleas.

Likewise, Judge John A. Mullen, who set sentencing for Feb 21 warned there would be no bargaining with Miranti.

Judge Mullen said Miranti's allege co-conspirator i the Risel attack, Domenico Bando, 47, will go on trial next week on the same three charges Miranti pleaded guilty today. Bando also drew a five to 10 year sentence when he was convicted in Federal court with Miranti.

A third man indicted with Miranti and Bando on the state maiming ad conspiracy charges, Joseph Peter Carlino 43, was expected to testify against Bondo and ask for a severance of his own trial. He was key prosecution witness in the Federal trial.

Smathers Sees "Modified" Civil Rights Bill Passing

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Sen. George A. Smathers (D) Fla., predicted Tuesday that a "modified" civil rights program will be passed this year even though he and other Southern Senators probably will filibuster against it.

He also forecast revision of the filibuster rule within the next two years, and said he thinks southerners should "do something about retreating to a rule which we can hold."

Smathers admitted that conservative southern senators have been meeting secretly with Sen. Richard Russell (D) Ga., to discuss possible civil rights legislation and revision of the filibuster rule.

COURSE OF ACTION

He also conceded that there was considerable disagreement among them over what course of action to take, but denied there was any split as such, among them.

The Florida Democrat said the disagreement concerns the "degree" of change Southerners are willing to accept in their traditional stand on these matters.

He told panelists on the Mutual Radio Network program, "Reporters' Roundup," That "We all want to preserve" free speech in the Senate. He said the question now among senators is "how far to go with it and where and when to make the fight."

Senators indicated he is willing to support Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson's proposal to change the filibuster rule so as to permit talkathons to be cut off by a two-thirds vote of senators present and voting. At present it takes a two-thirds vote of the entire senate membership—or 64 votes.

RULE CHANGED TO

Northern liberals led by Sens' Hubert H. Humphrey (D) Minn., and Paul H. Douglas (D) Ill., want the rule changed so that a simple majority could cut off filibuster.

On the matter of Civil Rights Legislation, Smathers said "the facts indicate that there are enough votes which would support a modified civil rights program and if it started early enough in the session. . . . . There will be such a program passed."

He said he anticipates "there will be a form of filibuster" against such legislation and that he would join it if the program "infringes upon the rights of the states to operate in this field of segregation."

But he said he does not believe the filibuster "will be strong enough or there will be enough men participate in it to actually make it effective."

women.

The arrest of the suspect came after the wanted man called police to report the "bad dream" some eight hours after the bodies of two well known Atlanta women were found stabbed and shot in the home of their mother.

The suspect, Johnny Hill, of a Frank Street, S. W. address, was arrested on suspicion of murder in connection with the deaths of his estranged wife, Mrs. Evelyn Avery Hill, 26, and her sister, Miss Marie Avery, 31, both of 270 Troy Street, N. W., Apt. 226.

WITNESSED BY SONS

The slaying was witnessed by the two small sons of the murder suspect and Mrs. Hill.

The couple's six-year-old son, Ray, told investigating officers that he and his three-year-old brother, Tony, were at home with the victims when his father first cut the two women and then shot them. He said Hill knocked on the door and "made his voice sound like a lady" to get Mrs. Hill to open the door.

AUNT ASLEEP

The boy said his aunt was asleep on a living room sofa when she was slain. Both women bore cuts and gun shot wounds of the head. They were pronounced dead on the scene.

Hill was taken into custody about 5 A. M. as he talked with a police switchboard operator about a bad dream in which he slew his wife and sister-in-law. The operator, Mrs. Helen Tompkins, kept him talking until South Fulton County Unincorporated Area Patrolmen W. I. Walker and F. D. Cook arrived at the telephone booth to make the arrest.

The operator said she asked Hill where he was and he replied saying he did not know. However, she said he asked her to wait until he went outside to see, and then returned to give her the name of a grill located about six miles South of College Park. Police were dispatched to this grill while the suspect continued to talk with the operator.

Dets. W. S. Acree and Sgt. J. E. Helms, officers handling the investigation, said Hill told them he regained his consciousness as he drove under a bridge on Roosevelt Highway. They quoted him as saying he did not know how he got there.

MARRIED SIX YEARS

During an interview with this reporter, Hill said he had been married six years but had separated from his mate many times. The last separation heralded divorce proceedings he said.

He claimed he could not remember what happened to the weapon used in the double slaying. Neither could he recall what happened af-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 6)

Held By Police

(Photo By Perry)

JOHNNY HILL

GOPs APPROVE DIXIE PARTY BUILDUP PLAN

WASHINGTON, —(INS) — The Republican National Committee approved plans Tuesday to set up a five-member group to look for ways to build up party strength in the south.

A resolution calling for formation of the committee was approved after Louisiana committeeman John Minor Wisdom said that efforts should be made to battle for some 100 Congressional seats which Republicans have been "spotting to the Democrats" in the South.

Newely-elected National Chairman H. Meade Alcorn said the Gop, with "intelligent planning," would be able to establish an organization in the south which would attract conservative Democrats to its ranks.

He said: "The south offers a tremendous reservoir of strength, and with some ingenuity and aggressiveness we can win many of those states."

The resolution was adopted as part of a program in which one representative from each state had a maximum of two minutes to tell the National Committees what the party should do to win in 1958.

Mrs. Louis G. Rogers, of North

(Continued on Page 4 Column 8)

Beauticians Of Nation To Meet In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Beauticians of the Nation's Capital will be host to the Mid-Year meeting of the Executive Board of the National Beauty Culturists League.

The meeting will open Sunday morning with a breakfast and the entire proceeds will be donated to the Polio Foundation.

On Sunday the 27th beauticians all over America will make contributions to the Polio Fund in keeping with a Beauticians Resolution to raise money for Polio.

Last year New Jersey and Illinois beauticians donated an iron Lung each.

Another project to be discussed is how beauticians can help NAACP in their membership and Freedom Fund Drive during February.

Last year members of the League gave more than $2000 in Life Memberships and to Freedom Fund.

One of the major items on the agenda of the meeting will be completing plans for observing National Beauty Week set this year for April 1-7.

During this Week beauticians all over the country will have openhouse, present hair-style shows, participate in special newspaper advertising, speak on forums, penels and to groups about the advances made in Cosmetology and about the career opportunities in the field of beauty culture for young women and men.

Mrs. Dorann Gilbert, national trustee for the League and General Chairman of the Host Committee, reported that each Washington Unit was making preparation for the coming confab.

She said "Mrs. Florence Scott, president of the Washington Cosmetology Guild, was Chairman of the Courtesy Committee; Miss Viola Meekins, president of the Progressive Cosmetologists of Washington, and Mrs. Bridell Boyd, chairman of the Board Washington Beauty Shopowners Association were Co-Chairmen of the Polio Breakfast Committee; and Mrs. Ruth Matthews, president Washington Beauticians No. 53 was Chairman of the Eduucational Clinic Committee."

Mrs. Gilbert further stated that the Educational Clinic, where Advance hair styling and hair cutting will be demonstrated, would be open to all beauticians and was scheduled for Monday afternoon, (Jan. 28).

The meeting will close after completing plans for the League's 38th Annual Convention set for July 29-August 8, 1957, in New Orleans, La.

LAFF-A-DAY

"Mr. Burrow is here for his 1,000-mile checkup."

Nation Needs NAACP, Jackie Robinson Asserts

Worldwide Aid By UN Would Not Help, NAM Believes

Establishment of a new United Nations agency to administer worldwide economic aid — largely with billions of dollars contributed by American taxpayers — would not win friends for the United States the National Association of Manufacturers has said.

In a resolution adopted by its International Relations Committee, the NAM urged that the United States government vigorously continue its opposition to proposals for the agency, which would be called SUNFED (Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development). The proposed agency is currently under discussion at the UN, and formal action on it may be scheduled later this week.

"The NAM believes that any program of foreign economic aid — largely carried on with our money — cannot win us friends if others disburse it," the Association's resolution said. "It cannot confound our enemies if our enemies benefit from it and participate in its administration; it cannot bring maximum benefits to the people of the United States if they have no control over the disposition of the funds they contribute."

The Association said that it is convinced that the people of the United States "wish to promote legitimate U. S. interests together with the well-being of all nations through private investment and enterprise." Further, it said U. S. citizens are "opposed irrevocably to whatever governmental economic aid they may give to foreign nations being funneled through an international organization whose ideas are likely to differ from, or even to be completely opposed to, the principles of the United States."

Veterans Whirl

President Eisenhower, in his message transmitting to Congress the Federal Budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, said the special needs of war veterans and their dependents are being met by a wide range of special services and benefits, which account for nearly one-fifth of all Government expenditures other than those for major national security programs.

Expenditures for veterans programs, Mr. Eisenhower predicted, will continue to increase in the next fiscal year largely because

WARREN MARR, II, of Brooklyn receiving a special award from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the Board of Governors, American Association for the United Nations. Occasion for the presentation was a reception held by Mrs. Roosevelt in the Carnegie Foundation Building for persons who had secured ten or more members during the membership campaign of AAUN in the general New York area. Beside having enrolled a large number of new members, Mr. Marr was cited for "an exceptional job" of promoting the general welfare and expansion of the organization, and for having "contributed immeasurably" to the success of the association's membership luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Marr's efforts in rallying support for AAUN were recognized further by his election, this week, to the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Chapter of the U. N.-supporting body.

Ike Takes Oath On Bible Given Him By Mother

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNAP) — Washington Bible was not used

TELLS NEWSMEN WORLD HAS EYES ON AMERICA

NEW YORK — The work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People benefits not only Negro citizens but the entire nation, Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the Association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund, said here today prior to leaving on an 11-city tour for the NAACP.

"In the present world crisis," Mr Robinson told newsmen at a press conference, "the colored peoples of the world have their eyes on America to see how Negroes are treated here. We are expending huge sums in giving assistance to some of these peoples abroad but their real attitude will be determined in large measure by their reaction to the way in which the race problem is handled here at home. We need the support of these people."

The NAACP, the former National League baseball star said, by helping to improve conditions for Negroes in this country strengthens the prestige of the nation among other countries. Accordingly, he asserted, "white people need to support the NAACP as strongly as do Negroes because it means as much to them as to colored people. The NAACP is an asset to the nation." He expressed appreciation for "the contributions of the Spingarns and other white persons to the NAACP cause."

Mr. Robinson said that his interest in the NAACP stemmed from his observation of the work of the organization while traveling about the country as a professional baseball player. Negroes generally, he declared "take great pride in the NAACP and its work in gaining citizenship rights."

Also participating in the press conference were Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Mr. Spingarn explained the purpose and goals of the NAACP.

Dr. Tobias said that "Negro citizens are gravely concerned about President Eisenhower's silence on the southern crisis in which Negroes are involved in a life and death struggle. As much as they admire the President," he asserted, "they cannot understand why he is more interested in taking action to combat the drought than in taking action to correct the situation in the South."

First stop on Mr. Robinson's tour is Baltimore where he will address a mass meeting on January 20. Accompanying him on the tour (except for Boston, Philadelphia and Atlanta) will be Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel. Mr. Robinson will speak at a series of luncheon and dinner meetings as well as at mass meetings, sponsored by the local NAACP branches.

In addition to Baltimore, other cities included in the tour are:

January 21 — Monday -- Pittsburgh.
Jan. 22 — Tuesday — Cleveland.
Jan. 23 — Wednesday — Detroit.
Jan. 24 — Thursday — Cincinnati
Jan. 25 — Friday — St. Louis
Jan. 27 — Sun. — San Francisco
Jan. 28 — Monday — Los Angeles
Feb. 2 — Saturday — Boston
Feb. 3 — Sunday — Boston
Feb. 12 — Tuesday—Philadelphia
March 3 — Sunday — Atlanta

Court Says Ala. U. Not In Contempt

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The University of Alabama's Board of Trustees was cleared Friday on contempt charges rising from their expulsion of the first Negro to attend the University.

Birmingham Federal Court Judge Hobart Grooms ruled that the University had the right to expel any student, therefore, the decision of the board to expel the Negro co-ed could not make them liable to con-

The university contends it was exercising proper disciplinary control over a student when it expelled the 27-year-old former secretary, hours after a Federal judge had ordered her re-admitted to the

JACKIE ROBINSON HITS $10,000 AVERAGE AGAINST RACE BIAS — The former Brooklyn Dodgers star second baseman presents a $10,000 check to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in behalf of his new employer William Black, president of the Chock Full O'Nuts coffee company and restaurant chain. The contribution is to aid the organization in its legal work in the field of civil rights. The company recently appointed Jackie as vice president in charge of its large personnel staff.

Another Candidate Eliminated From Judgeship Post

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNAP) — Another candidate for the Federal judgeship at St. Louis, for which a trail balloon was sent up for Scovel Richardson, chairman of the Federal Parole Board, appears to be eliminated from consideration.

Circuit Judge Randolph H. Weder of Polar Bluff appearently has been eliminated from consideration for appointment to the vacancy on the Federal District Court bench in St. Louis, Representative Thomas B. Curtis Republican, of Missouri, declared today.

Over 2 Million Dollars Received By College Fund

NEW YORK, N. Y., — A grand total of $2 084,841, including contributions from all sources, was received by the United Negro College Fund for its member institutions during 1956, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director announced today.

A record $1,667,317 of this total represents contributions to the annual national fund-raising appeal to help meet the operating costs of the Fund's 31 members colleges and universities.

A capital-funds campaign for these institutions formally concluded July 1, 1956, received gifts of $205,800 earmarked for building purposes. Unrestricted legacies

standingly successful in their solicitation of individual gifts.'

Money raised in the annual campaign provides 10 per cent of the current operating costs of the privately-supported, accredited member colleges and universities. Some 23,000 students are enrolled in these institutions. Thirty of the colleges are located in the South.

"There is an awareness of the significant role of these private Negro colleges in providing the leadership sorely needed in the South duuring these difficult times," Mr. Trent stid. "The Fund gained many new contributors this year because of their faith in these institutions."

The legacies received by the Fund

benefits to the people of the United States if they have no control over the disposition of the funds they contribute."

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Expenditures for veterans programs, Mr. Eisenhower predicted, will continue to increase in the next fiscal year largely because of the rising number of veterans and their survivors who receive non-connected pensions.

Discussing specific veterans' programs, Mr. Eisenhower said:

Readjustment benefits: The education and training program now applies chiefly to veterans of the Korean war. Average enrollment of this group is expected to reach a peak in the current fiscal year and then drop about 4 per cent to 569,000 in 1958.

As a result, expenditures are estimated to drop by $33 million in 1958, even though they include the cost of education and training for sme 9,000 children under the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act which was enacted in 1956.

Th's latter cost is not a readjustment benefit but is financed from the same appropriation.

The Veterans Administration is expected to guarantee home, farm and business loans to about 540,000 veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict in the fiscal year 1958.

Budget expenditures of $61 million are estimated to result from veterans' defaults on guaranteed loans, but a large part of these expenditures will be offset by recoveries from the sale of properties which are deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Most World War II veterans have had over 10 years to use their loan guaranty benefits, which were intended to assist their adjustment from military to civilian life. As a group, they have successfully reestablished themselves in civilian pursuits with the aid of a wide range of readjustment benefits.

New applications under the World War II loan program, which was extended by the last Congress to permit orderly termination, should therefore end as now scheduled in July, 1958.

Loan guaranty benefits for veterans of the Korean conflict will continue under current legislation until 1956, and mortgage insurance benefits remain available to all home buyers, including veterans, through the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Eisenhower recommended that the statutory maximum interest rate on veterans' guaranteed loans be increased to bring it more nearly into line with current market conditions.

"Such action," he said, "is essential to encourage provision of more adequate mortgage funds from private sources for the veterans guaranty program.'

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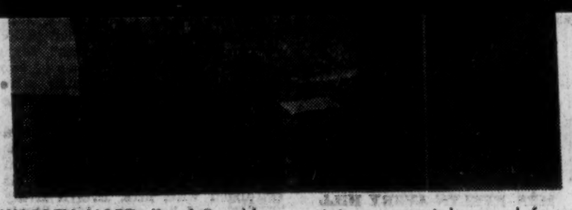

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Ike Takes Oath On Bible Given Him By Mother

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower took the oath of office on a Bible given to him by his mother when he graduated from West Point in 1915.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, sad the Bible was opened at the 33rd Psalm, verses 12, which reads:

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance."

Mr. Hagerty said the verse was chosen by the President.

The same Bible, opened at the same passage, was used at both the private oath- taking in the East Room of the White House Sunday, Jan. 20, and at the public ceremony at the Capitol Monday, Jan. 21.

The West Point Bible is one of two Bibles Mr. Eisenhower used four years ago in takng the oath of office. The other Bible he used is called the George Washington Bible, and it is presumed that the first President used it in taking the oath of office. He rested his left hand on the George Washington Bible four years ago. The George Washington Bible was not used this time.

The President and Vice President Richard M. Nixon took their public oaths from Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren.

The Eisenhowers and the Nixons attended church services Sunday morning at the National Presbyterian Church, of which the President is a member. They then went to the White House for the private swearing in.

According to the Inaugural Committee, Mr. Eisenhower was sworn in officially as the 34th President of the United States in the nation's 43rd inaugural ceremony.

Three days of colorful, festive and solemn events marked the inauguration.

Mr. Nixon is the 36th Vice President.

The committee's announcement may or may not have ended two arguments which crop up every four years and can be bamed on Grover Cleveland and the death of seven Presidents while in office.

Robert V. Fleming, committee chairman said the designation of Mr. Eisenhower as the 34th President and the inauguration as the 43rd was deciding upon after careful study by the leading authorities on the two subjects.

Actually, Mr. Eisenhower is the 33rd man to be President of the United States and Harry S. Truman was the 32rd. Mr. Truman chose to refer to himself as the 32nd President and the 1949 inaugural program went along with his wishes.

The difference in the numerical designation of the President is due to the split terms of Grover Cleveland. Adherents to one school of thought count Mr. Cleveland only once when listing the Presidents.

Mr. Cleveland served two terms- 1885 to 1889 and 1893 to 1897. Through his first term there was no disagreement as to the count. He was the nation's 22nd President. Nor was there any argument about Benjamin Harrison, who succeeded Mr. Cleveland as the 23rd President. The difficulty arose when Mr. Cleveland, in turn, succeeded President Harrison.

Counting the number of men to hold the Presidency would result in Mr. Cleveland, whose second term came after that of the 23rd President being designated the 22nd President.

In 1953, the Inaugural Committee called on the Congressional Library and the Chief of Protocol of the State Department to clear up the matter. Both reasoned that the 22nd President could not follow the 23rd President in office. They decided that Mr. Cleveland was the 22nd President during his first term and the 24th during his second term.

By counting Cleveland twice they decided Mr. Eisenhower was the 34th President. The Inaugural Committee has abided by this opinion.

The committee also found some disagreement in official quarters over the designation of the ceremonies Monday as the 43rd inauguration. Actually, it will be the 50th time that the oath of office has been administered to a President of the United States.

The Inaugural Committee did not consider the administration of the oath to a Vice President, following the death of a President, as an inauguration.

By eliminating the seven such occasions in American history, the committee decided officially that the ceremonies Monday constitute the 43rd inauguration.

cause."

Mr. Robinson said that his interest in the NAACP stemmed from his observation of the work of the organization while traveling about the country as a professional baseball player. Negroes generally, he declared "take great pride in the NAACP and its work in gaining citizenship rights."

Also participating in the press conference were Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors; NAACP branches.

In addition to Baltimore, other cities included in the tour are:

January 21 — Monday — Pittsburgh.
Jan. 22 — Tuesday — Cleveland.
Jan. 23 — Wednesday — Detroit.
Jan. 24 — Thursday — Cincinnati
Jan. 25 — Friday — St. Louis
Jan. 27 — Sun. — San Francisco
Jan. 28 — Monday — Los Angeles
Feb. 2 — Saturday — Boston
Feb. 3 — Sunday — Boston
Feb. 12 — Tuesday—Philadelphia
March 3 — Sunday — Atlanta

Court Says Ala. U. Not In Contempt

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The University of Alabama's Board of Trustees was cleared Friday on contempt charges rising from their expulsion of the first Negro to attend the University.

Birmingham Federal Court Judge Hobart Grooms ruled that the University had the right to expel any student, therefore, the decision of the board to expel the Negro co-ed could not make them liable to contempt charges.

A darkened Federal Court saw motion pictures of Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster accusing University of Alabama officials of not using all means at their disposal to stop rioting which drove her from the campus.

In an unusual procedure, University attorneys succeeded in showing a television sound-film in which Mrs. Foster repeated charges her attorneys had made in court — that university officials "conspired" to permit rioting on the campus.

The film was offered to back the university's contention that Mrs. Foster was not expelled from the university because she is a Negro, but because she publicly made damaging charges which her attorneys later said they could not prove.

CONTENTIONS

The university contends it was exercising proper disciplinary control over a student when it expelled the 27-year-old former secretary, hours after a Federal judge had ordered her re-admitted to the school.

Mrs. Foster's attorneys contend the university board of trustees should be held in contempt of court. It was on the same sort of petition that the charges, which resulted in her being expelled were raised last February.

She had been barred from the campus earlier, after three days of protest rioting, "for her own safety."

Friday, a member of the board of trustees, John A. Caddell, testified that Mrs. Foster was not the only student expelled for charges levelled against officials during the furor early last year.

He pointed out that the university had expelled a white student, Leonard Wilson, for his criticism of university officials, the actions were taken, he said. In the interest of maintaining discipline at the school.

Mrs. Foster, who university officials had said narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob on the campus, had sought for two years to enroll in school. A Federal court finally ordered her admitted, she was excluded after rioting, the court ordered her re-admitted, and then she was expelled.

"With God

All Things Are Possible!

Are you facing difficult problems? Poor Health? Money or Job Troubles? Unhappiness? Drink? Love or Family Troubles? Would you like more Happiness, Success and "Good Fortune" in Life? If you have any of these Problems, or others like them, dear friend, then here is wonderful NEWS of a remarkable NEW WAY of PRAYER that is helping thousands to glorious new happiness and joy! Just clip this Message and mail with your name, and address and 3c Stamp to LIFE-STUDY FELLOWSHIP, Box 2101 Noroton, Conn. We will rush this wonderful NEW Message of PRAYER and FAITH to you by RETURN MAIL absolutely FREE!

16-Year-Old Boy Confesses Slaying

SILVER SPRING, Md., — (INS) — Montgomery, Md., County Police announced Tuesday that a 16-year-old high school boy has confessed slaying 15-year-old Georgette Anne Hentgen who was his sledding companion during a snow storm Monday afternoon.

Police superintendent James F. McAuliffe said the youth was seen with the 10th grade student shortly before her body was found a few blocks from her home in Silver Spring, a Washington, D. C. suburb.

McAuliffe said the boy when questioned by detectives, admitted killing the girl by buldgeoning her with a heavy branch from a dogwood tree.

Georgette's body was discovered Monday afternoon about four hours after she had gone out to sled in the season's first heavy snowfall in the Washington area.

The boy, who confessed and later reenacted the crime, was among 30 youngsters questioned by police during the day. His identity was withheld.

JACKIE ROBINSON HITS $10,000 AVERAGE AGAINST RACE BIAS — The former Brooklyn Dodgers star second baseman presents a $10,000 check to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in behalf of his new employer William Black, president of the Chock Full O'Nuts coffee company and restaurant chain. The contribution is to aid the organization in its legal work in the field of civil rights. The company recently appointed Jackie as vice president in charge of its large personnel staff.

Another Candidate Eliminated From Judgeship Post

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNAP) — Another candidate for the Federal judgeship at St. Louis, for which a trail balloon was sent up for Scovel Richardson, chairman of the Federal Parole Board, appears to be eliminated from consideration.

Circuit Judge Randolph H. Weder of Polar Bluff appearently has been eliminated from consideration for appointment to the vacancy on the Federal District Court bench in St. Louis, Representative Thomas B. Curtis Republican, of Missouri, declared today.

"It does not appear likely now that Judge Weber will get the job,' he stated.

Curtis opposed Judge Weber's appointment on the ground that south east Missouri already is represented on the bench for the Eastern District of Missouri by Judge Roy W. Harper.

The big proportion of cases originating in the St. Louis area makes it desirable to have a judge from this area, he believes.

Other Republican leaders, including National Committeeman Elroy W. Brownwich, are supporting Howard Elliott, St. Louis attorney who was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1952.

Mr. Richardson was mentioned before the Presidential election as the choice of Attorney General Herbert Brownell for the vacancy. Mr. Brownell himself has never been directly quoted on filling the vacancy.

The judgeship has been vacant since the death of Judge Ruby M. Hulen last July.

If Mr. Richardson is not appointed, pressure is sure to mount for the appointment of a qualified colored lawyer to a judgeship in the Federal district courts in the continental United States.

The only colored Fedreal District Judge is Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands. The only other two colored Federal judges are Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia and Judge Irvin C. Nollison of the United States Customs Court.

All three are Democratic appointees. Judge Moore was originally appointed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and twice reappointed by ex-President Truman. Both Judges Hastie and Mollison were appointed by former President Truman.

The NNAP learned recently from an informed source that Mr. Richardson was not being considered for the St. Louis judgeship.

He is the former dean of the Lincoln University Law School in St. Louis.

Over 2 Million Dollars Received By College Fund

NEW YORK, N. Y., — A grand total of $2,084,841, including contributions from all sources, was received by the United Negro College Fund for its member institutions during 1956, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director announced today.

A record $1,667,317 of this total represents contributions to the annual national fund-ra sing appeal to help meet the operating costs of the Fund's 31 members colleges and universities.

A capital-funds campaign for these institutions formally concluded July 1, 1956, received gifts of $205,800 earmarked for building purposes. Unrestricted legacies bequeeathed to the Fund during the year amounted to $211,724.

"An increase in the number of business firms contributing to the annual appeal and a rise in corporate support were significant factors in achieving the largest campaign returns in the Fund's 12-year history," Mr. Trent said.

"Greater participation of alumni groups of the member colleges also contributed to the suuccess of the 1956 appeal. Many of the member college alumni, included among the 5,000 volunteer campaign workers throughout the country, were outstandingly successful in their solicitation of indiv dual gifts.'

Money raised in the annual campaign provides 10 per cent of the current operating costs of the privately-supported, accredited member colleges and universities. Some 23,000 students are enrolled in these institutions. Thirty of the colleges are located in the South.

"There is an awareness of the significant role of these private Negro colleges in providing the leadership sorely needed in the South duuring these difficult times," Mr. Trent stid. "The Fund gained many new contributors this year because of their faith in these institutions."

The legacies received by the Fund in 1956 also set a record high. To help insure the economic stability of the colleges, the Fund's board of directors has taken action to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve. Income from these invested funds will be used to help defray the expense of the annual appeal. If ever necessary, these reserved funds can be used to supplement appropriations to the member colleges.

Since its first annual nation-wide campaign in 1944 the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $31,000,000 for its member institutions.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By the NNAP News Service

A total of 7½ million pupils are enrolled in high schools in this country but the wave of children coming up through the lower grades, as a result of the increase in birth rate, is just beginning to reach the secondary schools.

It is estimated that by 1960, the total high-school enrollment will reach 9½ million, and by 1965 it will reach 12 million. If projected on present percentages, there would be 1,600,000 boys and girls in the 14 and 17 yeor old group out of school, and there would be over a half million of them unemployed.

This would amount to a 60 per cent increase in 10 years.

Studies indicate that young people of school age who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, and who drop out, constitute a group particularly at a disadvantage in finding employment.

Inquiry has shown that at least a portion of that group - jobless, idle and without funds -- becomes particularly vulnerable to delinquency.

A number of reasons may be given for the large number of students who leave school before completing the secondary or high school level. They include:

Family difficulties, teacher - pupil friction lack of interest and inability to keep up with studies, ill health, marriage, parental influence, a desire for adventure, and sometimes, simply a desire for money to keep up with their economically more fortunate classmates.

Children in the category referred to as school "dropouts," therefore, are often potential delinquents. Too often they have received little in the way of special services of which they are in need.

Statistics show there is a much higher percentage of delinquents among those who drop out of school as compared with those who remain enrolled in school.

STOP asthma agony.. Use **Dr. Guild's Green Mountain** CIGARETTES OR COMPOUND

SPECTACULAR COUGH RELIEF

Special Formula Creomulsion Cough Syrup for Children relieves coughs due to colds right now — without narcotics or antihistamines—stops tickle—promotes sleep — tastes good too. Get

CREOMULSION FOR CHILDREN

Now—Better, Faster Comfort For Painful Cold's Miseries

New, Modern-Formula Musterole Contains Amazing Pain Reliever

If you're suffering with an achy cold's stiff, sore muscles, local bronchial congestion—rub on new, modern-formula **Musterole.** It combines the amazing pain reliever GM-7 (glycol monosalicylate) with proved mustard poultice action to speed faster, deeper "baked heat" comfort. You'll breathe easier, too, as medicated vapors from chest swiftly open stuffy nose. Musterole also comforts tired, painful muscles, aching back, strains. In 3 strengths, Regular, Extra Strong and Child's Mild. Stainless. Save on large size tubes. Get Musterole now.

MUSTEROLE

An Analgesic Rub and Counter-Irritant

Recommended by Thousands of **DOCTORS**

Assures accurate dosage. Pure orange flavor. America's mother-and-child favorite. Try it!

ST. JOSEPH ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN

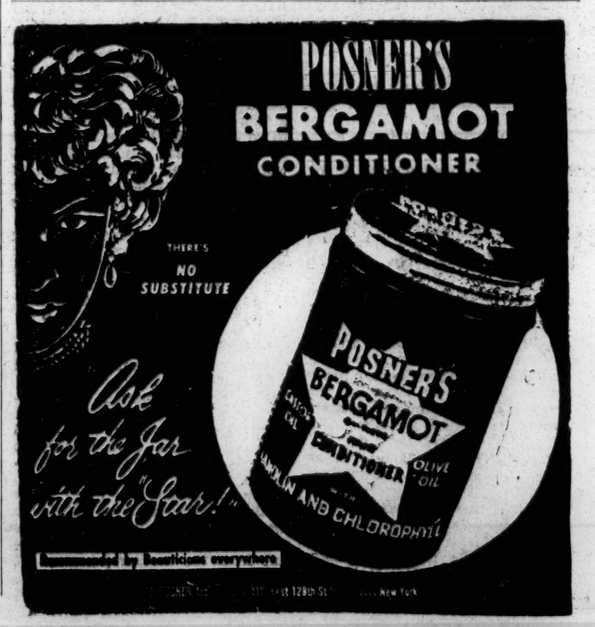
World's Largest Selling Aspirin For Children

Relieve RHEUMATIC Pain

AND ENJOY MORE PLEASANT PERIODS OF GREATER COMFORT

If you're suffering the annoying pain of rheumatism, neuritis, muscle aches, arthritis, help yourself to greater comfort fast with the proved salicylate action of C-2223. Thousands keep it handy, use it regularly, time and time again whenever the pain makes them miserable. Many call C-2223 "the old reliable". Price of first bottle back if not satisfied. Today, for pain relief you'll welcome every time, ask for C-2223.

C-2223 PRESCRIPTION TYPE RELIEF FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN



Social Swirl

BY OZIEL FRYER WOOLCOCK

Mr. And Mrs. Vernon E. Jordan, Sr. Celebrate 25th Wedding Anniversary

The Vernon E. Jordans, Sr., of 698 East Avenue, N. E., received more than two-hundred guests, felicitations, and handsome gifts of silver in celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

The formal occasion was held on Sunday evening between the hours of five and seven o'clock at the couple's residence in an elaborate setting of white silver; with flowers of white carnations and stephanotis placed throughout the receiving rooms.

The main table was over-laid with a silver satin cloth overwh ch fell a white nylon net cloth with ruffled edges caught at the corners with nosegays of white carnations. Three-branched candelabras flanked the three-tiered anniversary cake which was topped with a standing "25" with a background of valley lilies and white rosebuds. The cake was made and decorated by the honoree who is a culinary expert. The decor was repeated in the mints which were bells garnished with silver drauchcu. Champagne was served from a silver bowl by Mrs. James Andrews..... Coffee was poured from a Sheffield urn by Mrs. Leon Smith. Downstairs were the buffet table and a handsome display of the couples gifts.

The youngest of the well-known couple's sons, Windsor, received with his parents, Windsor, a former student of Hampton Institute is a student of the American Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill. Vernon, Jr. who is in the midst of examinations at Depauw, where he is a senior, was not able to attend. Their oldest son Warren, is an Atlanta business man.

For the occasion, Mrs. Jordan chose a white voile gown made on simple and graceful lines with a tight fitted bodice of rhinestones, She wore a white orchid. Her only ornament was a diamond chip necklace given her by her husband on their first year of marriage.

Each hostess wore floor-length formal gown and white carnations tied with silver ribbon.

• • • •

JUST ARRIVED in the states is Mrs. Betsy Williams wife of Walker Williams. Mrs. Williams was flown out of Menoufia, Egypt, as a safety measure into Switzerland and thence to the United States.... Mr. Williams, who is connected with the World Health Organization, has been assigned to Burma to finish his work which will expire, in that area on December 1957.

Mrs. Williams passed through Atlanta and was the guest of Mrs. Lucy Cherry. She was enroute to Newnan to be the guest of her mother-in-law. She will then visit her mother in Durham.

• • • •

A FLASHBACK for the Kappa Silhouettes at their first meeting of the New Year at which they reviewed their activities of the past season. Among their successful entertainments for the visiting Kappa wives were the cocktail party at the Waluhaje; and the formal buffet dinner held at Kresge Hall Clark College ..... Business meetings were held in Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University, where an enthusiastic group of Kappa wives carried on some most interesting sessions.

Hostesses at the recent meeting were Mrs. Willie Saddler, Mrs. Mizelle Spriggs, Mrs. Vera Taylor, and Mrs. Lula Ware in the well-appointed rumpus room of the Ray Wares at 1502 Fair Street S. W.

Ashby & Forrest
NOW SHOWING

Local Woman Dies In New York Hosp.

Mrs. Alma Bell, of 227 Randolph St., N. E., died suddenly in New York City at a local hospital. Complete funeral arrangements will be announced later upon arrival of the remains.

Club News

THE JOLLY MATRONS SOCIAL CLUB will meet with Mrs. Pearl Russell, 1102 McDaniel St., S. W., Thursday.

THE JOLLEY SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Mrs. Annie Moultrie, 132 Bell St., S. E., Apt. 295 tonight at 8 o'clock.

THE GET TOGETHER SOCIAL

Funeral For Mrs. Martin Today 1 P. M.

Funeral services for Mrs. Garrie Martin, who died Monday at the age of 83, will be held this afternoon in the chapel of Pollard's Funeral Home at 1 p. m.

Mrs. Martin, described both by members of the Negro and White races as an extremely charitable person, died at her home, 26 Richardson St., after an illness of several weeks.

A widow since she was 32 years old, Mrs. Martin reared a son, James Martin, and nine nieces and nine nephews, four of whom lived in her home most of their lives. Mrs. Martin was a member of the Jeter Baptist Church.

The Rev. Henry Phillips will preside at funeral services. Charles L. Gideons, Principal of Carver Vocational School, and one of the people who once knew kindness from Mrs. Martin, will speak at the services.

She is survived by her son, James, one sister and two brothers. During her life, she was a close friend of the Warren Davis family. A white family.

Final Rites Today For M. J. Butler

Final rites will be held today for M. J. Butler at Murdaugh Funeral Home at 2:30 P. M. The Rev. H. I. Bearden. pastor of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, where the deceased was a member, will officiate.

Mr. Butler resided at 1861 Tiger Flowers Drive, N. W., and had been ill for several months. He became confined within the past two weeks and passed January 20 at a local hospital.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Arie Butler; one daughter, Mrs. Ruth Butler Naylor, Citizens Trust Company employee; three sons, Messrs. Henry, Floyd and James Butler.

Atlanta East Dist. In Meeting At Stockbridge; Next At South Atlanta

The Atlanta East District Ga. Conference held its 10th sub dist. meeting of the year Sunday, Jan. 13, at Trinity Methodist church Stockbridge Ga. J. R. Wilson, dist lay leader was ill. Dist. Supt Rev. Harry L. Burney presided.

Dr. Copher of Gammon, addressed the group. He emphasized showing how Methodist men can bring others to Christ.

Rev. Burney spoke on "Why We Give." A record attendance was broken. Four new Methodist Men

TYPICAL OF THE CHARMING and efficient ladies who will welcome guests at tonight's freedom Dinner, 8 o'clock at the Waluhaje Apartments are: Mrs. Marian Scott and Mrs. Betty Gloster, co-chairmen of the committee of hostesses for the affair. Guest speaker Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will make a major address on the role of the organization in the current southside struggle for civil rights. R. O. Cannon and R. R. Moton, leaders of the large gifts division of the "Funds For Freedom" drive, have expressed gratification at the response of the community to Atlanta's first Freedom Dinner. — (Adams' Photo)

Publishers Look To Ike For Civil Rights Backing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, at the wind-up session of their three-day Mid-Winter Workshop at Fisk University here Jan. 17-19 adopted unanimously a statement which asserted that "President Eisenhower has an inescapable responsibility to use the full weight of all resources of his office to guarantee to every American citizen that his constitutional rights shall be freely exercised, protected, and preserved in every section of the nation."

Carl Murphy, president of The Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, presided over a panel discussion of the topic, "New Ideas or Operations That Have Saved Money or Improved Our Newspapers." Other panelists were C. C. Dejoie, Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Young and Mr. Davis.

Mr. Carter presided over the session at which the topic discussed was, "The Operation of a Daily Newspaper as Compared with That of a Weekly." Louis E. Martin of

Decatur Choir Is Host To Other Groups In Church

Members of Choir No. 1 of the Antioch A. M. E. Church, Decatur, served as hosts to the other organizations of the church at a delightful supper party on last Monday night, January 14th.

The Choir members chose the home of the vice president, Mrs. Cora B. Starr, and the organist, Miss Helen Starr as the proper setting for a lively evening.

Among those enjoying the affair were: Rev. and Mrs. Ben Gay and daughter, Deborah; Father Henry Brooks of Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Grover Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Willie J. Simon and daughter, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Welborn Tolbert, Mrs. Lillie Shelton, Mrs. Murial Walker, Mrs. Flo Ann Henderson, Mrs. Annie G. Baker, Mrs. Annie Chewning, Mrs. Ethel Steele, Mrs. Hattie King, Mrs. Ella Jones, Mrs. Lydia Bolden, Mrs. Virginia Fowler, Miss Arabella Warren, Mrs. Mary Holliman, Mrs. Eva Warton, Mrs. Marie Lucus and daughter, Yvonne; Mrs. Bessie Tolbert; Mr. Sam Choates, Mr. Tommie Lyle, Mr. Herman Thompson, Miss Burdette Starr, and Mrs. Jessie Duncan.

Administrators' Meet Slated For Texas State Univ.

HOUSTON Texas — Texas Southern University will hold its Annual Conference for Administrators February 16, 1957 beginning at 8:30 a.m. according to an announcement from the office of President S. M. Nabrit.

The theme for 1957 will be "The Administrators Role In A Changing Social Order." Attorney Jack Binion, Member, State Board of Education will be the keynote speaker, according to Emmanuel Campbell, Chairman Workshops, Conferences and Lectures.

Mrs. J. T. Brashear, Supervisor of Schools, Dallas Public Schools, will be the group consultant for elementary principals. This group will have as its theme "The Role of the Administrator in Classroom Supervision." Dr. M. N. Cooper, Professor of Psychology and Director, Testing at Texas Southern University will be consultant for the Secondary School Principals. They will discuss "The Administrator and Guidance".

Arnold, Horton Play Leading Roles At St. James, Monticello, On Sunday

MONTICELLO, Ga. — Sunday was a busy day at St. James AME Church, pastored by Rev. J. S. Horton of Atlanta, who is doing an unusual job at St. James. He and Mrs. Horton have already put in motion some plans for the general betterment of St. James, which is expected to go places under his dynamic leadership.

Already the parsonage is being redecorated and the Hortons will begin living here soon.

ARNOLD MORNING SPEAKER

The Rev. Taschereau Arnold, evangelist and religious writer, of Atlanta was the speaker on Sunday morning. His message precipitated much favorable comment from the leading members of the church which is one of the top churches of the city. On Sunday night, Rev. Arnold gave a playback of the morning services he recorded and rendered a religious moving picture drama of "Thy Sins Are Forgiven" and "The Samaritan Woman" which were enjoyed by all.

On Sunday, Feb. 17, Rev. Arnold will return to record the services and maybe make a moving picture of the congregation. He will show his Biblical pictures at that night services, Feb. 17. People in nearby towns are invited to witness these events of Sunday, Feb. 17.

GUESTS ROYALLY FETED

Mrs. T. Arnold spoke in the Sunday School and Church services Sunday. Mrs. J. S. Horton was on hand and played a leading role. She plans to make robes for the Junior Choir. Sunday is young people day.

It goes without saying by name but the good people of St. James royally entertained Rev. and Mrs. Arnold and the Hortons Sunday. Thanks a million was Rev. Arnold's comment to the people of Monticello.

Jackie's Employer Gives $10,000 To NAACP Legal Fund

NEW YORK — A $10,000 contribution was presented today to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., by Jackie Robinson in behalf of William Black, President of the Chock Full o' Nuts Coffee Company and restaurant chain. The donation is to aid the organization in its legal work in the field of civil rights.

The company recently signed the former Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball star to a two year $30,000 contract as vice president in charge of its large personnel staff.

Jackie presented the check to officers of the Legal Defense Fund at press conference held Friday at the Roosevelt Hotel, President to accept it was Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Also present were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board, and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the Fund.

Thomson

THOMSON, Ga. — Mrs. Addie World of Augusta, Ga., spent the weekend with her niece Mrs. Cathrine Story who has been ill for a month or more. A few friends dropped in to see her, they were: Mrs. Adline Hardwick, Mrs. M. A. Flournoy and Mrs. Georgia Montgomery.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Irene Wilson, Mr. Henry Demons and Mr. Willie Dorsey.

Mr. Tom Robinson who was hospitalized last week in Augusta, Ga. is home and is doing nicely.

Mrs. Rosa Yates, Mrs. Ima Burnette, Miss Gwendolyn Burnette and Mrs. Mamie Flournoy were the dinner guests of Mrs. Allie Booker.

YES — 12½ DISCOUNT! on '57 Autos — All Makes Why — More Cars Than Buyers, So Buy NOW While Deals Are Yet Favorable To Buyers! Trade-Ins Accepted On Down Payment. This Special Discount Allowed With or Without Trade-Ins! These NEW Cars can be bought on terms as Low as $200 Down and $60 Month including interest and insurance. Also several '56 DEMONSTRATORS AND COMPANY EXEC. CARS AT BARGAIN PRICES!

ROD HARRIS

Handling All Makes '57 Cars Representing 10 Big Dealers 2 Big Banks & Insurance Co's.
MU. 8-9560 — JA. 3-4611
Any Day, Nite or Hour!
Also Church and School Buses Trucks and Used Cars

table and a handsome display of the couples gifts.

The youngest of the well-known couple's sons, Windsor, received with his parents, Windsor, a former student of Hampton Institute is a student of the American Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill. Vernon, Jr. who is in the midst of examinations at Depauw, where he is a senior, was not able to attend. Their oldest son Warren, is an Atlanta business man.

For the occasion, Mrs. Jordan chose a white voile gown made on simple and graceful lines with a tight fitted bodice of rhinestones. She wore a white orchid. Her only ornament was a diamond chip necklace given her by her husband on their first year of marriage.

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* * * *

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Ashby & Forrest

NOW SHOWING

starring

Fats Domino
Little Richard
The Platters
Abbey Lincoln

IT'S GOT THE HEAT AND THE BEAT!

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THE GET TOGETHER SOCIAL SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Mrs. Mary Lee Freeman, 234 Florida Ave., S. W., Friday at 8 o'clock.

THE JOLLY TEN SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Mrs. Ethel Alford, 265 Bullock St., Apt. 118. S. W., Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock.

THE ROYALILES SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB meets with Miss E. Grace Beavers, 39 Ollie St., N. W. tonight at 8 o'clock.

THE LIBERSTRUM SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Mrs. Mary Johnson, 126 Bell St., S. W., tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

THE SQUARE DEAL SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Mrs. Sallie Love, 1026 West View Dr., Thursday at 8:30 o'clock.

THE FRIENDLY STARDEST VACATION SOCIAL AND SAVINGS CLUB will meet with Miss Archie, 613 East Ave., N. E. Thursday at 8 P. M.

THE JUNIOR CHARACTER BUILDERS CLUB will meet with Claude Rogers, 317 Newport St., tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

THE BLUE BIRD CIRCLE CLUB will meet with Mrs. Marian Tillman, 958 -A Dewry St., S. W., Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

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Rev. Burney spoke on "Why We Give." A record attendance was broken. Four new Methodist Men bodies have been charted by the body. Mrs. Z. T. Berrien, pres., Ministers' Wives and C. L. Henderson, pres. Dist. Youth are leading doing fine jobs. The next meeting will be held Feb. 16 at South Atlanta church.

Mrs. Belena Thomas To Be Buried Today

Mrs. Belena Thomas, wife of Rev. George A. Thomas of 230 N. Dean Street Spartburg, South Carolina passed Sunday, January 20, 1957. The funeral will be today in Spartaburg, South Carolina at 3 p. m. Rev. Thomas is a district supt. of South Carolina Methodist Conference. Relatives here are Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Scott and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Williams all of Atlanta.

Pilgrim Travelers Club Hears Rev. Ivory, Mrs. Arnold At 2nd Mt. Vernon

tag pilgrim travelers club

Preaching the theme, "On the Winning Side", the Rev. P. J. Ivory pastor, Second Mt. Vernon Baptist church reeled and rocked his hearers at meeting held by the Pilgrim Travelers Club, Dea. J. W. Gibbons, president, Monday night at 2nd Mt. Vernon.

Rev. Ivory declared that if you are on God's side in the great battle of life you will surely be on the winning side.

Preceding the sermon Mrs. Eva May Arnold, well known religious worker and wife of Rev. T. Arnold delivered an illuminating and highly informative address which was highly praised by those who heard it. She call for a continue fight for full civil rights for Negroes predicting that the Negro would some day enjoy full citizenship in the country. Mrs. Arnold also arned that Negroes must learn to treat each other right and stand up in the fight for righteotiness.

Over $90 was raised at this meeting. The Club will climax a heated contest between two women of the Club at Providence Baptist church, Maher St. Monday night Feb 14, at which time Pres. Gibbons predicts that over $1,000 dollars will be raised.

Encouraging remarks were made by Rev. Taschereau Arnold and Rev. M. T. Millenger.

The youth choir of 2nd Mt. Vernon sang. It was hinted by some of the leaders workers in the Club that some big news will be announced soon as to a big project by the Club for the not distant future.

Baptist Ministers In Weekly Meeting

The Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union met Tuesday at Wheat St. Baptist church with the vice president, Rev. C. S. Jackson, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Hurley, while Rev. P. R. Greer taught Sunday School lesson.

Rev. A. G. Belcher collected funds for the installation. Twenty-six additional ministers were added to year book. Rev. C. R. Sheridan, reporter.

FREEDOM DINNER

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

If you have contributed to the FREEDOM DINNER to be held TONIGHT, January 23rd., 8 P. M. at the WALUHAJE APARTMENTS, and have not received your printed invitation, Please call MU. 8-6064 before 5 P. M. TODAY, to reserve your place. After 5 P. M. we can be reached at SY. 4-2431.

Are You Still Paying Christmas Bills?

You won't have to worry with those — after Christmas Blues Next Year if you open a Christmas Savings Club Account NOW at —

The CITIZENS TRUST *Company*

212 Auburn Ave., N. E. — 965 Hunter St., N. W.

TYPICAL OF THE CHARMING and efficient ladies who will welcome guests at tonight's Freedom Dinner, 8 o'clock at the Waluhaje Apartments are: Mrs. Marian Scott and Mrs. Betty Gloster, co-chairmen of the committee of hostesses for the affair. Guest speaker Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will make a major address on the role of the organization in the current southside struggle for civil rights. R. O. Cannon and R. R. Moton, leaders of the large gifts division of the "Funds For Freedom" drive, have expressed gratification at the response of the community to Atlanta's first Freedom Dinner. — (Adams' Photo)

Publishers Look To Ike For Civil Rights Backing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, at the wind-up session of their three-day Mid-Winter Workshop at Fisk University here Jan. 17-19 adopted unanimously a statement which asserted that "President Eisenhower has an inescapable responsibility to use the full weight of all resources of his office to guarantee to every American citizen that his constitutional rights shall be freely exercised, protected, and preserved in every section of the nation."

Prepared by a special drafting committee composed of Thomas W. Young, president of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal & Guide, chairman; Dowdell H. Davis, manager of The Kansas City (Mo.), Call and Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birminghm (Ala.), the document urged Congress to "enact legislation to guarantee to all Americans . . . voting and other civil rights." It added that governors of the various states and their legislatures "have a corresponding obligation" to see that civil and constitutional rights maybe fully and freely exercised" and "to bring about an immediate end to disorder and violence within their respective states."

Meantime the NNPA board of directors discussed arrangements for their annual convention set for June 20-22 in Columbus, Ohio. The board approved plans for celebrating the 130th anniversary of the Negro newspaper during National Negro Newspaper Week March 17-23.

Thurgood Marshall, of New York City, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., speaking at a special assembly attended by Fisk students and community residents, declared that "one of the cheapest ways to get your rights is at the polls."

He observed that the problems of desegregation could not be solved in the courts alone but had to be worked on at the community level. He praised the work of the Negro press in during the transition period.

Workshop activities began Thursday with NNPA Vice-President W. Beverly Carter, Jr., publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, presiding in place of T. O. Jervay, president, and publisher of the Wilmingham (N. C.) Journal, who couldn't attend the workshop because of illness.

Silent prayer in respect to the memory of the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, deceased president of Fisk University.

Carl Murphy, president of The Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, presided over a panel discussion of the topic, "New Ideas or Operations That Have Saved Money or Improved Our Newspapers." Other panelists were C. C. Dejoie, Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Young and Mr. Davis.

Mr. Carter presided over the session at which the topic discussed was, "The Operation of a Daily Newspaper as Compared with That of a Weekly." Louis E. Martin, of The Chicago (Ill.) Daily Defender and Russell Simmons of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World were the speakers. John H. Johnson, Johnson Publications, Chicago, discussed "The Operation of a Monthly Magazine."

Thursday night the workshoppers were guests at a cocktail party given at the Fisk Faculty Club by Chuck Williams.

Russell Jackson, editor of The Ohio (Columbus) Sentinel, host paper for the 1957 NNPA convention, served as moderator over the Friday panel discussion of "The Role of the Negro Press in the Fight for Civil Rights". Speakers included Mr. Marshall, Guichard Parris, of New York City, director of public relations, National Urban League and William J. Trent, of New York, executive director, United Negro College Fund.

Text of the NNPA resolution reads:

"Members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association adopted the following statement:

"In view of the breakdown of interracial amity and understanding in some parts of our nation, we believe that all Americans of good will must speak out and act, without delay, to bring about the end of violence, terrorism, bombings, disregard for human and civil rights, and contempt for Constitutionally-guaranteed law and order.

"Our country has developed the philosophy that all men possess indisputable dignities and rights. It now faces the responsibility of proving to itself and to the world that such a philosophy can be the guiding principle in man's search for security and peace.

"The keystone of any civilization adhering to these beliefs is observance of law and order. The foundation of American law is the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

"President Eisenhower has an inescapable responsibility to use the full weight and resouces of his office to guarantee to every American citizen that his Constitutional rights shall be freely exercised, protected, and preserved in every section of the nation. His assurance to the American people that the law of the land must be observed is urgently needed at this time.

"The Congress of the United States should enact legislation to guarantee to all American their security, equality of opportunity, and exercise of voting and other civil rights.

"The governors and legislatures of the various states have a corresponding obligation to guarantee that all Constitutional rights may be fully and freely exercised. The first step is to bring about an immediate end to disorder and violence within their respective states.

"The American people have an equal responsibility to insist that their elected officials, their civic and religious leaders in every community, take immediate action to restore confidence in the principles of freedom, equality, human dignity and government under law.

"Only in this way can our nation earn the respect of other nations and secure domestic unity necessary to preserve our civilization."

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74 BROAD ST., N. W.

Administrators Meet Slated For Texas State Univ.

HOUSTON Texas — Texas Southern University will hold its Annual Conference for Administrators February 16, 1957 beginning at 8:30 a.m. according to an announcement from the office of President S. M. Nabrit.

The theme for 1957 will be "The Administrators Role In A Changing Social Order." Attorney Jack Binion, Member, State Board of Education will be the keynote speaker, according to Emmanuel Campbell, Chairman Workshops, Conferences and Lectures.

Mrs. J. T. Brashear, Supervisor of Schools, Dallas Public Schools, will be the group consultant for elementary principals. This group will have as its theme "The Role of the Administrator in Classroom Supervision." Dr. M. N. Cooper, Professor of Psychology and Director, Testing at Texas Southern University will be consultant for the Secondary School Principals. They will discuss "The Administrator and Guidance."

The Conference will end with a luncheon. The speaker for the luncheon will be announced later according to Mrs. Campbell.

Jackie presented the check to officers of the Legal Defense Fund at press conference held Friday at the Roosevelt Hotel, President to accept it was Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Also present were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board, and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the Fund.

Thomson

THOMSON, Ga. — Mrs. Addie World of Augusta, Ga., spent the weekend with her niece Mrs. Cathrine Story who has been ill for a month or more. A few friends dropped in to see her, they were: Mrs. Adline Hardwick, Mrs. M. A. Flournoy and Mrs. Georgia Montgomery.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Irene Wilson, Mr. Henry Demons and Mr. Willie Dorsey.

Mr. Tom Robinson who was hospitalized last week in Augusta, Ga. is home and is doing nicely.

Mrs. Rosa Yates, Mrs. Ima Burnette, Miss Gwendolyn Burnette and Mrs. Mamie Flournoy were the dinner guests of Mrs. Allie Booker.

YES — 12½ DISCOUNT! on '57 Autos — All Makes Why — More Cars Than Buyers, So Buy NOW While Deals Are Yet Favorable To Buyers! Trade-Ins Accepted On Down Payment. This Special Discount Allowed With or Without Trade-Ins! These NEW Cars can be bought on terms as Low as $200 Down and $60 Month including interest and insurance. Also several '56 DEMONSTRATORS AND COMPANY EXEC. CARS AT BARGAIN PRICES!

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Handling All Makes '57 Cars Representing 10 Big Dealers 2 Big Banks & Insurance Co's. MU. 8-9560 — JA. 3-4611 Any Day, Nite or Hour! Also Church and School Buses Trucks and Used Cars

SOMETHING NEW FOR WOMEN!

There is something new under the sun—for the 25% of women who suffer cramps, discomfort and functional pain during those "certain days of the month."

If you have tried without success to find a relief for such discomfort, here is really good news. CRAMPEX tablets, just marketed, is a new and modern formula which will bring you BACK TO NORMAL IN MINUTES!

Developed after three years of intensive research, and medically proven in hundreds of successful tests, CRAMPEX IS DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING YOU'VE EVER TRIED! Completely safe, it brings you relief within the hour, or your money back.

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81 THEATRE—TODAY

SHOWS AT 1–3–5–7 & 9 P. M. PLUS SPECIAL RAMBLE

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MORE TALENT! MORE THRILLS! MORE VODVIL!

NEW YORK'S FAMOUS

Midnite In Harlem

FROM THE FABULOUS COTTON CLUB

GIANT 4 IN 1 JAMBOREE! ★COMICS! ★GIRLS! ★ACTS! ★MUSIC!

THE SHOW THAT'LL MAKE THE "HEPCATS" PURR!

SET EXAMPLE IN REGISTRATION — Once again members of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association For The Blind set the example in the voter registration drive. Here deputy registrar Murphy questions Mrs. Louise Caison and James Lester, two of the eleven members from the Association who qualified recently. Officials at MAAB stated that a group will qualify each week until the books close. — (Perry's Photo)

Lee Calhoun Wins 45-Meter Hurdles At Boston Meet

Lee Calhoun of North Carolina College opened Boston's brief indoor track season Saturday night by establishing a meet record in the 45-yead high hurdles at the 31st Knights of Columbus meet in Boston Garden.

Calhoun, an Olympic gold medal winner, defeated Milt Campbell of the U. S. Navy, in 5.5 seconds, to set a new meet record. The old mark of 5.6 seconds was held by Harrison Dillard.

Campbell, the Olympc Decathlon champion, was in a photo finish with Lou Knight of Manhattan, who was third.

Herb Carper of Pittsburg, pulled the first upset of the meet when he nosed out last year's winner, George Sydnor of Villanova, in 5.4 seconds in the finals of the James E. Daley 50-yeard dash. PFC Willie Williams of Fort Meade, Maryland, co-holder of the world 100-meter dash, was third.

Richard Wharton of Harvard, won the Eddie Farrell 500-yeard race by 20 lengths over Basilince of Tufts in a race limited to New England collegians.

Charlie Jenkins, Olympic champion from Cambridge, Mass., made it four straight when he won the prout 600-yard race.

The Villanova star won by four yards over 32-year-old Reggie Pearman of New York pioneers in 1:14.4. Dennis Gatto of N. Y. who refused to return to his communist-dominated country after the Olympics in Australia.

Veteran Horace Ashenfelter of Glen Ridge, N. J., winner of seven straight races in Boston, and holder of the world's record of 8:50:05 was a poor third 30 yards behind Tabori.

Ton Courtney, of the army, Olympic 800-meter champion, suffered a second defeat since his triumphant return from Melbourne when Arnie Sowell of Pittsburgh, third to Courtney in the Olympics, won the Bishop Cheverus 1000-yard run in the slow time of 2:12.8.

Sowell was in front of Courtney by five yards when he broke the tape and he now has a 10-6 edge over the Olympic winner in their rivalry. Ike Natza of N. Y. U., was third.

In the running high jump, Phil Reavis of Villanova, was the winner with a jump of six feet nine inches. George Dennis of Morgan State was second and Robert Barksdale, also of Morgan State, was third.

Death Of Man Traced To Gun Shot Wounds Here

A 24-year-old man was pronounced dead on arrival at Grady Memorial hospital about 4 p. m. Monday. Hospital attendants give the immediate cause of death as "gun shot wound of the chest"

The man was identified as Willie Terrell of 558 Ira St. Officer Jordan reported that the fatal shot was fired on Crumley and Ira St. SW.

OTHER ACCIDENTS:

John T. Caldwell, 42, of 468 Donnally St., was treated about 12:30 Monday after he told hospital attendants he believed he had drank some poison wiskey, late Saturday night.

Ed Shelton, 42, of 545 Crew St. N. W. was carried to the hospital after he fainted on his job and possibly suffered injuries to the head during the fall. He was treated at the hospital about 8 a. m.

Young Farmers

(Continued From Page One)

signments before the student officers start their speaking tour. the student officers will be held

The final training conference for

Final plans for the national con- in the U. S. Office of Education in Washington, D. C., in Augusta. vention will be reviewed and selection of the various national award winners among New Farmers of America throughout the 17 states will be made during the Augusta conference.

The National Student Officers are:

Marvin Rountree of Elm City, N. C., president; Lewis Gibson of Marvell, Ark., first vice president; Paul Hull, of Quantico, Md., second vice president; James Donaldson, of Madison, Fla., third vice president; Robert Hillard of Hardwood, La., secretary; Calvin McCarroll of Faunsdale Ala., treasurer; and William Johnson of Conway, S. C., reporter.

The National Adult Officers are: J. R. Powell, of Prairie View, Tex., executive secretary; G. W. Conoly of Tallahassee, Fla., advisor; and W. T. Johnson of Greensboro, N. C., executive treasurer.

Officers will be guests at the Hungry Club Forum Wednesday. Following Monday and Tuesday sessions they visited various business establishments.

Better Year

(Continued From Page One)

1956. The downtrend in farrowings may be halted, however, sometime during 1957.

Officials are still uncertain about the extent to which the soil bank

Philanthropist

(Continued From Page One)

house College have been made in memory of his late daughter, Joan,

9-Player Trade Reported Well Underway In NL

CHICAGO, — (INS) — A proposed nine-player trade involving the Chicago Cubs, Philadelphia Phillies and St. Louis Cardinals reportedly was past the "talking" stage Monday.

Club officials, however, were making no comment.

If the trade goes through, the Cubs will receive Philadelphia centerfielder Richie Ashburn. The Cubs in turn would send second baseman Gene Baker and Dee Fondy first baseman, to the Phillies.

Harvey Haddix Philadelphia southpaw, will go back to the Cardinals from where he was traded. St. Louis would then send to the Phillies rookie third baseman Eddie Kasko, outfielders Whitey Lockman and Bobby Del Greco, right hander Don Liddle and Utility infielder Chuch Harmon.

Besides Baker, the Cubs reportedly would give the Phillies Jim King, an outfielder, who in turn would then go to the Cardinals.

Chicago officials who met behind closed doors Monday, refused to discuss their meeting. Once spokesman however, said he did not think any trade would be made until the New York Baseball meetings in February.

Trial Of Six

(Continued From Page One)

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The alleged seating arrangement was in violation of a new ordinance

TIM TYLER — By Lyman Young

FELIX THE CAT — By Sullivan

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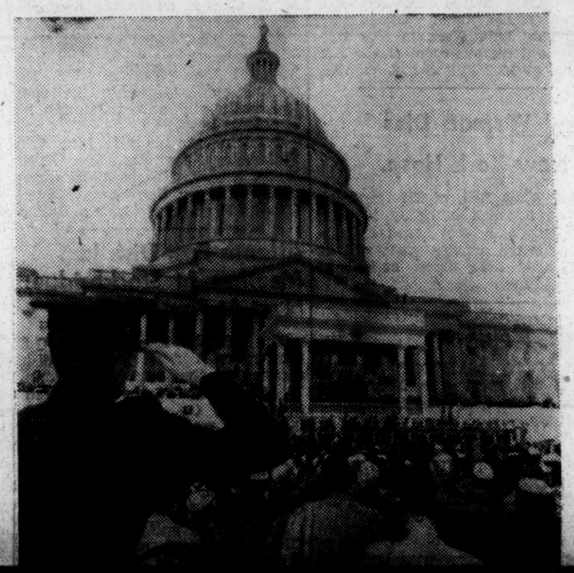
Sox officials announced that the 29-year-old pale horse lefty who received an estimated $30,000 last year, was offered an increase when the original contract was mailed prior to Jan. 15.

Pierce returned it unsigned. When the Sox offered additional money Monday, Pierce still was hesitant although he did not offer a flat "no" answer.

He won 20 and lost 9 last season, marking the first time in his eight-year career with the Sox that he



FRED ROUTH ADDRESSES FRONTIERS

Democratic practices are on the increase among all people in the United States explained Fred Routh, assistant director of the South Regional Council, while he was guest speaker at a dinner-meeting of the Atlanta Frontiers Club, Tuesday evening at Joe's Holiday Room on Auburn Ave.

Routh, speaking on "Building a Democratic Society, stressed the followng three points:

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Jenkins, 21 a recent bridegroom, now has won four years in a row, an unmatched accomplishment in the meet.

Fred Dwyer, of East Orange, N. J., set a new meet record as he galloped to an easy victory over Laszlo Tabori, sub-four-minute Miler from Hungary in the two-mile run, the time was 8:52.04.

Dwyer, who ran a 4:00.8 as the forgotten man in last June's famous Delaney-Bailey mile at Compton, Calif., broke the tape 15 yards in front of the refugee shoe maker, straight races in Boston, and holder of the world's record of 8:50:05 was a poor third 30 yards behind Tabori.

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Better Year

(Continued From Page One)

1956. The downtrend in farrowings may be halted, however, sometime during 1957.

Officials are still uncertain about the extent to which the soil bank will reduce crop acreage this year. They say 40 to 45 million acres could go into the soil bank, about one-ninth of the total of 360 million acres of cropland.

By the end of last year, approximately 10 million acres diverted from winter wheat had been placed in the acreage reserve. Perhaps as much again might be taken from spring wheat, cotton, corn, and other basic crops, and another 20 million acres might be placed in the conservation reserve phase of the soil bank program.

Thus, unless yields are substantially larger than they were in 1956, marketing of crops presently in surplus will likely be smaller in the last half of this year.

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Philanthropist

(Continued From Page One)

house College have been made in memory of his late daughter, Joan, and set up under the Lenora and Alfred Glancy Foundation. The genial philanthropist was a recent guest at Morehouse, at which time he met with the students who are being helped by him and with members of the Morehouse faculty and staff. He presented a check for $1,000 at that time for the aid of needy students.

It was General Glancy who, when an executive of General Motors, planned, launched, and developed the Pontiac car.

Club officials, however, were making no comment.

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Trial Of Six

(Continued From Page One)

ed Saturday for allegedly sitting to gether in a city bus.

The alleged seating arrangement was in violation of a new ordinance passed by the City Commission which gives the bus driver the right to "assign" seats to passengers as they board.

City Judge John Rudd postponed the trial, which is expected to result in a test of the constitutionality of the new ordinance upon the request of city atty. Edward Hill, who said he was not fully prepared.

Three additional youths were arrested in th esame incident Saturday but police, for an unexpla'ned reason, did not file charges.

All three -- Jon Folsom, 24, Florida State University student, Jim Kennedy, 24, an employee of the State Road Department, and Harold N. Owens, 22-year-old Negro student -- were in court, however end were advised to remain on call as witnesses.

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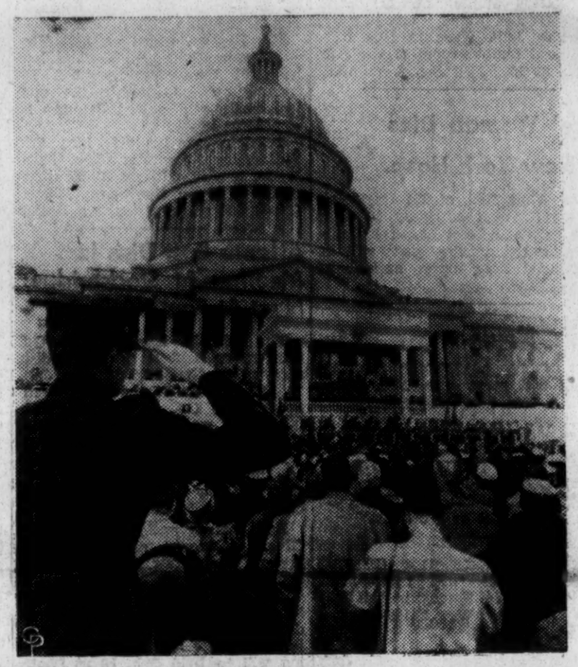
Pierce returned it unsigned. When the Sox offered additional money Monday, Pierce still was hesitant although he did not offer a flat "no" answer.

He won 20 and lost 9 last season, marking the first time in his eight-year career with the Sox that he was able to achieve that many victories. He has won 123 games with the Sox since 1948.



CROWD SINGS ANTHEM AT INAUGURAL — This is a general view of the crowd that gathered in front of the Capitol as the Star Spangled Banner opened the inaugural ceremonies. Thousands joined in the chorus, and Marian in foreground stands at salute. — (International Soundphoto)

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Routh, speaking on "Building a Democratic Society, stressed the followng three points:

(1) Democratic progress made up to now (2) Current situation in race relations (3) Unifinished business.

Under the first point he cited the increasing democratic practices of all United States cities in relation to its citizens as opening of graduate schools to qualified students in most states; jury service, ending of segregation on inter-state transportation; ending of white primaries and the integration of Armed Forces.

Under point two, he said "the current racial situation is being incorrectly defined. This is not a struggle between Negroes and whites, nor between the north and the south. But it is a struggle between those who believe in democracy and those who do not."

He explained the "unifinished business" as the idea of working for a situation which will grant equality of citizenship to all people. One in which the individual will be recognized for his inherent value and as a child of God."

Presiding at the dinner-meeting was Jesse O. Thomas, president of the local club.

Pryor School P-TA To Honor Daddies

The Pryor St. P. T. A. will observe Daddies' Night Thursday, January 24, 1957 at 7:30 o'clock in the school auditorium. Daddies from all grades are asked to come with mother and the children.

A program will be presented by some third, fourth, and fifth grade pupils as a token of respect to Daddies. A well-planned program will be presented as well as a panel -- "Father's Place in Home and Family Life", and an address - "Father" by Rev. R. B. Shorts.

A prize will be given to the most popular Daddy from a classroom.

Please be present.

Mrs. W. H. Ladson, President.
Mrs. H. C. Shorts, Reporter.
Miss O. E. Holt, Principal.

GOPs Approve

(Continued From Page One)

Carolina, said that Republicans stand a fair chance of winning more seats in Congress in Southern states if they work at it.

South Carolina Committeeman W. W. Wannamaker, Jr., said however, that it would be hopeless for the GOP to try to oust any "well-entranched" Democratic Congressmen from the South and it should look for "weak" ones to oppose.

Suspect Calls

(Continued From Page One)

ter he went into the apartment where his family and sister-in-law lived with his wife's mother, Mrs. Herbaline Avery, a teacher at the Booker Washington evening school.

The marriage had been punctuated with alleged fights and the arrest of Hill on a wife-beating warrant, it was learned.

BULLETS FOUND

At the shooting scene, investigators said they found the victims lying on the living room floor. Nearby were three live rounds of .32 calibre bullets, five copper jacketed bullet noses, and three empty hulls, police reported.

A man's coat, believed to be that to the murder suspect, was left in the apartment. In the pockets, officers said they found a box containing 10 live rounds of bullets, two rolls of adhesive tape, and several packages of shoe laces.

WOUNDS REVEALED

Miss Avery suffered a stab wound of the left side of her head and a bullet wound that entered the left temple and exited at the right side of her head near the ear, reports said. Another bullet reportedly entered the left side of the head and came out through the right ear. An expensive full-length pink leather coat, which she apparently had spread over her while she slept, was stained with blood.

Mrs. Hill's head bore a knife wound over the left eye and a bullet wound two inches over the left ear, detectives said. Another three inch laceration above the right ear appeared to be a knife wound, they added.

The mother of the dead women was teaching school when the slayings occurred. She has been so employed for about 15-years.

Other survivors include three brothers: Wendell Avery, 34, of 2646 Baker Ridge; Bill Avery, 28, of a Simpson St. address; and Charles Avery, 36, of Chicago.

Funeral announcements will be made later by Sellers Brothers.

Mad Bomber

(Continued from Page One)

tenly in letters to the New York Journal-American which were the direct cause of his arrest -- that his anger had been directed at all times against the Consolidated Edison Co., for which he once worked.

He blamed an injury suffered on the job in 1931 for the ill health, including tuberculosis, which has plagued him since. In bitter and vindictive words, in his letters he always stressed that "Con Ed" would be made to "pay" in retaliation for the wrongs he claimed the company had done him.

None of the bitterness or anger showed in his first contact with, and questioning by, police. He answered calmly, almost casually, all questions. He was polite, addressing detectives as "sir."

His sisters and other relatives at first refused to believe their brother was the "mad bomber," stating his arrest was "outrageous and ridiculous."

New York deputy police commission Walter Arm, who announced results of the house search today, expressed belief that the sisters probably were convinced by the material turned up in their house, "under their own eyes."

YMCA Boys Leagues In Second Week Of Play

The Second Week Basketball League play on the "Y" court was ushered in on Monday with six big games. In the opening game a hard fought victory over the E. C. Clement Midgets - 9 to 7. The final game of the evening was just as exciting and close. The B. T. W. Raggedy Five won this contest 50 to 48.

OTHER SCORES:

Bel-Airs	21
Flaming Arrows	44
Howard Jr. Hi-Y	31
Price Jr. Hi-Y	14
Anderson (2)	25
E. R. Carter	17
Pitts Gra-Y	23
Georgia Avenue	25

Basketball Scores

W. VIRGINIA STATE	76
RIO GRANDE	67
VIRGINIA UNION	63
VIRGINIA STATE	57
N. C. A. and T.	55
J. C. SMITH	46
TOUGALOO	90
ALCORN A. and M.	71

Kappas To Meet At Waluhaje Thursday Night

THE ATLANTA ALUMNI CHAPTER OF KAPPA ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY will hold its January meeting Thursday night at the Waluhaje apartments at 8:30 o'clock, D. L. Hollowell, polemarch.

According to the Feberary issue of Good Housekeeping magazine, "Do-it-yourself Voo-Doo Kits" are big sellers at the Yale U. Co-op store. For $1.50 the buyer gets a burlap bag containing an eight in. straw doll, an assortment of colored feathers, 2 long pins — and the instructions for a few simple hexes!

Radio Programs — WEDNESDAY

TELEVISION PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY MORNING

	WSB Channel 2	WAGA Channel 5	WLW-A Channel 11
7:00	Today	Good Morning Show	Silent
7:15	Today	Good Morning Show	Silent
7:30	Today	Good Morning Show	Silent
7:45	Today	Good Morning Show	Silent
8:00	Today	Captain Kangaroo	Silent
8:15	Today	Captain Kangaroo	Silent
8:30	Today	Captain Kangaroo	Test: News
8:45	Today	Captain Kangaroo	T'ghts: Ctns.
9:00	Today in	Romper Room	Fun with
9:15	Georgia	Romper Room	Fran
9:30	Susie	Romper Room	Fun with
9:45	Susie	Vallant Lady	Fun with Fran
10:00	Home	Garry Moore	School Days
10:15	Home	Garry Moore	School Days
10:30	Home	Arthur Godfrey	Mary Moore
10:45	Home	Arthur Godfrey	Show
11:00	The Price	Arthur Godfrey	Movie at 11
11:15	Is Right	Arthur Godfrey	Movie at 11
11:30	Truth or	Strike It Rich	Movie at 11
11:45	Consequences	Strike It Rich	Movie at 11

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

12:00	News	News	Movie at 11
12:15	Tic Tac Dough	Love of Life	Movie at 11
12:30	It Could	Search for Tomorrow	News
12:45	Be You	Guiding Light	Lucky 11
1:00	"Circumstantial	Woman's World	Lucky 11
1:15	Evidence	Woman's World	Lucky 11
1:30	with	As World	Lucky 11
1:45	Michael	Turns	Lucky 11
2:00	O'Shea and	Our Miss Brooks	Surprise Party
2:15	Lloyd Nolan	Our Miss Brooks	Surprise Party
2:30	Tennessee Ernie	Houseparty	Surprise Party
2:45	Tennessee Ernie	Houseparty	Surprise Party
3:00	NBC Matinee	Big Payoff	Afternoon Film
3:15	NBC Matinee	Big Payoff	Festival
3:30	NBC Matinee	Bob Crosby	Afternoon Film
3:45	NBC Matinee	Big Payoff	Festival
4:00	Queen	Brighter Day	Afternoon Film
4:15	For A	Secret Storm	Festival
4:30	Day	Edge of Night	Miss Boo
4:45	Modern Romances	Edge of Night	Miss Boo
5:00	Comedy	Movie Matinee	Mickey Mouse Club
5:15	Time	Movie Matinee	Mickey Mouse Club
5:30	My Little	Movie Matinee	Mickey Mouse Club
5:45	Margie	Movie Matinee	Mickey Mouse Club

WEDNESDAY EVENING

6:00	Clubhouse	TV Ranch	Buffalo Bill, Jr.
6:15	Gang	TV Ranch	Buffalo Bill, Jr.
6:30	Successful Gardening	Weather; Sports	City Detective
6:45	Weather, News	Doug. Edwards	City Detective
7:00	Superman	Amos and Andy	Assignment Atl.; News
7:15	Superman	Amos and Andy	Lee Roy Abernathy
7:30	Coke Time	Giant Step	Disneyland
7:45	NBC News	Giant Step	Disneyland
8:00	Adventures of	Arthur Godfrey	Disneyland
8:15	Hiram Holiday	Arthur Godfrey	Disneyland
8:30	Father Knows Best	Arthur Godfrey	Navy Log
8:45	Father Knows Best	Arthur Godfrey	Navy Log

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

9:00	Kraft TV Theatre	The Millionaire	Ozzie & Harriett
9:15	Kraft TV Theatre	The Millionaire	Ozzie & Harriett
9:30	Armstrong	I've Got A Secret	TV Theatre
9:45	Circle Theatre	I've Got A Secret	TV Theatre
10:00	This is	20th Century Fox	Wednesday
10:15	Your Life	20th Century Fox	Night
10:30	Do You Trust	20th Century Fox	Fights
10:45	Your Wife	20th Century Fox	World News
11:00	Newsroom	World News	News: Weather
11:15	Newsroom	Mr. District	Sky Theatre
11:30	Tonight	Attorney	Sky Theatre
11:45	Tonight	Silent	Sky Theatre
12:00	Tonight	Silent	Sky Theatre
12:15	Tonight	Silent	Sky Theatre
12:30	Even. Reflections	Silent	Sky Theatre
12:45	Silent	Silent	Sky Theatre

(Programs Are Scheduled in Eastern Standard Time and Are Subject to Change Without Notice)

TIME	WSB 750 NBC	WGST 920 ABC	WQXI - 790 M. B. S. Mutual	WAGA 1380	WAOK 1340	WERD 860
5:00	Strength For The Day	Silent	Silent	Silent	Silent	Silent
:15	Dixie	Silent	Silent	Silent	Silent	Silent
:30	Farm and	Rise and Shine	Silent	Gospel Time	Wake Up	Silent
:45	Home Hour	Rise and Shine		Farm Fest	Atlanta	Silent
6:00	Sup-Up-Serenade	Rise and Shine	Hank Morgan	Morn. Show	Wake Up	Silent
:15	Serenade	Music	Hank Morgan	Morn. Show	Atlanta	Silent
:30	News: Sunup	Music	Hank Morgan	News and	with Ned	Silent
:45	Serenade	Finis J. Dake	Morgan; News	Morn. Show	Lukens	Silent
7:00	News	Rise & Shine	Hank Morgan	News	Wake Up	Silent
:15	Merry-Go-Round	News: Music	Hank Morgan	Good Morn.	Atlanta	S. On; Time Sh.
:30	Merry-Go-Round	News: Wea.	Hank Morgan	News	with Ned	Gospel
:45	News	Rise and Shine	Morgan; News	Good Morn	Lukens	Gems
8:00	World News	Rise and Shine	Hank Morgan	News and	Wake Up	News: Time
:15	Morning	Music	Hank Morgan	Good Morn.	Atlanta	Show
:30	Melodies	Music	Hank Morgan	Good Morn	with Ned	Time Show
:45	Morning Melodies	Music	Morgan; News	Good Morn	Lukens	Time Show
9:00	News and	Breakfast Club	News and	Good Morn.	Around Town	News: Time Sh.
:15	Morning Mel.	Breakfast Club	Lou Morton	Jack Berry	with G. Nelson	Time Show
:30	Kitchen Club	Breakfast Club	Lou Morton	Jack Berry	Precious	Graham
:45	Kitchen Club	Breakfast Club	Morton, News	Jack Berry	Memories	Jackson Show
10:00	News and	My True	Lou Morton	Arthur Godfrey	Prec. Memories	News; S. Chariot
:15	Bandstand	Story	Lou Morton	Arthur Godfrey	With	Sweet Chariot
:30	Bandstand	Girl Marries	Lou Morton	Arthur Godfrey	Preston	Sweet Chariot
:45	Bandstand	Whispering Sts.	Morton, News	Arthur Godfrey	York	Sweet Chariot
11:00	News and	Jack Paar	Bob Corley	Arthur Godfrey	Precious	News: Job Mart
:15	Bandstand	Music	Bob Corley	Arthur Godfrey	Memories	The Girls
:30	Mkts. RFD	Ann Gilmore	Bob Corley	P'tree Party	L'time Bounce	Beams of
:45	RFD 750	Ann Gilmore	Corley. News	H. Miller	With Ned Lukens	Heaven
12:00	News	News	Parry-Corley	News	Lunchtime	News; Lunch Cal
:15	Farm News	Harmony House	Bob Corley	B'stage Wife	Bounce	Lunch Call
:30	Back To	Harmony House	Bob Corley	Helen Trent	Lunchtime	Lunch Call
:45	The Bible	Harmony House	Bob Corley	Our Gal Sunday	Bounce	Lunch Call
1:00	Statesmen	Harmony House	Chas. Welsh	Nora Drake	Marching to Zion	News: P. Service
:15	Housewives	Harmony House	Chas. Welsh	Road of Life	with	Feature
:30	Corner	Harmony House	Chas. Welsh	Dr. Malone	Preston	R'velt's
:45	Housewives	Harmony House	Welsh; News	Guiding Light	York	Record Club
2:00	News; True	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Wendy Warren	Marching	News: R'velt's
:15	Confessions	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Brighter Day	To Zion	Record Club
:30	Wom. in House	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Strike it Rich	with	Roosevelt's
:45	Dr. Gentry	Harmony House	Hunt; News	Pat Burtram	Preston York	Record Club
3:00	5-Star	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Right to Hap.	Piano Red	News: Gospel
:15	Matinee	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Houseparty	Show	Train
:30	Hilltop House	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	2nd Mrs. Burton	Piano Red	Gospel
:45	Pepper Young	Harmony House	Treas. Hunt	Top Five	Show	Train
4:00	News and	Harmony House	News	News: Today	Diggin Diss	News: Jockey
:15	Contact	Harmony House	Lou Morton	Top File	With	Club
:30	Contact	Harmony House	Lou Morton	Today's	Daddy	The Jockey Club
:45	Contact	G. Lombardo	Lou Morton	Top Five	Sears	The Jockey Club
5:00	Music Man	Sports	Hank Morgan	News; Top 5	Diggin Diss	News: The
:15	Music Man	Harmony House	Hank Morgan	Point of Law	with	Sound
:30	Music Man	Harmony House	Hank Morgan	Sports	Daddy	The Sound
:45	Music Man	Harmony House	Hank Morgan	Inside Outdoors	Sears	Sign Off
6:00	Headline: News	Sports	Sportscone	A. Jackson	Diggin Diss	Silent
:15	Sports Parade	News	News; Welsh	Georgia	With	Silent
:30	Bus. World	Mel Allen	Chas Welsh	Panorama	Daddy	Silent
:45	Music Time	Sports Desk	Chas Welsh	L. Thomas	Sears	
7:00	News; Music	Ed Morgan	Chas Welsh	Amos & Andy	Diggin Diss	Silent
:15	Time; H'Kness	Campus	Chas Welsh	Amos & Andy	With	Silent
:30	M. Beatty	Mystery	Chas Welsh	Amos & Andy	Daddy	Silent
:45	One Man's Family	Time	Chas Welsh	Amos & Andy	Sears	Silent
8:00	People Are Funny	Atlanta Scene	News	People	Glory Road	
:15	People are Funny	Atlanta Scene	John. Murray	Speak	with	
:30	Recollections	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	With Dale	Harrison	
:45	At 30	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	Clark	Smith	
9:00	X Minus 1	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	Ed. Murrow	Glory	
:15	X Minus 1	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	News: The	Road	
:30	Nightbeat	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	World Tonite	Harrison	
:45	Nightbeat	Atlanta Scene	Johnny Murray	Robert	Smith	
10:00	Nightbeat	Fights	Johnny Murray	News and	Dream	
:15	Nightbeat	Fights	Johnny Murray	Robt. Lewis	Girl	
:30	Night Beat	Fights	Johnny Murray	March of Dimes	With	
:45	Night Beat	Fights	Johnny Murray	Ballroom	Zilla Mays	
11:00	5-Star Final	Cool Jazz	Johnny Murray	News: Schl. Air	The	
:15	Nightbeat	Cool Jazz	Johnny Murray	Sincerely Yours	Pat	
:30	Night Beat	Al. Coleman	Johnny Murray	Sincerely Yours	Patrick	
:45	Night Beat	Al. Coleman	Johnny Murray	Sincerely Yours	on	
12:00	Nightbeat	Music from	Johnny Murray	Sincerely Yours	with	
:15	Nightbeat	Out	Johnny Murray	Prosecutor	The Pat Patrick	
:30	Nightbeat	Of The	Johnny Murray	Sincerely Yours	Show 'till 1:30	
:45	Nightbeat	Night	Johnny Murray	Silent	News. Weather	
1:00	Variety All Night	Silent	News: Silent	Silent	Silent	

ENJOY MISS GEORGIA

Quality Dairy Products

"There's A Store Near You"

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

BY MARION E. JACKSON

Extra Point Club's football awards buffet Thursday night at University-John Hope Homes Auditorium ..... Morris Brown athletes led Extra Point's All-Scholastic eleven with seven nominees ..... SIAC basketball has come temporarily to a halt while examinations are in progress throughout the 17-member circuit ..... $3,000 in cash and prizes will lure golfers to the Third Annual Gate City Open in Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 21-24 ... The Philadelphia Inquirer indoor meet is set for Jan. 25 and the Washington Post and Times-Herald meet Jan. 26. Two of the season's most publicized spectacles .....

The forgotten man in the Jackie Robinson retirement saga is Dick Littlefield. He has pitched for the Chicago White Sox, St. Louis Browns, Detroit Tigers, Baltimore Orioles, Pittsburgh Pirates, St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants. He was with the Pirates, Cards and Giants—all in one year.

Littlefield performed mostly with losing teams. His lifetime totals in the big leagues are 31 and 50; his ERA, 470. Last year, he was 4 and 6, but did some strong relief pitching in the late stages of the '56 race for the Giants. Littlefield is a lefty.

When Jackie quit baseball it left Littlefield an unknown quantity. His checkered career has been a series of ups and downs.

* * *

U. S. women's tennis is dominated by veterans. The first half dozen in the women's ratings have been around a long time. Shirley Fry, Althea Gibson, Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne Dupont, Betty Pratt and Dorothy Knode are all in their thirties ..... U. S. women netters have been the best in the world for the last 30 years when Helen Wills succeeded Suzanne Lenglen.....

* * *

CALENDAR: Regular Fellows dance Friday, Jan. 25 at the Magnolia. . . . Jack and Jill Polio Benefit Show, Wednesday, January 30 at the Waluhaje. . . . Kai Winding, celebrated trombonist and his crew, Thursday night, January 31 at the Waluhaje. . . .

January 31, 100 Per Cent Wrong Club movie party (National Championship Game: Florida A&M Vs. Tennessee State in Orange Blossom Classic and Ohio State vs. Illinois), Davage Auditorium, Clark College ..... January 31, 9 P. M., 100 Per Cent Wrong Club Get-Together Party, Atlanta Life Recreation Room ..... February 1, 100 Per Cent Wrong Club activities (Visit to SIAC colleges, luncheon W. A. Scott III, [illegible] Atlanta Annual 100 Per Cent Wrong Club Jamboree. The Winding aggregation is sensational. Visitors from throughout the South will jam the westside nightery as the three-day sports jamboree gets underway.

* * *

More SIAC college president will come to Atlanta for the 100 Per Cent Wrong Club than ever converged before hand for a strictly sports gathering. Virtually every president in the conference has sent written acceptances of 100 Per Cent Wrong invitations.

* * *

HERE AND THERE — Wonder if the Atlanta Parks Department will construct a lighted diamond for Little League play? Our kids are missing out on fundamentals and techniques of baseball because of limited facilities. We need a diamond for the small fry and some organized effort should be initiated to get such a project launched! ! !

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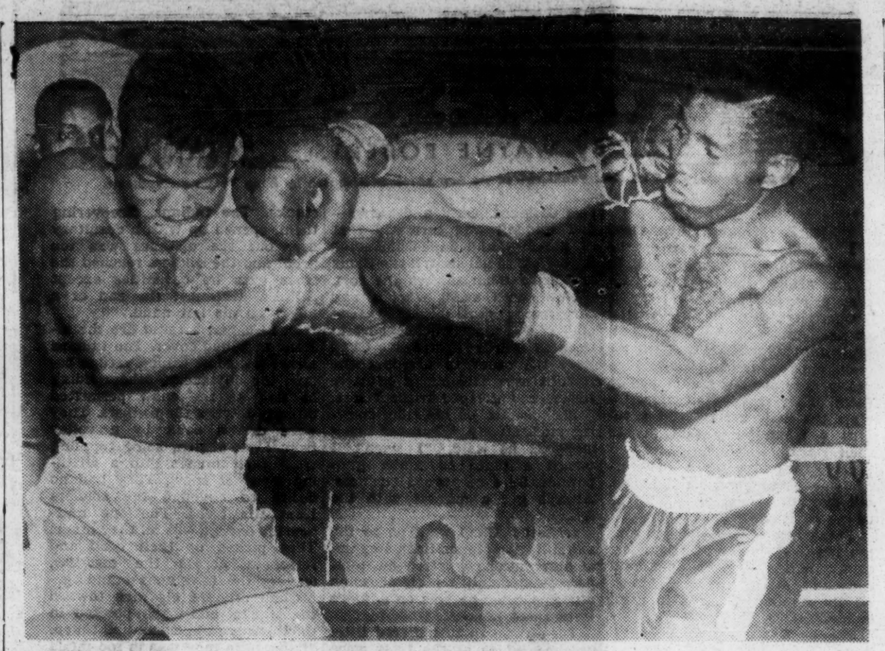
Miss Waters has been unemployed four years. She has bountless talent and dramatic ability. Yet, radio and television have bypassed her while skyrocketing to stardom Elvis Presley, Eddie Fisher, Dinah Shore, etc.

Only Nat (King) Cole has a commercial program in radio today. America's greatest Negro talent has failed to crack the Madison Ave-



ALL FOR NOTHING — Charles Marshall (L) grimaces from a right cross thrown by Rufus O'Kelly, while delivering a stiff left jab himself. This action was all for nothing; for the two middleweights were engaged in a exhibition bout during the Atlanta-Columbus matches. Both fighters represent the Butler Street YMCA. — (Perry's Photo)

Extra Point Club Grid Awards Buffet, Thursday, January 24

Richard Inman, assistant to Robert Lee (Bobby) Dodd, head coach at Georgia Tech, will make the feature address at the Extra Point Club awards buffet Thursday night, January 24 at the University-John Hope Homes

Inman, is one of the recently named aides to Dodd, and is considered as one of the most brilliant tutors of the football sport in the nation.

The Tech mentor not only will discuss trends in football but will show movies of games played by the Yellowjackets last fall.

* * * *

Demonstrations will be conducted by Richard Jefferson, chief trainer at Tech.

Hubert M. Jackson, president of the Extra Point Club, will make awards to 22 players from Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown colleges who were named to the All-Atlanta Scholastic football team.

Members of the Football Rating Committee conducted an exhaustive search of performance and scholastic records of Atlanta college players who saw action in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference football race.

Their probing resulted in the 22 man squad which will be announced by Ralph A. Long, principal of John Hope School, at the awards fete.

Among the coaches to be presented are Leonidas S. Epps, Clark College; James E. Haines, Morehouse and E. J. (Ox) Clemons, Morris Brown.

* * * *

Howard Glover, All-SIAC and All-American end has been named captain of the '56 All-City team.

In addition to the address by Coach Inman, Atlanta athletic leaders will hear a report on the Third Annual Georgia Invitational Basketball Tournament.

Thursday's awards buffet is in keeping with the Extra Point Club motto "To Give Recognition To Achievement in Sports".

Howard Glover Named Captain Of All-City Scholastic Eleven

Grambling Five Halt Cage Play For Examinations

BY COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING La. (Special) — The Grambling Tigers have put away their basketball unifrms for semester examinations with -- to use a coachly word -- a "representative" 11-5 record.

Fred Hobdy's hard-luck hoopsters ended first semester activities Saturday night by dropping a 76-72 decision to unbeaten Jackson State on the latter's home court.

The contest was tied seven times and was undecided until the final 48 seconds. Jackson has a skein of 18 straight games and is currently leading the Mid-West Conference race.

Hobdy said Monday that he t hinks he has found a percussion cap for his team's attack in sophomore Jerry Barr, an outstanding dribbler defensive man and playmaker.

In recent games Barr has teamed with Bob McCoy, generally recognized as a top performer, James Hooper, Howard Willis and Joe Johnson to form a squad that should more than make up for close January loses to Tennessee State, Jackson and Alcorn A. and M.

Grambling dropped four-point squeakers to the three teams in graphic demonstrations of upside-down luck.

Squad members are expected to spend most of their time in the library this week preparing for exams. Hobdy said he will cut daily pratice sessions to 30 minutes and stress defense, rebounding and ball-control.

The team will make its first post-examination appearance here Saturday night against Wiley College.

Sandy Saddler Cites Blindness As Reason For Quitting Ring

NEW YORK, — (INS) — Feather weight champion Sandy Saddler an nounced his retirement from the ring Tuesday because he is "gradually going blind" from injuries he suffered in an automobile acc dent.

Charley Johnston, Saddler's manager, said Saddler is in no physical condition to ever fight again. Johnston said there was a "fair chance" of saving Saddler's vision if he remained out of the ring.

Saddler, who was injured in an automobile accident last July, was stripped of his title last week by the National Boxing Association for failing to defend his title since last Jan.

New York State Athletic Commisioner Julius Helfand failed to go along with the NBA suspension pending an examination of the slender champion.

Johnson said a physical examination by Saddler's personal physician, Dr. Thomas Matthews, disclosed the severe damage to his eyes which threatens to blind the 30-year -old New Yorker.

Commissioner Helfand said he wil withhold announcement of a list of logical contenders for an elimination to determine the new champ until the Commission receives the report of Dr. Matthews.

Saddler, whose 13-year-ring career has been marked with rhubarbs and controversies, first won the featherweight title on Oct. 29, 1948, when he knocked out Willie Pep in four rounds

Pep took the title back via a decision in February of 1949, but Saddler regained the crown when he stopped little Willie in eight rounds on Sept. 8, 1950

He also kayoed Pep in a rough nine rounds on Sept 26, 1951.

The featherweight title was "frozen" during 1952 and 1953 while Saddler was in the U. S. Army.

Saddler last defended the champion ship on Jan. 18, 1956. In that fight he knocked out Flash Elorde in the 13th round at San Francisco.

Automobile Accident Blamed As Cause Of Champion's Retirement

Florida A & M Tops Tuskegee 85 To 56

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida A and M cagers snapped a two game losing streak by downing Tuskegee 85 to 56 here in the A and M gym Tuesday night.

Knoxville College edged the local quintet 84 to 82 in Knoxville Saturday night and Morris Brown revenged a two game trouncing handed them by A and M by turning back the Rattlers 76 to 69 in Atlanta Monday night.

Coach Ed Oglesby's forces erased an early four point lead held by Tuskegee and soared on to take their sixth SIAC game against three losses. Florida A and M led at the half 41 to 30.

The close up game played by A and M featured lay ups and tip ins with towering Leon Collier, Captain Roy Young, Leroy Gibson, and Eddie Simmons tallying most of the field goals.

Collier was high for A and M with 23 points; Thomas Lampkins and Nat Frazier led the Alabamians with 14 and 13 points respectively.

Alcorn Braves Top Southern Cats 65-63

ALCORN, Miss. — The Alcorn A. & M. College Braves stopped their second Louisiana team in as many outing, edging Southern University 65-63 in Baton Rouge, La. last Wednesday. They had previously defeated the high flying Grambling Tigers 82-78 in a contest last weekend.

Mitchell Howard, 6' 7" Alcorn Center went on a scoring spree blasting for 27 points to help the Braves cause as Robert Pickett, currently leading brave scorer, contributed 12 markers, which in one way, was a bad night for him.

Southern shot into the lead from the opening whistle and appeared headed for victory until the dogged determined braves knotted the count at 52 all with a little less than six minutes to play. An exchange of balls found the tigers from Southern again out in front but the braves quickly regained pose, tied the game again, and flew home to victory by a hair-raising verdict of only two points.

Roosevelt Hill, man under the post for Southern, led his aggregation in points scored, hitting the hoops for 20 markers.

FAMU's Willie Galimore

IF YOU

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* * *

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Feb. 21-23, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball Tournament, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. . . . . .

Feb. 31-March 2, CIAA Basketball Tournament, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

* * *

Waluhaje is presenting Kai Winding and seven piece crew as a special preview event for the 22nd

JEAN WORTH

2 MILES SOUTH OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

Now Located At RED OAK, Ga.

Don't Be Misled

Look For The Name JEAN WORTH

On Sign

Catch the Suburban bus going to Fairburn at Rich's and get off at Red Oak, Ga. at the traffic light, Look for Sign of JEAN WORTH

NOTICE ON SUNDAYS OR HOLIDAYS

Take College Park Trolley to College Park and change to Fairburn Bus.

AT TRAFFIC LIGHT CLOSED ALL DAY WEDNESDAYS

PALMIST AND PSYCHIC CALLS YOUR NAME

This lady does not flatter you she tells your life as it is, and should be. For every trouble there is a remedy, and in most cases, the remedy is within your reach, if you only know how. For while ignorance may sometimes be bliss it is folly of the most dangerous sort to be ignorant of the problems of Love, Marriage, Business and Speculation.

Not to know is to suffer. Knowledge is Power — Ignorance is the cause of all Evil.

She answers all questions. Know thyself and find Success and Happiness. No one in trouble turned away. This lady has helped thousands and she can and will help you.

This lady warns you gravely — she suggests wisely — she explains fully.

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* * *

For my book, I'll take Jackie Robinson over all coy Negroes in show business and sports who watch their speech and muzzle the struggle for democracy inorder to feather their own nests.

Robinson is making a coast-to-coast tour for the NAACP. He has been an outspoken crusader for human rights. He knows and understands the Negro struggle.

Jake Gaither Makes NCAA Grid Report

TALLAHASSEE — A. S. "Jake" Gaither, head coach and athletic director at Florida A and M University, established a "first" when he made the report of the Fourth District during the annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association.

The meeting was held in Saint Louis at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel and was widely attended by the nation's top football coaches.

Gaither's report, the first ever to be made by a Negro was highly praised by D. C. McLaughry, secretary-treasurer of the AFCA. The report contained information on the weather, football trends, attendance, and other progress in football made in the district during 1956.

Included also in the report was the ratings of such teams as Georgia Tech, Tennessee, Florida A & M, Tennessee A and I State, University of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Georgia which comprise the fourth district.

Robert Griffin, head line coach at A. and M., accompanied Coach Gaither to the meeting.

Extra Point Club Grid Awards Buffet, Thursday, January 24

Richard Inman, assistant to Robert Lee (Bobby) Dodd, head coach at Georgia Tech, will make the feature address at the Extra Point Club awards buffet Thursday night, January 24 at the University-John Hope Homes

Inman, is one of the recently named aides to Dodd, and is considered as one of the most brilliant tutors of the football sport in the nation.

The Tech mentor not only will discuss trends in football but will show movies of games played by the Yellowjackets last fall.

* * * *

Demonstrations will be conducted by Richard Jefferson, chief trainer at Tech.

Hubert M. Jackson, president of the Extra Point Club, will make awards to 22 players from Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown colleges who were named to the All-Atlanta Scholastic football team.

Members of the Football Rating

Howard Glover Named Captain Of All-City Scholastic Eleven

Committee conducted an exhaustive search of performance and scholastic records of Atlanta college players who saw action in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference football race.

Their probing resulted in the 22 man squad which will be announced by Ralph A. Long, principal of John Hope School, at the awards fete.

Among the coaches to be presented are Leonidas S. Epps, Clark College; James E. Haines, Morehouse and E. J. (Ox) Clemons, Morris Brown.

* * * *

Howard Glover, All-SIAC and All-American end has been named captain of the '56 All-City team.

In addition to the address by Coach Inman, Atlanta athletic leaders will hear a report on the Third Annual Georgia Invitational Basketball Tournament.

Thursday's awards buffet is in keeping with the Extra Point Club motto "To Give Recognition To Achievement in Sports".

Grambling Five Halt Cage Play For Examinations

BY COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING La. (Special) — The Grambling Tigers have put race.

Hobdy said Monday that he t hinks he has found a percussion cap for his team's attack in sophomore Jerry Barr, an outstanding dribbler defensive man and playmaker.

In recent games Barr has teamed with Bob McCoy, generally recognized as a top performer, James Hooper, Howard Willis and Joe Johnson to form a squad that should more than make up for close January loses to Tennessee State, Jackson and Alcorn A. and M.

Grambling dropped four-point squeakers to the three teams in graphic demonstrations of upside-down luck.

Squad members are expected to spend most of their time in the library this week preparing for exams. Hobdy said he will cut daily pratice sessions to 30 minutes and stress defense, rebounding and ball-control.

The team will make its first post-examination appearance here Saturday night against Wiley College.

Tuskegee 85 to 56

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida A and M cagers snapped a two game losing streak by downing Tuskegee 85 to 56 here in the A and M gym Tuesday night.

Knoxville College edged the local quintet 84 to 82 in Knoxville Saturday night and Morris Brown revenged a two game trouncing handed them by A and M by turning back the Rattlers 76 to 69 in Atlanta Monday night.

Coach Ed Oglesby's forces erased an early four point lead held by Tuskegee and soared on to take their sixth SIAC game against three losses. Florida A and M led at the half 41 to 30.

The close up game played by A and M featured lay ups and tip ins with towering Leon Collier, Captain Roy Young, Leroy Gibson, and Eddie Simmons tallying most of the field goals.

Collier was high for A and M with 23 points. Thomas Lampkins and Nat Frazier led the Alabamians with 14 and 13 points respectively.

A. & M. College Braves stopped their second Louisiana team in as many outing, edging Southern University 65-63 in Baton Rouge, La. last Wednesday. They had previously defeated the high flying Grambling Tigers 82-78 in a contest last weekend.

Mitchell Howard, 6' 7" Alcorn Center went on a scoring spree blasting for 27 points to help the Braves cause as Robert Pickett, currently leading brave scorer, contributed 12 markers, which in one way, was a bad night for him.

Southern shot into the lead from the opening whistle and appeared headed for victory until the dogged determined braves knotted the count at 52 all with a little less than six minutes to play. An exchange of balls found the tigers from Southern again out in front but the braves quickly regained pose, tied the game again, and flew home to victory by a hair-raising verdict of only two points.

Roosevelt Hill, man under the post for Southern, led his aggregation in points scored, hitting the hoops for 20 markers.

FAMU's Willie Galimore Signs With Chicago Bears

ST. LOUIS — Willie Galimore, Florida A and M's All-American halfback, came to terms with the Chicago Bears professional football club here during the meeting of the American Football Coaches Association.

The terms of the contract were not disclosed but according to Coach Jake Gaither and Galimore the figures and terms were very satisfactory.

Galimore was the guest of the Chicago Bears organization at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel which was attended by the Chicago Bears' president, George Halas, Sr., Geo. Halas, Jr., Bear Coach Frank Korch, Jimmy Councilman, former teammate of Halas, Sr., Coach Gaither and Robert Griffin, both of Florida A and M University.

Halas, Jr., who represented the Bears' front office, exhaled a sigh of relief after having the former Flordia A and M University grid star signed to a contract following surmounting rumors that Galimore had received several sizable offers from other leading pro teams.

The newly acquired member of the Bears has been one of the most publicized football players to come out of the South in recent years.

He was named to the All-American mythical team four years and was cited as "Back of The Week" by the Florida Sports Writers Association and "Florida's Most Outstanding Negro Athlete of the Year" by the Orange Blossom Classic committee.

Willie scored 16 touchdowns and made two conversions for a total of 98 points during the past season. His total for 1955 was 61 points. He led the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in rushing with 820 yards on the ground in 86 carries for an average of 9.5 per carry. He caught six passes for another 100 yards and returned three punts for 38 yards.

The Florida A and M great is the holder of the Orange Bowl Stadium individual rushing record. An honor he so claims for his fantastic 295 yards against Maryland State in the 1954 Orange Blossom Classic.

Galimore has the drive and power to make it in pro ball, and he can do the hundred in 9.7. He has been called the fastest man in the SIAC and has proved it by winning the conference 100-yard-dash during the SIAC meet in Atlanta last May.

Every Big League Club Once Has Made Bum Baseball Deals

NEW YORK, — (INS) — All ball clubs knows from bitter experience what it means to make bum deals Hence, their reluctance to make trades which on the surface at least appear to be naturals.

A ball club may give up on a diamond in the rough only to see the kid acquire polish and stardom with another outfit.

* * * *

Casey Stengel is supposed to have a keen sure eye for a budding star but that same Stengel, when managing Brooklyn, once chased Phil Rizzuto out of the ball park and told the youngster he was too small ever to be a ballplayer.

That same Rizzuto years later was to be a main cog in the New Yankee machine that won several pennants for Stengel. . . . . .

The Boston Red Sox have needed a shortshort for years, but they let Peewee Reese go to the Dodgers.

Sometimes a club figures a ball player is all washed up and lets him go too soon. Both the New York Giants and Cleveland made this mistake with Sal Maglie, and you know what he did for the Dodgers last season.

* * * *

Again a club may be afraid to take a chance on a player who has a trick knee. Many clubs refused to take a chance on Joe Dimaggio until the Yanks gambled $25,000 on him.

Both the Yankees and Washington Senators gave up on Jackie Jensen, now a Red Sox star. The Dodger surely need a third baseman and they once owned George Kell, one of the greatest.

Sometimes a player goes along for years before finding himself. The Yanks, Indians and St. Louis Browns all gave up on Sherman Lollar, now one of the best catchers in the American League for Chicago.

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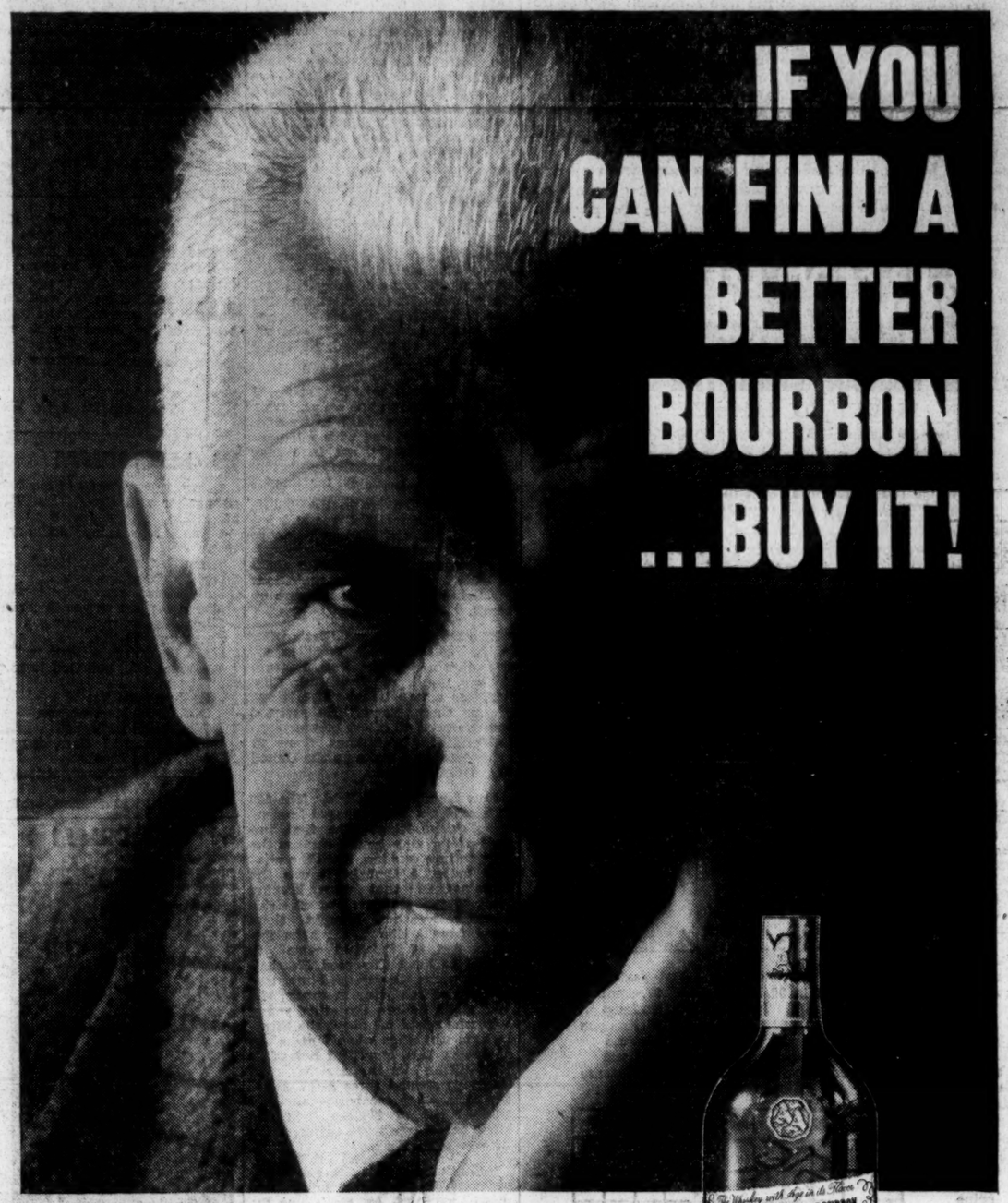

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The President Takes Over Again In The Blossom Of Health

Those who witnessed the first induction of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, hardly saw in the second inauguration any demarkation from the bouyancy of health in which he became the nation's chief executive four years ago.

Fate was kind to the President, and the country is eternally grateful that he was able to come through an illness which last year threatened his brilliant career. Not only so, he was unanimously nominated and overwhelmingly elected for a second term.

Last Sunday marked the beginning of another term which promises to mark the nation well on the way past the crossroad of decision.

He would issue the rallying cry for a world order of peace; "that the role of the United States during his second term will be to heal by peaceful means a world he called sorely divided by communism.

Standing on the same capitol steps where Lincoln had called for "malice toward none" he declared "the more certain will come that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship."

This was an indication that the President would fight vigorously for a united front on the home base in order that the nation and the free world might combat the peril of communism.

The terrible menace at home had already been dealt with in his message to the 85th Congress. The walls of the filibuster apparently seem to be crumbling from the onslaught of the positive stand taken and defended by the sponsors of the President's civil rights legislation.

The National Anthem as sung by Marion Anderson might be regarded the cap-stone of the historic occasion. Her brone mask, beaming from the pulsation of a golden throat, will long linger in this drama which ushered into power again that administration which has meant so much to her times and her people.

Thusly, truly American and in the free American way of doing things, the 34th President of the United States takes over again for another epochal occasion in the annals of the country and the world.

Being a golf enthusiast and a lover of Georgia and her sunbright clime, it would naturally be expected that the vacation

THE TIP OFF

By EMORY O. JACKSON

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — My eyes were fastened on him.

Arna Bontempt, the author-librarian, was standing there at the head table in Jubilee Inn, waiting to be seated at the banquet session of the NNPA workshop, which was featuring him. No one pointed him out to me and the pictures I had seen of him were of no help. But that had to be the poet-author. All of his movements seemed to reflect the creative arts. Refined, elegant, pleasant, and graceful of manners, this was the man who had to be Arna Bontempt.

Emory O. Jackson

When I was in college trying to plough through a course labeled 'Negro Literature,' I swept through Bontempt's novel, "One Way to Heaven" in almost one sitting. The book fascinated me. Last Labor Day I ran through his "Story of the Negro" and hauled it around the coffee spot and read passages from it to the sandwich set. Now I was to hear Bontempt speak.

His speech was a new approach to understanding the Negro Press. His was a type of literary tauting which works one up to a pitch of breaking into a library to read. Yet Bontempt would not taunt, he merely made it tempting. He checked off the "four falsehoods." He debunked them with artistic and historical skill.

Frederick Douglass ..... W. E. B. DuBois ..... T. Thomas Fortune ..... William Monroe Trotter ..... Could these be "Forgotten Men of the Negro Press?" After the speech, W. Beverly Carter, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, chuckled "this T. Thomas Fortune was a character. He was one of the old-style journalist. You could have learned much working under him as I did."

Bontempt had worked on my memory. Surely I had read about the controversy between Monroe Trotter and Booker T. Washington. In 1950 while attending an NAACP meeting in Boston, Mass., I strolled the chilly streets and stumbled on the office of the Boston Guardian, operated by the sister of Monroe Trotter. Far into the night we sat over an oil stove in that dingy

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CHAPTER 21

"TAKE Sergeants Mullvane and Anderson with you on the attack," Colonel Randall said to Chad. "Take Cubberly, too. He may prove useful."

Chad Endicott jerked his head at Zack and left the blockhouse, Mullvane following. Chad led his men out of the stockade, the heavy gate swinging shut behind them. They moved downslope toward the river, crouching low behind a small ridge that lay to their right.

One of the men said, "That corral was gettin' mighty tiresome, but by gum, she shore looks good to me right now."

There was a ripple of nervous laughter, then young Saunders said, "Me, too, Schultz. Last night I dreamt my scalp was floating off through space right in front of me."

Colonel Randall kept his small force within the fort at rapid fire, trying to establish the fiction that he had more men than was the case. The fire served, too, as a cover for Chad. Although the Indians were out of Randall's range, he was able to throw enough lead to keep the Sioux in the timber.

The twelve-pounders, one in each tower, mournfully banged away, sending shot moaning through the air.

When Chad and his men reached the clay bank of the river, they dropped onto the ice and moved upstream, protected now by the cutbank and brush.

Chad strung his men out along the bank, then clambered up, wallowing through the deep snow until he reached the slight slope that led to the sawmill. Here the ground was nearly bare, the snow carried on downstream by the wind to drift against the first barrier that lay in its path.

Zack, catching up with Chad, said, "Ain't bad drillin', if thet's what the Cunnel wants, but you sure ain't surprisin' nobody."

Chad said nothing. He deployed his men into a line of battle, and moved cautiously toward the sawmill, which now lay between them and the fort. Randall had stopped firing the instant Chad's head appeared over the cutbank, and for a few minutes there was no sound except for the crunch of snow underfoot.

The silence seemed unreal. Zack had been right, as Chad had known he would be. The sawmill was deserted. Only a dreamer—and Randall was certainly that at times—would have considered it possible to get behind the Sioux and drive them toward the fort.

Now, with shrill whoops and threatening gestures, they rode out of a willow thicket several hundred yards upstream. Chad gave the order to fire, but the Indians were still out of effective range, and escaped without loss.

Zack leaned on his rifle, chewing meditatively. When the firing stopped, he said, "I wish't I owned a place to make gunpowder. Sure be a good business. Always got a market with the Army."

Irritated, Chad went on to the sawmill. Sometimes Zack's cynical observations whetted his temper, particularly on an occasion like this when he was on a fool's errand and knew it.

The sawmill had suffered little damage. Some of the tools were missing and a few of the cottonwood boards had been knocked loose by the twelve-pounders. That was about all.

"Lootinart," Zack called from an opening in the sawmill's wall. "Come-a-runnin'. The Cunnel's havin' hisself a fit."

Chad vaulted over a pile of planks and looked through the opening. Randall, leaning over the top of the stockade, was gesticulating wildly, and then, putting his hands to his mouth, yelled something that failed to reach Chad.

"The varmints must've circled," Zack said. "Reckon they're around on the other side o' the fort."

Chad turned to Anderson and Mullvane. "Scmething's going on east of here. Company A on the left, Company B on the right. On the double."

Again Chad took the lead, Zack loping along beside him. They angled between the river and fort and saw the Indians. The band of Sioux had swung north of the fort and now they were in a small piece of bottomland where Chad's hay crew had worked during the summer.

"Firin' the haystacks," Zack grunted. "I was wonderin' why they hadn't done it afore."

Several Indians were kneeling by the stacks, working desperately to start a fire. Chad swung to the right toward another grove of cottonwoods that lay downstream between the river and the haystacks. The Indians, discovering them, opened up with a desultory fire, but the distance was too great and the soldiers reached the trees with no casualties except Schultz, who lost the end of a finger on his left hand.

They began a rapid fire the instant they had cover. The Indians answered, some taking refuge behind the haystacks, others riding as fast as the snow permitted directly toward the soldiers. They were driven back by a volley from Chad's men, some toppling from their horses into a writhing swirl of snow. They had no desire to dislodge the soldiers from the trees. The one half-hearted charge was all they made. They picked up their dead and retreated across the meadow, leaving the haystacks standing.

Chad ordered his men toward the stacks, and Zack pointed in the direction the Sioux had taken. "Looks like they was in too much of a hurry to carry their dead off, and that ain't like 'em."

One body remained, lying face down in a patch of reddened snow. Reaching it, Zack turned it over as a ring of curious soldiers closed around them.

"That's no Indian," Chad said in a shocked tone.

Zack drew his knife, and stooping, sliced around the scalp and ripped it loose. Saunders whirled away and was sick. Even Mullvane's red face turned pale. He shouted, "You're a darned Injun yourself, Cubberly, or you wouldn't do a thing like that."

Zack snorted his contempt. "You know a lot, don't you, bucko? Well, sir, I'll tell you somethin' 'bout this country. A bad white's a lot wuss'n a bad Injun, and a bad breed's the wust of all. This'n is a renegade breed who's been hangin' around Fort Blaine for years. Allus was a troublemaker. Good riddance."

"You knew him?" Chad asked.

"Shore I knowed him. Chances are he's one of 'em that led this bunch in, jest hopin' to pick up some gewgaws they could use."

"What was his name?"

"Rene Beauvais."

"Rene Beauvais." Chad repeated the name slowly. "Never heard of him."

Rene is dead. But he has a twin brother . . . and they always acted alike. Continue Chapter 22 here tomorrow.

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THE NATION'S CAPITAL

velt invited him to have dinner at the White House that evening. Dr.

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Being a golf enthusiast and a lover of Georgia and her sunbright clime, it would naturally be expected that the vacation White House would still remain in Augusta where the President has been coming for that relaxation responsible largely for his robust health, even before he was elected President.

The good heart of the nation and a big hand from all over the free world, join in the happy felicitation which goes out for one of the most popular personages to ever cross the pages of history.

Up From Georgia With My Banjo

By Thomas Jefferson Flannagan

WHEN MARIAN SANG THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

AT THE SECOND INAUGURAL OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

'Twas the great day of a nation — and love came down, —
When Marian sang the "Star Spangled Banner"
And her bronze mask beamed from the stars in her crown
And the heart of a nation was weeping that day —
From the joy that bursted as its heart gave away —
Beneath the swelling of the tides in the boundless sway
When Marian tipped the "Star Spangled Banner."

The big story of Eisenhower can never be told
Without Marian's "Star Spangled Banner"
Many before her had unraveled the fold —
But when Marian's "Star Spangled Banner"
Took off over the steps where Lincoln in the sun
Nearly a century ago declared — "With malice toward none", —
The angels caught the torch — when the warbling was done —
Where Marian lit the "Star Spangled Banner."

DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1. Candy
7. French secular ecclesiastic
11. Wandering
12. Fly aloft
13. Court
14. Exclamation
15. River (Afr.)
16. Prepares for active service
19. Gulf (Sib.)
21. Open sore
22. Exist
23. Competition
25. Pronoun
26. Exclamation of sorrow
27. Classify
29. Antimony (sym.)
30. Genuine
33. Close to
34. Craze
35. The (archaic)
36. Telephone parts
39. Spoken
40. Spanish article
41. Exclamation
44. Mountain pool
45. Drudged
47. Sums up
48. Bullfighter

DOWN
1. Shooter (marbles)
2. Gold (Sp.)
3. Starting at
4. Music note
5. Empower
6. Moral practice
7. Moving about
8. Ruth's husband (Bib.)
9. Poisonous berry
10. Rub out
17. Those not in power
18. Permit
19. Tuber (S. A.)
20. Propped up
24. Seize (slang)
25. Garden tool
27. Wound mark
28. Letter
30. Cebine monkey
31. Buy securities
32. Black, sulphur alloy
33. Fragrance
34. Genus of badgers (Old World)
37. Comb wool
38. Keep
42. Pronoun
43. Fuss
46. Land measure

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ARISE OMIT
CONSTRAINT
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ALY FEN BIN
BA CUR CLAD
WAN FOE
TRAP CAN NO
YET EON MOW
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AMENDMENTS
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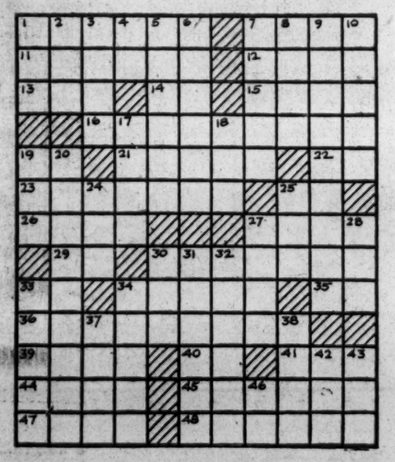
TRUE SAGAS

Yesterday's Answer



ed it around the coffee spot and read passages from it to the sandwich set. Now I was to hear Bontempt speak.

His speech was a new approach to understanding the Negro Press. His was a type of literary tauting which works one up to a pitch of breaking into a library to read. Yet Bontempt would not taunt, he merely made it tempting. He checked off the "four falsehoods." He debunked them with artistic and historical skill.

Frederick Douglass ..... W. E. B. DuBois ..... T. Thomas Fortune ..... William Monroe Trotter ..... Could these be "Forgotten Men of the Negro Press?" After the speech, W. Beverly Carter, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, chuckled "this T. Thomas Fortune was a character. He was one of the old-style journalist. You could have learned much working under him as I did."

Bontempt had worked on my memory. Surely I had read about the controversy between Monroe Trotter and Booker T. Washington. In 1950 while attending an NAACP meeting in Boston, Mass., I strolled the chilly streets and stumbled on the office of the Boston Guardian, operated by the sister of Monroe Trotter. Far into the night we sat over an oil stove in that dingy office and she told me interesting things about "my brother." The Guardian was Trotter's paper, now in tabloid size. Without fire, and lacking in fury, it was just another weekly. Trotter apparently left no disciples.

Fisk has a number of outstanding scholars. A university must have them. Today it is the showpiece of Negro scholarship. Housed at this university is some of America's finest research in race relations. Its late president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson was one of the scholars in the finest sense of the word. He was a scholar's scholar.

Just before Bontempts spoke, I had been given a shock. Dean George M. Redd, in his greetings had purposedly, and with full public relations intent, put in a plug for Fisk. He related that Fisk had been advised to apply for unconditional membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Fisk was one of the five predominantly Negro colleges apparently cleared with about 26 others placed on the probationary list. Others did not measure up at all.

It came back to me that earlier in the day, William J. Trent, executive director of the United Negro College Fund, of New York City, had told a panel that "Fisk is one of our show places." He asserted that we need all of our measure-up-to-standards institutions. Some 31 private colleges make up the United Negro College fund.

Now for a few sidelights. The 500 Fisk students were engaged in semester examinations. The first two days of our stay on the eampus the temperature was low. Until the weather broke, I thought it was the examinations that were keeping most of the students out of sight. Warmer weather brought them away from books ..... Miss Patricia Ard of Fairfield came to chapel to hear Thurgood Marshall speak, where she spotted me. She is a senior majoring in music, she told me. I believe the other young lady who asked me about the Birmingham bombings when I came out of Jubilee Inn, identified herself as Miss Eloise Eaton. Arriving in Nashville around three A. M. January 17, a chap recognized me as I trudged out of Shrimp Grill and asked me, "Aren't you editor of the Birmingham World?"

"What's those cats doing in Birmingham? What are y'all doing about those bombings? Are you riding the buses?"

Greensboro

GREENSBORO, Ga. — The sick list includes Mrs. Lucy Weaver, Mrs. Betsy Ann Browning and Mrs. Rosa Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyons, formerly of Union Point, who now resides in Washington, D. C., were visitors here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Green of Greensboro, Ga., are their relatives. Many years have passed since they lived here with their parents in Union Point and their many relatives and friends gladly welcomed them home.

away, sending shot moaning through the air.

When Chad and his men reached the clay bank of the river, they dropped onto the ice and moved upstream, protected now by the cutbank and brush.

Chad strung his men out along the bank, then clambered up, wallowing through the deep snow until he reached the slight slope that led to the sawmill. Here the ground was nearly bare, the snow carried on downstream by the wind to drift against the first barrier that lay in its path.

Zack, catching up with Chad, said, "Ain't bad drillin', if thet's what the Cunnel wants, but you sure ain't surprisin' nobody."

Chad said nothing. He deployed his men into a line of battle, and moved cautiously toward the sawmill, which now lay between them and the fort. Randall had stopped firing the instant Chad's head appeared over the cutbank, and for a few minutes there was no sound except for the crunch of snow underfoot.

The silence seemed unreal. Zack had been right, as Chad had known he would be. The sawmill planks and looked through the opening. Randall, leaning over the top of the stockade, was gesticulating wildly, and then, putting his hands to his mouth, yelled something that failed to reach Chad.

"The varmints must've circled," Zack said. "Reckon they're around on the other side o' the fort."

Chad turned to Anderson and Mullvane. "Something's going on east of here. Company A on the left, Company B on the right. On the double."

Again Chad took the lead, Zack loping along beside him. They angled between the river and fort and saw the Indians. The band of Sioux had swung north of the fort and now they were in a small piece of bottomland where Chad's hay crew had worked during the summer.

"Firin' the haystacks," Zack grunted. "I was wonderin' why they hadn't done it afore."

Several Indians were kneeling by the stacks, working desperately to start a fire. Chad swung to the right toward another grove of cottonwoods that lay downstream between the river and the hay-

Zack drew his knife, and stooping, sliced around the scalp and ripped it loose. Saunders whirled away and was sick. Even Mullvane's red face turned pale. He shouted, "You're a darned Injun yourself, Cubberly, or you wouldn't do a thing like that."

Zack snorted his contempt. "You know a lot, don't you, bucko? Well, sir, I'll tell you somethin' 'bout this country. A bad white's a lot wuss'n a bad Injun, and a bad breed's the wust of all. This'n is a renegade breed who's been hangin' around Fort Blaine for years. Allus was a troublemaker. Good riddance."

"You knew him?" Chad asked.

"Shore I knowed him. Chances are he's one of 'em that led this bunch in, jest hopin' to pick up some gewgaws they could use."

"What was his name?"

"Rene Beauvais."

"Rene Beauvais." Chad repeated the name slowly. "Never heard of him."

Rene is dead. But he has a twin brother . . . and they always acted alike. Continue Chapter 22 here tomorrow.

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THE NATION'S CAPITAL

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA News Service

If there are any doubts about extent human relations have progressed in the United States all one needs to do is compare race relations during the period when the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was the spokesman for the colored people of the country with what they are as President Eisenhower begins his second term in the White House.

Such a comparison appears proper as the centennial of Dr. Washington's birth nears. However much there may be differences over his philosophy of race relations, it must be admitted that he was a great man.

He founded and developed Tuskegee Institute. He was an effective speaker in enlightening the public on the problems of colored people. As the first colored person to receive an honorary master's degree from Harvard University, his efforts to strengthen the position of colored people in American life were widely recognized by both white and colored people in the North and South.

But this is not intended as a eulogy of Dr. Washington. The purpose is to examine objectively the social and political status of colored people a little over 50 years ago and compare it with what it is now.

Dr. Washington's philosophy of race relations, as stated in his Atlanta Exposition speech in 1895, was that "In all things that are purely social we can be as seperate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

What Dr. Washington wanted at that time was equal economic opportunity.

In the year following the Atlanta Exposition speech, the Supreme Court enunciated its "separate but equal" doctrine which remained in effect until May 17, 1954, when the court declared that that doctrine no longer applied in the field of public education. It later discarded it in other fields.

But, to the credit of Dr. Washington, he fought disfranchisement at a time when Pitchfork Ben Tillman, a Senator from South Carolina, could say on the United States Senate floor with impunity, that after Federal troops were withdrawn from his state in 1876 the whites "took the government; we stuffed the ballot boxes; we bulldozed the n-----s and we shot 'em.

That is not too different from the subversion the Eastlands, the Thurmonds and the Jim Davises and John Bell Williamses have been preaching in the Congress or from what has been happening in southern states lately.

Yet there has been great improvement in the social and political status of colored people since Dr. Washington's time. The ramparts of racial segregation are falling in every type of public facility under Supreme Court decrees and the social amenities between colored and white people were never better.

This may be illustrated by one incident in the life of Dr. Washington as compared with what has happened in Washington during the three days of inaugural events.

On the day Theodore Roosevelt became President, he invited Dr. Washington to come to see him to "talk over the question of possible appointments in the South."

Within a month Dr. Washington twice visited President Roosevelt. On the second visit President Roosevelt invited him to have dinner at the White House that evening. Dr. Washington accepted the invitation.

Overnight the affair became a national sensation. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, the Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar and the Memphis Commercial Appeal bitterly attacked President Roosevelt for dining with a colored man.

In the past four years, not only have colored persons, male and female, been guests at state dinners at the White House but President Eisenhower has had the heads of three colored countries as official guests. They have stayed overnight as guests in the White House and the customary three days at Blair House, the official guest house of the United States.

During the three-day inaugural celebration, people, white and colored, have come here from all over the United States - North, South, East and West.

Without racial segregation colored and white people attended the inaugural festival at the Uline Arena and the Capitol Theater Saturday night, the Governors' reception at the Statler Hotel Sunday afternoon, the inaugural concert at Constitution Hall Sunday evening, the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol at noon Monday, and the four inaugural balls Monday night at the National Guard Armory and three hotels - the Mayflower, the Statler, and the Sheraton-Park.

They marched shoulder-to-shouulder in the inaugural parade. At all official affairs colored and white people from all sections of the country sat side by side, mingled freedly, and talked with each other as civilized human beings. They were housed in the same hotels. They ate in the same public dining rooms and restaurants.

And the White House is still standing at one end of Pennsylvan a Avenue and the Capitol at the other.

Allah be praised!

If it can be done in Washington why can't it be done in Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Miami and Tallahassee?

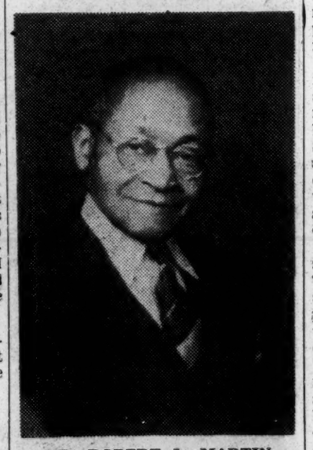
IN MEMORIAM

In precious memory of our beloved mother and sister, Mrs. Nancy M. Smith, who departed this life six years ago today, January 23, 1951.

"Gone but not forgotten."
Oh, how we miss you,
In our home your place is vacant
But in our hearts you linger still
Some day we will join you
Just over the hill.
Sleep on and take your rest
We loved you, but God loves you best.

Sadly missed by:
Mr. W. E. Maddox, son
Mrs. Lucile Mitchell
Mrs. Lillian M. Carr, daughters
Mrs. Della Tuggle
Mrs. Josie Hudson, sisters
Mr. D. W. Evans
Mr. Virlin Hendsman, brothers

IN MEMORIAM



MR. ROBERT L. MARTIN.

In memory of our dear husband, father, grandmother, mother, uncle, Mr. Robert L. Martin, Sr., who departed this life one year today, January 23, 1956. God called him home, It was His will, But in my heart he's living still.

Sadly missed by:
Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, wife
Miss Annie Mae Martin, daughter
Mrs. L. Holmes, daughter
Mr. Robert L. Martin, son
Mr. Lester Ray, stepson
Mr. Rufus Enea, stepson
Mrs. Carrie Jones, sister

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Let's GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY
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JAckson 5-9428 or JAckson 4-9125

HELP WANTED

COOK, must know something about butchering, 311 Mark Bldg., 98 Alabama Street.

EXPERIENCED Butcher, good salary. U-Save It Super Market, 1967 Simpson Road, N. W. SY. 4-9291.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for profitable part time connection. Due to the expansion of our part-time program in Atlanta, there are several excellent openings for part-time representatives. School teachers, semi-retired, policemen, firemen, salesmen, office and store clerks and housewives are presently representing us most successfully as part time agents in various localities. Many of them have doubled their income by utilizing their spare time as our representatives. If you are sincerely interested in providing your family with additional income and reside either in Atlanta or the nearby vicinity, this is an opportunity you should immediately investigate.

TO QUALIFY — applicant must be married, 20-40, with at least five years experience in community required.

ABERDEEN KENNEDY
Amer. Home Mutual Life Ins. Co.
308 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

TWO (2) Veterans to work nights on week-ends. Must have served in World War II or Korean War. Must be six (6) feet tall and weigh 200 lbs. or more. High school education or better. Good pay for right men. Call JA. 4-4537, MR. PERKINS.

Monticello

MONTICELLO Ga. — Services were very impressive at St. James last Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Horton, delivered a wonderful sermon Sunday morning and night.

Mrs. Curlie Roberts Powell is the pianist for the choirs at St. James in the absence of Mr. Howard Smith, a senior at Fort Valley.

The Twentieth Century Club met with Mrs. Leila Clay last Mnday.

Mr. Melvin Lawrence of Eatonton spent last Sunday with Walter Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gude, Sr., are the proud parents of a baby girl born Jan. 14.

Misses Beulah Cherry, Dorothy Jean Butts, Sarah Talmadge and Walter Standifer, Jr. were the dinner guests of Deacon Harrison Butts last Sunday.

Mr. Joe Folds passed suddenly at his home in lower Jasper last Saturday, January 12. He was funeralized at Griggs Chapel last Wednesday. He leaves to mourn a wife, several children and grandchildren.

FOR SALE
Lot on Burton Rd., S. W.
Size 75 x 200 — Price:
$1,500.00
Smith Realty Company
51 Elliott St., S. W.
JA. 5-1418

151 Nassau St., N. W. — JA. 1-2114

FURNISHED room, McDaniel St., also Smith Street near railroad, JA. 5-3161. Phone before 8 A. M. and after 8 P. M.

COMFORTABLE room for reliable person, no cooking. Westside, JA. 2-9557.

2 UNFURNISHED room apartment rear entrance, 473 McDaniel Street, JA. 2-3896.

THREE room apartment, gas heat, hot and cold water, no drunks or children, Call PL. 5-8336.

UNFURNISHED room, use of kitchen; children accepted. PL. 8-4448.

NICE furnished room, nice people. Use of kitchen. Also large front room, 434 Highland. JA. 5-5518.

FURNISHED rooms, $7.50 - $10.00; Kitchenettes, $12.50; Apts. $15; 429 Piedmont Ave., N. E. — Duke Hotel

2 AND 3 ROOM Apartments — hot water and private kitchen. Reasonable. JA. 3-4458.

R-512 FORREST ROAD, off Boulevard; modern 2 room Apartment suitable for couple. $37.50. Call JA. 4-9798.

PRIVATE furnished room, all conveniences. No children and no drunks; JA. 3-4372.

2 BOOTHS for rent, Curry Beauty Salon, 886 Simpson St., N. W. Call Mrs. Ruth Curry, JA. 4-9639.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT — One, two and three rooms and bath. Call MR. PAT, JA. 3-8914, 398½ Forrest Avenue.

3 AND 4 ROOM Apartments, $10.00 and $12.00 weekly, near bus line and schools. JA. 4-4985.

FURNISHED room all conveniences, 473 McDaniel St., JA. 2-3896.

NICE furnished room for nice man. MU. 8-1356.

2 NICE furnished bedrooms. Private entrance and bath. Men only. PL. 3-4522; PL. 3-7228.

FURNISHED Bedroom and kitchenette. 190 Tudor St., S. W. JA. 4-6982.

NICE furnished room. Reasonable rates. JA. 3-5456.

FURNISHED room for nice lady. 4th Ward. JA. 4-1112.

MOVING

A. T. & D. SERVICE. For low rates, TR. 2-9009. Hiram Hodges, Mgr.

FOR SALE

RONDO'S "TEN-BLEN" INCENSE
7 ANGELS' CANDLE, HERBS, OILS
HAIR PIECES, COMBS, JA. 2-4379
RONDO — 126 DECATUR STREET

BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER
1430 La FRANCE ST., 6 rooms, large lot, good condition $7,500.00
406 PARKWAY DRIVE — 6 rooms brick $11,000.00
LOT — Arcadia Circle, West Side, all utilities, size 50 x 200 ft. $900.00
BROCK FURNITURE COMPANY
288-294 Decatur St. — JA. 5-3366

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HERE is a pleasant little game that will give you a message every day. It is a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune. Count the letters in your first name. If the number of letters is 6 or more, subtract 4. If the number is less than 6, add 3. The result is your key number. Start at the upper left-hand corner of the rectangle and check every one of your key numbers, left to right. Then read the message the letters under the checked figures give you.

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HOME REMODELING AND REPAIRS
NO DOWN PAYMENT
1 To 15 Years To Pay
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DAY OR NIGHT
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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR

~~HENRY SHIPPERD, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR~~

January 26, 1957

Mr. Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The Highlander Executive Council met on Saturday and Sunday, January 5 and 6 for the purpose of planning the 1957 program and the 25th Anniversary Celebration. Meeting with the Council was a group of volunteer consultants who have been helping with the Highlander program. A copy of the minutes will be sent to you when they are prepared.

The purpose of this letter, however, is to notify you that the Executive Council has unanimously elected you as a member and authorized me to ask you to serve along with 12 other new members who were added to the Council.

The Council members feel that you have been so closely involved in the present integration program, which is the major activity of Highlander at present, that you are in a position to render a valuable service through Highlander to the cause of integration in the South. We hope you will accept this invitation to join with us in making Highlander an effective instrument for democracy. The enclosed statement of purpose sets forth the aims of Highlander and the Report covers last year's activities. The big job ahead is the 12 Public School Integration Workshops scheduled for each month in 1957.

You will be pleased to know that Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, was elected to replace George Mitchell as Chairman of the Highlander Council. The next meeting of the Council will be April 13 and 14. At that time we will review the progress being made toward carrying out the 1957 program and check on plans for the 25th Anniversary Celebration in the fall.

I would like to add my personal invitation for you to accept a place on the Council. We need your help.

Sincerely yours,

Myles

Myles Horton

The Human Aspects of the Integration Struggle

you and your family are invited to attend

THE HIGHLANDER SEMINAR ON THE SOUTH THINKING AHEAD

and

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

to be held at

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

August 30- September 2, 1957

when all friends, past students, and present active participants will gather to review achievements and problems in moving from segregation to integration in the South.

What is happening to the people, to the development of children, to the growth of parents and adults, during this trying transition period?

How is Highlander helping these people to understand their experience and to grow through it?

How is Highlander's ability to teach people the vision and practice of democracy being adapted to helping the developing leaders and the quiet people of good will living through the South's newest struggle?

Next Labor Day weekend
Join a workshop with these people of Montgomery, Clinton, Johns Island, Louisville, and feel the South thinking ahead!

RESERVE THE DATES NOW!

You will be receiving further information and registration blanks in the near future. This will be a family affair, with accomodations, program and recreation for all ages. There will be camp programs and supervised nursery school facilities for the children while you attend the seminar.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, PROGRAM AND POLICY

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee

We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permeating all economic, social and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

With a democratic goal, we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian communism, or fascism or monopoly dominated capitalism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leadership for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm, community, religious, and civic organizations working toward a democratic goal.

The nature of a specific educational program will be determined by the needs of the students.

Use of the services of the School by individual organizations will be in accordance with their own policies so long as these policies do not conflict with the purposes of the School. A staff member will assist in planning and coordinating all programs.

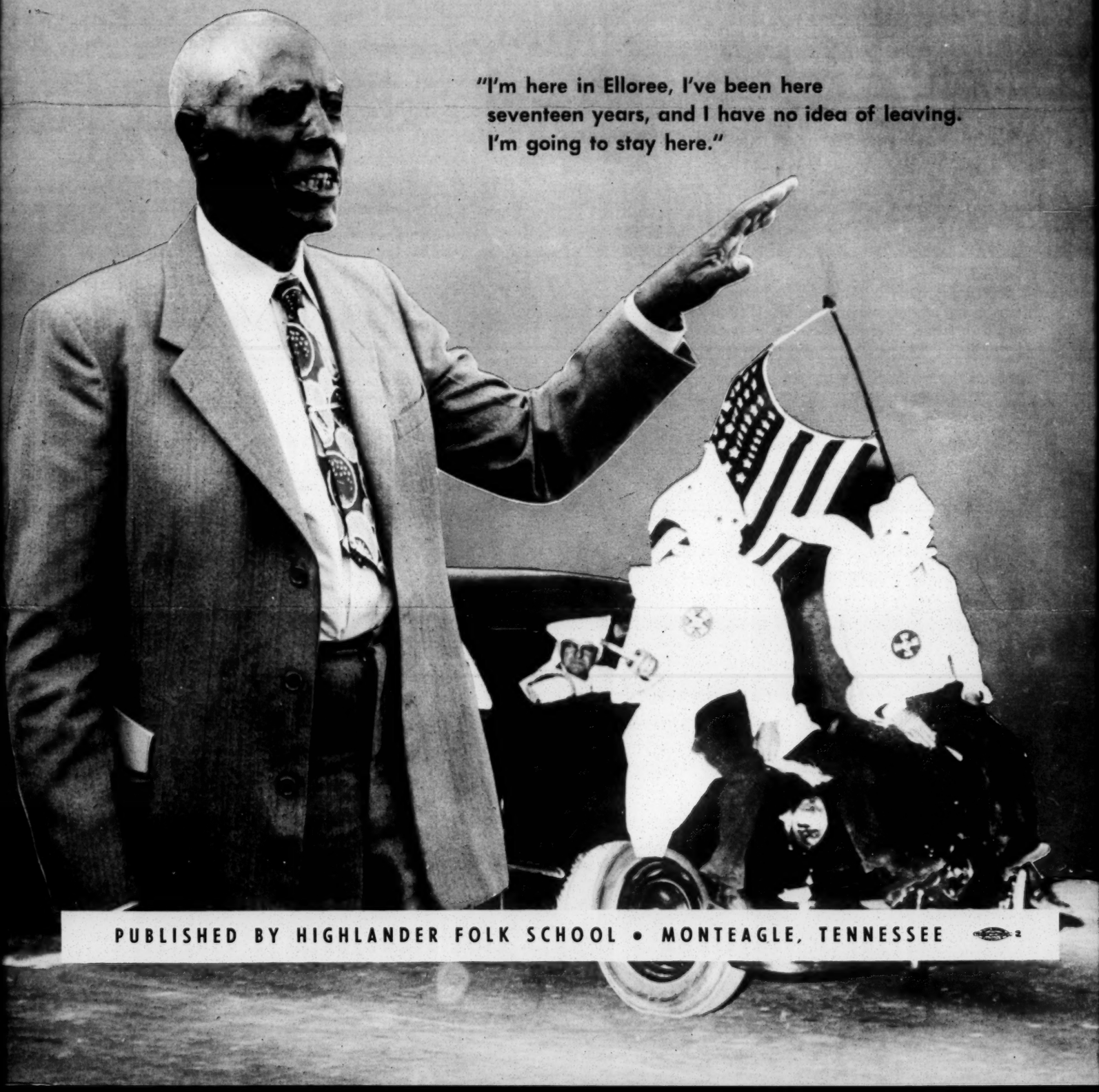
The policies and programs of the School are wholly determined by an Executive Council composed of the staff and recognized Southern leaders.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the School, foundations and tuition.

The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal. An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path.

Highlander Reports

24th ANNUAL REPORT Sept. 1, '55 - Oct. 30, '56



"I'm here in Elloree, I've been here seventeen years, and I have no idea of leaving. I'm going to stay here."

PUBLISHED BY HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL • MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

"UNTIL ALL MEN ARE EQUAL AND ALL ARE FREE, THERE WILL BE NO PEACE."

ABE LINCOLN

HISTORY HAS CREATED SOUTHERN CRISIS

A ruling Southern culture, built with the blood of the Negro and carried on his back for a century, has been stripped of all its moral and legal standing. The smoke-screen of "separate but equal" no longer exists to confuse and obscure the issues.

Segregationists have retreated to the time-worn argument of race-superiority, an argument as antiquated as the society that originally created it. Coupled with this disgraced belief has been the resurrection and intensification of another weapon—violence—too often used in the struggle against human rights.

These two weapons, gnawing at the roots of human dignity, human rights, and democracy for the last 100 years, have produced a crisis for the people of the South. From a crisis situation, progress or chaos results, depending upon the leadership. The Negro, barred from the usual places of leadership training, desperately needs leaders among his own people.

This is the challenge to Highlander Folk School — to train the leaders who can secure full citizenship for all Negroes throughout the South.

The Highlander program has emphasized this struggle in the past three years, but the school must increase its tempo to train Negro and white integration leaders at the community level, if the urgent need is to be met.

To train leaders

ABOUT THE COVER . . . the cover on this issue of HIGHLANDER REPORTS is a photo-montage combination of Mr. L. A. Blackman and a local Klan parade. Actually, Mr. Blackman did tell the Klan at an open meeting, face to face, that he would not leave South Carolina. The cover quote is from Mr. Blackman's own words in a publication which Highlander will forward on request.

FLASH . . . Eight of the Clinton High School youths attended a Christmas party at Highlander a few days before Christmas, 1956. Highlander alumni and friends from Knoxville brought them, along with one parent, for a week-end of relaxation, hiking and the Christmas party. Presents were given by Chattanooga friends of the school. The nationally famous Negro children were happy to get a few days away from the three month's turmoil at Clinton High School, Clinton, Tennessee. Some of them plan to attend the integrated summer camp in 1957.

RESIDENTIAL WORKSHOPS ATTENDED BY 200

While 400 Negro and white community leaders have attended integration workshops during the last 3 years, more than 200 of these were at sessions held this past summer. This indicates both Highlander's increasing tempo and desires of people for residential training sessions.

The schedule for 1957 calls for the school to help in training another 400 in one workshop each month of the year. These community leaders will return to their homes to work toward progress instead of chaos.

Highlander students at the integration workshops during the past three years have provided leadership in some of the most dramatic episodes in the struggle for citizenship among Negroes.

The little-known story of the economic protest against segregation in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, has been spearheaded by Mr. L. A. Blackman, who organized a counter-boycott among Negro customers. This counter-boycott successfully offset the effects of a white boycott against Negroes who had signed a petition for integration of the local schools.

Mr. Blackman (see cover) is probably the only Negro to defy openly the Ku Klux Klan at a Klan meeting. When the Klan speaker called for Blackman to be "run out of town," Mr. Blackman stood in his friend's truck and stated that he had been there for a long time and was not going to leave. In the face of this rebuttal, the Klan did nothing.

Mr. Blackman attended a Highlander Integration Workshop last summer, as did Mrs. Rosa Parks, whose arrest touched off the Montgomery bus protest.

Years ago students came to Highlander from the picket line, from the strike, from the lockout, from the Union hall. Today they come from the bus boycott, the Negro registration campaign, the non-violent protest movements.

DISMISSED TEACHER NOW ON OUR STAFF

During the past year a new member, Mrs. Septima Clark, was added to the Highlander staff. Mrs. Clark first came to the school as an integration workshop student. Fired from her Charleston, S. C., school teaching job without being given a reason, she joined the Highlander staff as Director of Workshops and as a field worker on integration.

Mrs. Clark, along with other members of the school staff, actively worked with the Negro teachers of Charleston to form a credit union. When local banks refused the usual summer vacation loans to teachers, the credit union at Charleston provided the minimum summer funds, and demonstrated a means of resisting economic oppression exercised by White Citizens Councils.

The workshops and extension program of Highlander are designed to perform a dual function. Community leaders come to Highlander, and return home to participate in the struggle for democracy. They then return to Highlander to relate their experiences to others.

The program has already proved itself by the actual work of the people who have attended Highlander and the demand for more Highlander workshops on integration.

Twelve workshops a year will provide more leadership training in the field of integration, while other phases of Highlander's program continue.

Mrs. Septima Clark's pamphlet, "Champions of Democracy", written from the viewpoint of a Negro school teacher, is available upon request.

SUMMER INTEGRATED CHILDREN'S CAMP

Highlander's program included 63 children during the past summer, when oppressive injunction measures in the state of Georgia forced an interracial children's camp to leave its home site. Koinonia Farm, a religious community at Americus, Georgia, sponsored the camp at Highlander's work camp site.

The camp, only a few days from opening date when the Georgia court issued its restrictive decree, began the move to Highlander on a few hours notice. Without the offer of a new site, Koinonia would have been forced to cancel its camp program for the summer of 1956.

Plans have been made for the camp to be jointly sponsored by Koinonia Farm and Highlander in 1957. It will be known as the Koinonia-Highlander Camp for children. There will be three sessions, each three weeks long, beginning on June 24, July 15 and August 5.

Counselors will have two weeks of pre-camp training at the Highlander Counselor Training School for Integrated Camping beginning June 18. The counselors' workshop is open to other counselors interested in interracial camps for children.

Funds are being solicited to pay for the construction of permanent type camp facilities at Highlander.

RURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCES

The field program has been operating for over three years on Johns Island, S. C., developing leaders. These leaders now have an awareness and understanding of the problems in their community. They have learned to make decisions about their schools, roads, transportation, housing and voting. Recently they bought a building in which an adult school for the grown-ups and a year 'round recreational program for the youth will be operated.

Also, an important part of the field program has been the work with a group of rural citizens in the Kodak, Tennessee, area, a crossroads community near metropolitan Knoxville. An experiment in community planning for a rural community has been developed during the past years in cooperation with several organizations, including the Farmers Union, P-TA, church leaders, lodge leaders, and others.

Experts in the field of rural sociology and recreation assisted the Kodak community leaders in planning programs and in carrying on four week-end residential conferences of the "unstructured" type. Dr. William Jones, Jr., Mr. Francis Manis, and Miss Ruthie Carroll, members of the faculty at the University of Tennessee, attended. Miss Jane Kushner, field representative of the Council of Southern Mountains, Berea, Kentucky. demonstrated techniques in youth recreation.

Hayride—Kodak Community

The death of Dr. Lillian W. Johnson on September 22 will be mourned by those who knew her as a Highlander student and donor of the land and original buildings at the school. Dr. Johnson had planned to celebrate her 93rd birthday here, as Highlander was rounding out its 25th year.

OTHER FRONTS

Highlander staff members were equally busy on several other fronts during the past year. The local community program has been continued for those in the school's own neighborhood, and has proved effective.

Recreation for the young people of the mountain has been an invaluable contribution to the community. Organized and operated by the youngsters themselves, square dances, games, parties, and other activities have been carried on throughout the year, some of them on an integrated basis. A focal point for much of this program has been Highlander's three-acre lake, created in 1948. Fishing, swimming, and water-safety classes have been a continual source of enjoyment for people in the community, students and visitors.

People of all ages in the community enjoyed Highlander's foreign visitors.

OTHER FIELD WORK

Highlander staff members have worked extensively in the field throughout the year on integration and other issues, attending meetings and conferences. The most extensive work has been carried on in Tennessee and South Carolina.

Myles and Zilphia Horton closed out the last part of 1955 by attending the South Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers Workshop in Charleston. Myles spoke at the meeting and Zilphia led the singing.

During the first month of the year, Highlander staff members were again on the move with Henry Shipherd serving as consultant in an interracial teachers conference in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Esau Jenkins, a Highlander student, in the forefront of the Johns Island registration campaign, went to New York with Attorney John Bolt Culbertson to appear on the television program, "MEET THE PRESS", in May.

Mrs. Clark worked with the N.A.A.C.P. Executive Council in Knoxville to present Mrs. Rosa Parks as principal speaker in a mass meeting in July.

Highlander staff members devoted most of their time to residential workshop and field work programs.

Staff members attended and participated in conferences throughout the year, covering a wide range of problems confronting the South, and the country.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES

Copies of the complete financial statement will be mailed upon request.

F. D. Patterson, C. H. Parrish, Myles Horton at Highlander Session

HIGHLANDER'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Dr. Eugene Kayden, Sewanee, Tennessee
May Justus, Tracy City, Tennessee
Myles Horton, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS:

B. R. Brazeal, Dean, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Septima Clark, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia

G. R. Hathaway, Secy-Treas., UPWA-CIO, Chicago, Illinois

John Hope II, Industrial Relations Consultant, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Myles Horton, Director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

Dr. Lewis Jones, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

May Justus, Tracy City, Tennessee

Dr. George Mitchell, Exec. Dir., Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Eugene Smathers, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Big Lick, Tennessee

Dr. P. A. Stephens, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Jordan Stokes III, Attorney-At-Law, Nashville, Tennessee

Lucille Thornburgh, Associate Editor, East Tennessee Labor News, Knoxville, Tennessee

Tom White, Secretary, Tennessee State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lexington, Tenn.

Aubrey Williams, Publisher, Southern Farm and Home, Montgomery, Alabama

Charles Wilson, Tennessee Representative, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Columbia, Tennessee

Mrs. George Wolfe, Takoma Park, Maryland

1/29/57

3

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PROPOSED BUDGET - CENTRAL OFFICE

February 1, 1957 - September 30, 1957
(Excluding Special Projects)

SYNOPSIS

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES FOR 8 MONTHS February 1, 1957 - September 30, 1957		$65,364.00
LESS:		
Funds on hand for general purposes 2/1/57	$ 378.63	
Field Grant for printing N. S.	3,000.00	
Income Forecast	18,245.00	
Total		$21,623.63
BALANCE - NEW REVENUE TO BE RAISED FROM SOURCES UNFORESEEN		$43,740.37

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$44,000.00
Social Security Tax	957.00
Travel	5,000.00
Printing, New South & Postage	4,700.00
Printing, Other	800.00
Rent	1,120.00
Telephone & Telegraph	2,620.00
Postage	900.00
Books & Subscriptions	350.00
Accounting Fees & Legal expense	350.00
Insurance & Misc. Expense	200.00
Office Supplies & Equip.	1,667.00
Annual Meeting & Exec. Com. Meeting	2,700.00
Total	$65,364.00

STAFF FORECAST OF INCOME

CARRY-OVER FROM PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1956 - JANUARY 31, 1957:

General Funds	$ 378.63	
Marshall Field Grant (for printing N. S.)	3,000.00	
		$ 3,378.63
CONTRIBUTIONS: (Expectable)		
Individuals		2,875.00
Labor Organizations		
ILGWU	$ 500.00	
UAW	1,000.00	
AFL-CIO	2,000.00	3,500.00
Churches		
Bd. of Home Missions & Ch. Ext. of the Meth. Episcopal Ch.	$ 750.00	
Bd. of Ch. Ext., Pres. Ch. U.S.	200.00	
Nat'l Council Prot. Epis. Ch. U.S.A.	1,000.00	
Gen. Bd. of Educ. Meth. Ch.	300.00	
Fisk Union Church	20.00	
Wm's Div. Christian Serv., Bd. of Missions of Meth. Ch.	1,200.00	3,470.00
Foundations		
Sigmund Silberman Foundation	$ 300.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	100.00	
New World Foundation (overhead amt. from special grant)	2,000.00	
Community Work Shop Assoc.	100.00	2,500.00
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions		4,000.00
Honoraria		400.00
Associate Members Dues		300.00
Interest Income		400.00
Sale of Literature		800.00
TOTAL ON HAND AND EXPECTABLE		$21,623.63

(2)

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
SPECIAL PROJECTS

Receipts and Expenditures for the period October 1, 1956 to January 31, 1957
and Budgets for remainder of fiscal year February 1 to September 30, 1957

I

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL MEETINGS 2/1/57 - 9/30/57				$5,000.00
Balance 10/1/56	$1,799.41			
Receipts	2,013.70			
Total		$3,813.11		
Expenditures 10/1/56-1/31/57		2,613.27		
Balance on hand 1/31/57			$1,199.84	
Expected Grant from Phelps-Stokes Fund			2,000.00	
Total on hand and expectable				$3,199.84
Balance to be raised during 8 month period 2/1/57 - 9/30/57				1,800.16

II

CONSULTANT PROGRAM

Grant from New World Foundation				$17,000.00
Expenditures:				
Administrative Costs:				
SRC Overhead Charge 10%			$1,700.00	
Direct Supervisory Services			3,380.00	
Communications (Estimate)			324.37	
Sub-total				$5,404.37
Consultants' Costs:				
Fees Paid for Cons. Serv.			$3,399.48	
Travel			2,984.39	
Sub-total				$6,383.87
Reserved				
State Staff - Cons. Conf.			$2,500.00	
Consultant Workshops			2,500.00	
Sub-total				$5,000.00
Total Expenditures and Reserves				$16,788.24
Balance 1/29/57				211.76
BUDGET FOR 2/1/57 - 9/30/57 (8 MONTHS ESTIMATED)				$12,000.00
Grant requested (New World Foundation)			$20,000.00	
Less Overhead costs to SRC 10%			2,000.00	
Balance for 12 months period				$18,000.00
Less proposed allocation for apprenticeship program				5,000.00
Balance for Consultant Activities				$13,000.00

III

FACT-FINDING PROGRAM

Balance, October 1, 1956		$28,999.83
Expenditures:		
Salaries - Central Office	$ 1,597.45	
Fees to Consultants & Others	9,864.43	
Travel	1,142.05	
Total		$12,603.93
Balance 1/29/57		$16,395.90

1/29/57

Vol. 1, No. 4, Dec., 1956 - Jan., 1957

RIGHTS

ADL REPORTS ON SOCIAL, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND HOUSING DISCRIMINATION.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

THE FULL productive capacity of the United States is being retarded by manpower shortages in private industry. American employment during the past few years has reached a record level, but it has not been able to keep abreast of the ever rising demand for all kinds of skilled and professional workers. Yet, job discrimination because of race and religion, cutting off the supply of vitally needed skills, continues at a high rate in key sections of the nation.

According to surveys of hiring practices in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and other parts of the country, this job bias is directed to a marked degree against Americans of the Jewish faith.

In an on-going study of the employment practices of major business firms in Chicago, the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems reports that about 18 percent of 20,000 job orders placed during the past six months with Chicago's commercial employment agencies bar Jews from consideration.

In a previous survey conducted jointly with the Anti-Defamation League, the Bureau disclosed that, from 1952 to 1955, 8,800, or 22 percent, of 40,000 job orders placed with Chicago employment agencies were restrictive against Jews.

Of the 5,500 firms covered by the survey, 1,500, or 27 percent, specified restrictions against Jews. Job orders contained such statements as:

"Protestants only, no Jews or Orientals."

"We have no religious preferences as long as they are of the Nordic race."

"This is a Gentile firm, a Jewish girl wouldn't be comfortable here."

"We're desperate, but not desperate enough to hire Jews."

"We can't use any of the forbidden race."

"We only employ high type Anglo-Saxons."

Of the 1,500 business firms which placed discriminatory job orders, many were identified as contractors with the Federal Government who were violating their contractual pledge not to discriminate because of race, religion or national origin.

The Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems and the Anti-Defamation League also studied the experiences of 5,600 applicants at a Chicago employment agency and found that:

1. Twenty out of every 100 Protestant applicants, and 17 out of every 100 Catholic applicants, were placed in jobs by the agency, whereas only 9 out of every 100 Jewish applicants could be placed.

2. At least 20 percent of the applicants were Jews, although Jews represent only an estimated 8 percent of Chicago's population. This high proportion of Jewish applicants reflected the job bias prevalent, as Jews are compelled to apply at more firms and employment agencies than are non-Jews in order to obtain a position. Some Jewish applicants, fearing rejection, do not apply directly to employers, but prefer to rely on employment agencies' knowledge of companies which do not discriminate against them.

Los Angeles

A survey by ADL's Los Angeles Regional Office in 1954 found that 125 out of 126 Los Angeles employment agencies had agreed to screen out Jews when referring applicants to prospective employers. The one agency which had refused to be a party to discriminatory requests was Jewish-owned.

A 1951 survey of job-orders placed with the California State Employment Service revealed that 17 percent of 5,500 such orders by Los Angeles employers discriminated against Jews.

San Francisco

In 1956, the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California surveyed employment discrimination against Jews in the San Francisco Bay area and reported that of 340 private employers in major industries interviewed, 75, or 22 percent, acknowledged that they followed a policy of discriminating against Jews. They either barred Jews completely or limited their employment on a quota basis. This figure may run higher, as not all firms interviewed replied fully to all questions.

Denver

An ADL survey in Denver, Colorado, in 1956 found that 45 out of 46 public and private employment agencies had agreed to service a request for a "white Protestant" secretary.

As an outgrowth of this survey, ADL representatives met with the heads of Denver's private employment agencies to discuss the problem of racial and religious discrimination in job placements. An official of the Rocky Mountain Association of Private Employment Services emphasized that employment discrimination was "the sorest spot in the Denver minor-

ity problem." She said the city's employment agencies had many well-qualified applicants for jobs but could not place them because of the discriminatory policy of employers.

Pennsylvania

According to an official survey in 1954 of 1,229 Pennsylvania firms, 1,086, or 89 percent, discriminated against minority groups, in hiring or in promotion, in upgrading or apprenticeship. The survey, conducted by the Pennsylvania Governor's Commission on Industrial Race Relations, reported that "a significant amount of discrimination was revealed with respect to members of the Jewish faith."

College Placement Offices

The placement offices of colleges and universities also practice discrimination. Jewish graduates frequently find themselves discriminated against in their own college placement offices.

In 1954, the experiences and practices of 155 college placement offices in 7 Midwestern states were surveyed by the Midwest Regional Committee on Discriminations in Higher Education and the Anti-Defamation League. The survey showed:

1. Fifty-three percent of these offices experienced difficulty in placing applicants due to race, religion or national origin.

2. Sixty-six percent reported receiving job-orders specifying restrictions against Jews and members of other minority groups.

3. Accepting discriminatory requests from prospective employers, forty percent of the college placement offices used registration forms which requested information regarding religion. An additional 9 percent asked for such information when interviewing student job-applicants.

4. Seventy-one percent, as a matter of administrative routine or on request, furnished employers with information regarding the religion of student applicants.

Past and Present Job Bias

The extent of current employment discrimination is particularly noteworthy when viewed in the light of the prosperity and high level employment of the past several years. Much of the discrimination found by the Anti-Defamation League is in the white-collar, clerical and administrative categories, where there has been a particularly acute shortage of workers.

Though employment discrimination against Jews is still widespread, much progress in its elimination has been achieved in recent years. This has come from the educational work of the Anti-Defamation League and other community relations agencies, and from the educational and enforcement activities of state and municipal fair employment practices commissions.

How far we have come can be seen in contrasting the situation some twenty years ago with that of today.

In the late 1930's, some employment agencies estimated that as high as 95 percent of their job orders were closed to Jews. As a result, these agencies posted signs in their offices that "Jews need not apply." Others refused even to register them and turned them away at the reception desk. Still others maintained separate files for Jewish applicants for reference to only those occasional employers who ventured to hire them.

Today, while there is a high incidence of biased requests, the vast majority of job orders are non-discriminatory. Increasingly, employers are giving positive expression to a policy of "no religious or racial preferences." And more so than ever, employment agencies seek to dissuade prospective employers from discriminatory preferences and try to "sell" them on qualified Jewish and other minority applicants.

In the '30's, job ads stating blatantly "Gentiles Only," or "Christians Preferred," were common and accepted by all newspapers. Such advertising further stimulated the practice of discrimination.

Today, due in part to the educational work of such agencies as the Anti-Defamation League with the nation's press, community by community, this discriminatory advertising has virtually disappeared. In a recent survey by the ADL of sixty major newspapers, only one was found which still accepted job ads indicating religious requirements.

In the '30's, many employers openly admitted the practice of discrimination, which they said was a reflection of the prevailing attitudes of the community.

Today, a changed climate of opinion views the practice of employment discrimination as socially unacceptable. Exceptional is the employer who will admit to a deliberate policy of discrimination against Jews. Usually, employers disclaim responsibility for reported instances of discrimination and describe them as unauthorized departures from company policy by subordinate personnel. Or they attribute them to some isolated misunderstanding of company policy, which—it is quickly pointed out—seeks to remove any vestiges of bias.

In many cases, the Anti-Defamation League has been successful in persuading employers to adopt merit employment policies. Significantly, the League has found that employers in consumer goods industries dealing directly with the public are far more ready to move quickly and decisively to correct discriminatory abuses than firms in the producers' goods industries.

FEPC

Legislation has been an important factor in the correction of discriminatory employment practices. Eleven states covering a total population of 55 million, now offer effective legal safeguards against employment discrimination. Further, four states and forty cities have declared official opposition to job bias; many of the mu-

RIGHTS

is a periodic report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Officers: Henry Edward Schultz, chairman; Meier Steinbrink, honorary chairman; Barney Balaban, A. G. Ballenger, A. K. Cohen, Herbert H. Lehman, Leon Lowenstein, Benjamin Samuels, Melvin H. Schlesinger and Jesse Steinhart, honorary vice-chairmen; David Coleman, Henry Epstein and David A. Rose, vice-chairmen; Bernard Nath, chairman, and Paul Sampliner, vice-chairman, of Executive Committee; Jacob Alson, treasurer; Benjamin R. Epstein, secretary and national director. David A. Rose, chairman of Civil Rights Committee; Arnold Forster, Civil Rights Director.

Edited by Harold Braverman, Director Discriminations Department; Harold Berman, associate editor.

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nicipal ordinances have enforcement provisions.

Complaints involving discrimination against Jews comprise about 11 percent of the total received by official enforcement agencies. Cases of discriminatory dismissal are twice as high with respect to Jews as with non-Jews.

The Anti-Defamation League has found the use of legal remedies effective in many areas, as in a recent case in New York, where the League received several complaints that the North American Veterinarian, a national trade journal published in Evanston, Illinois, carried from time to time discriminatory advertising. As the publication is distributed in New York State, the League brought a complaint against the publisher for violation of the New York State fair employment practice law. The New York State Commission Against Discrimination notified the magazine that future issues, if distributed in New York, would have to comply with the law. The Commission obtained an agreement from the magazine that future issues would carry no discriminatory advertising.

In another recent case, a Boston businessman reported to ADL's New England Regional Office that he had reecived from a Chicago employment agency promotional material in which job applicants were identified by religion and nationality. ADL referred the matter to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination which advised the Chicago agency that it was in violation of the Massachusetts law against discrimination in employment. The Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, at ADL's request, also made representations to the employment agency. Its head called his staff together, briefed it on its legal and moral responsibilities, and issued instructions to discontinue the practice of including religious and nationality designations in future promotional material.

A third instance of the use of legal remedies arose when the question, "Are you of the white race?" was asked on a postcard form of a Kansas City, Missouri, trade school. The card was picked up in a "take one" poster pocket carried in Seattle, Washington, buses. The Anti-Defamation League referred the matter to the Washington State Board Against Discrimination in Empolyment. The State Board ordered the school to remove the objectionable question from the advertisement or to reply to the charge of an unlawful employment practice. The school responded immediately and removed the objectionable material not only from the buses in Washington, but from other points in the country as well.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts

A strong new force in combatting job discrimination is the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which was created by Presidential executive order. The Committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, is charged with the responsibility of enforcing a provision in Government contracts against employment discrimination. The clause is incorporated as an essential condition of all contracts with firms doing business with the Federal Government.

Such federal contracts are estimated at six million yearly. This gives the Committee a tremendous opportunity to advance the cause of merit employment. The prestige and authority of the Committee has been able to remedy flagrant abuses of merit employment standards, where educational representations could make no headway. A case in point occurred in Los Angeles where a company manufacturing defense materials for the Government persisted in practicing job discrimination. ADL referred the case to the President's Committee, which advised last October that investigation and action to correct the company's violations were underway.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts has had under consideration thirty-five cases involving job bias against Jews, most based on the findings of the joint ADL-Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems survey in Chicago, described above.

In its third annual report last October, the Committee states that of 28 cases filed by the Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems, jurisdiction was established in 21, where an active contract with the Government was in effect.

Of these, 15 were closed after the contractors took action to abolish their discriminatory practices. The remaining 6 cases are still under investigation and await Committee action. In all these cases the charges of discrimination were substantiated by Committee investigation.

(Part Two of Employment Discrimination will appear in the next issue of Rights.)

THE LEBANON COUNTRY CLUB

THE INCIDENTS that led to a recent decision by the Lebanon Country Club of Lebanon, Pa., to adopt a restrictive policy on membership, which it later reversed, pose a fundamental issue.

Last fall, for the first time in many years, a Jewish couple was proposed for membership in the Lebanon Country Club and their acceptability was being considered by the Board of Governors. A short time later, all club members received an anonymous letter from nearby Harrisburg. A so-called secret ballot was enclosed. The members were asked to record their vote on the candidacy of the Jews proposed for membership and to return the ballots to General Delivery, Harrisburg Post Office. The ostensible purpose of the anonymous ballot was to prove the obvious contention of its perpertrator that the club membership really did not want Jewish members but hesitated to say so openly.

After a few days, another anonymous communication giving the results of the "balloting" was received by the country club's Board of Governors and by the membership.

Then, on October 22, the Board met in regular session and, apparently cowed by the results of the secret poll, adopted a motion that "no persons, other than Gentiles and members of the Caucasian race shall be qualified for admittance to the Lebanon Country Club." Four of the Board's 12 members reportedly opposed the motion but finally agreed to make the motion unanimous.

In announcing its decision to follow a restrictive policy, the Board told the membership that it found itself "in a very embarrassing position due to the anonymous letter received by all of the Club members concerning the policy which must be determined on the acceptance of new members.

"From correspondence received, it is intimated that the Board was responsible, or at least had knowledge of the action.

"In fairness to the Board of Governors, please be advised that they were not in any way responsible for it and had no advance information that would have enabled them to make any effort to prevent the circularization which occurred."

The reaction of the general community to the Board's action was im-

mediate and decisive. The local clergy, an important factor in the church-minded Lebanon community, concerned itself with the situation. The Club's action was reportedly condemned in sermons preached by two of the town's ministers. The First National Bank and the Lebanon Community Trust Company cancelled meetings that had been scheduled at the Club. The Lebanon Community Medical Society, which convened regularly at the Club, decided to meet elsewhere. The local B'nai B'rith decided to talk to individual members of the Club's Board of Governors; it also wrote a letter of protest to the Board.

Finally, on November 27, the following letter from the club's president was received by the local B'nai B'rith lodge:

"At the regularly scheduled November meeting of the Board of Governors of the Lebanon Country Club a previous motion with respect to certain qualifications for membership was rescinded.

"In explanation, the Board felt that it acted in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the membership in passing the original motion. However, the expression of opinion since that time has tended to prove that the Board's action was not generally acceptable to the Club membership. At no time was any religious prejudice intended.

"In the future, requirements governing applications shall be as heretofore in effect.

"We hope this incident will not mar the fine relationships which has existed over the years between members of the Lebanon Country Club and members of our Jewish community."

The Board's reversal of its restrictive policy is highly laudable, but it is significant and revealing that the Board in the first instance was easily pushed by an anonymous agitator into adopting an open rule barring Jews. And even though the rule has been officially rescinded, will the Club now actually accept Jewish members? A partial answer to this question has come unofficially from several Board members who have said privately that the Club would welcome applications from among the Jewish community.

BRIEFS

The first Negro to be employed as a flight crewman by any of the country's scheduled passenger airlines was hired recently by New York Airways, one of the 18 airlines serving New York State which subscribed last October to a policy of non-discrimination in hiring . . . The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has announced that 18 railroads operating in New York and New Jersey have given assurances that non-discriminatory employment practices are now a part of company policy . . . The Oregon State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has adopted a formal resolution pledging full support in the area of civil rights and fair employment practices . . . In the first such action before a Minnesota court, a judge in St. Paul found the F. W. Woolworth Company guilty of violating the fair employment practices law . . .

The Anti-Defamation League has urged official state action in New Jersey to prevent licensed real estate agents and brokers from being parties to negotiations involving discrimination in the sale or rental of real estate. A number of real estate developers were charged by ADL with seeking to discriminate against Americans of the Jewish faith and of Irish and Italian extraction in the sale of homes in certain selected areas in New Jersey . . . Massachusetts' Baptists have called on the state's real estate dealers to accept purchasers without regard to race or creed . . .

The Resort Association of Wisconsin, in a recent issue of its Bulletin, suggested to resort owners that they might be able legally to reject an "unwanted" customer through the device of a carefully worded statement on reservation cards claiming the right of visual inspection of prospective guests upon arrival. But the Wisconsin Public Accommodations Law bars any form of advertisement, directly or indirectly, designed to deny public accommodations because of race, creed, national origin, ancestry or color . . . A formal complaint has been lodged with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination charging the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., with unlawful discriminatory practices . . . The Worcester County (Mass.) Bar Association has adopted a resolution that it will not hold meetings at any club or resort that pursues a discriminatory policy . . . The southeastern division of the National Association of Tire Dealers dropped its consideration of The Cloisters, Sea Island, Georgia, as a meeting site when it learned that the hotel follows a restrictive policy against Jews . . . The Dari-Delite Company of Rock Island, Illinois, has cancelled its scheduled convention at the Tides Hotel in St. Petersburg, Florida, because it discriminates . . . Manager Martin C. McNiel states that the Soreno Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida, welcomes "any member of the Jewish faith . . . at any time and in any numbers . . . the religious faith of any of our guests is no concern of ours." The Soreno Hotel is a member of the Alsonett chain which includes a number of hotels that bar Jews . . . The Automobile Club of New York, appointing a special committee to study discrimination in hotels and resorts, says that discriminatory hotels should be deprived of the A.A.A. emblem . . . The St. Paul (Minn.) Automobile Club announces that it will not endorse any hotels or motels which practice discrimination.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1956 - JANUARY 31, 1957
CENTRAL OFFICE

SYNOPSIS

Funds on hand 10/1/56	$13,664.48	
Transfers	5,939.61	
New Income Incl. 10,000 FFR -	21,951.30	
Total on hand during period		$41,555.39
Less: Expenditures During Period		38,176.76
Balance		$ 3,378.63
Less amount earmarked for New South printing		3,000.00
Balance for General Purposes		$ 378.63

RECEIPTS:

Carry-Over from 1955-56 (Field, Duke, Reynolds Grants)		$ 7,664.48
Unexpended State Balances 1955-56		6,000.00
Fund for the Republic		10,000.00
Contributions from Individuals, Organizations, Churches, etc.		7,361.00
Dues		41.50
New South Subscriptions		1,889.40
Sale of Literature		357.17
Honoraria		302.23
Transfers:		
State Funds	$ 2,500.00	
Commission on Equal Penalties	341.07	
Consultant Service Program	3,098.54	5,939.61
Fund for the Republic (For Morton Elder's travel expense)		2,000.00
Total		$41,555.39

Expenditures for the Period 10/1/56 - 1/24/57 in Comparison with Budget for Period 10/1/56 - 1/31/57

EXPENDITURES:	Proposed 10/1/56-1/31/57 4 months	Actual 10/1/56-1/24/57
Salaries	$23,317.00	$23,278.66
Social Security Tax	467.00	220.34
Travel	2,834.00	2,092.84
Printing New South & Postage	2,133.00	2,249.20
Printing Other	400.00	1,331.66
Rent	560.00	560.00
Telephone and Telegraph	833.00	1,101.97
Postage	400.00	363.62
Books & Subscriptions	100.00	116.73
Accounting Fees & Legal Expenses	167.00	50.00
Ins. & Misc. Expense	100.00	63.51
Office Supplies & Equipment	833.00	524.73
Annual Meeting & Executive Committee Mtgs.	2,000.00	4,223.50
Special Meetings		
Women's Work	2,400.00	2,000.00
	$36,544.00	$38,176.76

Editorial: Ring up the Curtain

SOCIALIST Commentary

India and Hungary

G. N. S. RAGHAVAN

Psychopolitics

WAYLAND YOUNG

Home Thoughts from Abroad

T. R. FYVEL

About Boarding Schools

HARRY REE

Seeking Refuge

BARBARA BLIT

The First Decade

D. N. CASTER

JANUARY 1957

MONTHLY ONE SHILLING

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

PROPOSED BUDGET

For Fiscal Year - October 1, 1956—September 30, 1957

CENTRAL OFFICE ONLY

	Budget 1955-56	Actual 1955-56	Estimated 1956-57
Income:			
Contributions from Individuals, organizations, Churches, etc.	$ 14,000.00	$ 31,865.00	$ 45,970.00
Dues	500.00	356.00	350.00
New South Subscriptions	6,000.00	6,222.17	10,000.00
Sale of Literature	3,000.00	1,325.48	1,500.00
Honararia	1,000.00	1,567.80	1,000.00
Interest Income	800.00	2,432.00	1,000.00
Fund for the Republic	25,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00
Unexpended balance in Duke and Field Funds - 1955-56	12,100.00	8,350.00	4,350.00
Unexpended Balance in Christopher Reynolds Fund - 1955-56			3,300.00
Unexpended Balance in State Funds for 1955-56			6,000.00
Surplus - Prior year	2,500.00	3,022.17	
Sub-Total	64,900.00	80,140.62	83,470.00
Anticipated Revenue from other sources to balance budget	28,180.00	18,868.40	16,861.00
TOTAL	$ 93,080.00	99,009.02	100,331.00

Estimated expenditures for four months of fiscal year 1956-57 -- October 1, 1956 to January 31, 1957, in comparison with budget and actual expenditures for fiscal year 1955-56.

Expenses:	Budget 1955-56	Actual 1955-56	Proposed 10/1/56-1/31/ 4 Months	% Change in rate of Expenditures
Salaries	$ 61,600.00	63,122.74	23,317.00	10.8%
Social Security Tax	800.00	889.08	467.00	**
Travel	7,500.00	8,469.39	2,834.00	
Printing New South & Postage	6,500.00	6,285.43	2,133.00	
Printing - Other	2,000.00	1,146.28	400.00	
Rent	1,680.00	1,680.00	560.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	2,500.00	2,775.94	833.00	
Postage	2,000.00	1,049.40	400.00	
Books & Subscriptions	300.00	399.97	100.00	
Accounting Fees & Legal	500.00	565.00	167.00	
Ins. & Misc. Expense	300.00	244.61	100.00	
Office Supplies & Equip.	2,900.00	2,243.45	833.00	
Annual Meeting & Executive Committee Meetings	2,000.00	2,169.03	2,000.00	
Special Meetings - Women's Work	2,500.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	
Printing Special Pamphlet		1,004.22		
	$ 93,080.00	93,044.54	36,544.00	11.0%

* Increase covers within-grades promotions for staff.

** Slight increase

STAFF FORECAST OF INCOME FOR CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

October 1, 1956 -- September 30, 1957

Central Office

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC GRANT		$ 10,000.00
CARRY-OVER FROM 1955-56:		
Marshall Field Grant	$ 1,250.00	
Doris Duke Grant	3,100.00	
Christopher Reynolds Grant	3,300.00	
Unexpended State Balances 1955-56	6,000.00	13,650.00
CONTRIBUTIONS: (Expectable)		
Individuals		4,000.00
Labor Organizations		
United Steelworkers of America	1,000.00	
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of America	500.00	
United Automobile Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America	1,000.00	
American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organization	5,000.00	7,500.00
Churches		
The Board of Home Missions & Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church	1,000.00	
The Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the USA	250.00	
The Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.	200.00	
The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in USA	1,000.00	
The General Board of Education of the Methodist Church	300.00	
Fisk Union Church	20.00	
Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.	1,200.00	3,970.00
Foundations		
John Hay Whitney Foundation	2,000.00	
Sigmund Silberman Foundation	300.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	100.00	
New World Foundation	25,000.00	
Marshall Field Foundation	3,000.00	
Community Work Shop Assoc'n	100.00	30,500.00
New South Subscriptions		10,000.00
Honoraria		1,000.00
Associate Members Dues		350.00
Interest Income		1,000.00
Sale of Literature		1,500.00
Total on hand and expectable		$ 83,470.00
Budget for 1956-57 projected for one year at present rate of expenditures		100,331.00
Total on hand and expectable		83,470.00
Amount to be raised during fiscal year		$ 16,861.00
Special Projects*		
On hand as of 10/1/56		
Fact-finding Project		32,000.00
John Hope Program (from New World Foundation)		15,500.00
TOTAL		$ 47,500.00

* Not included in budgeted items.

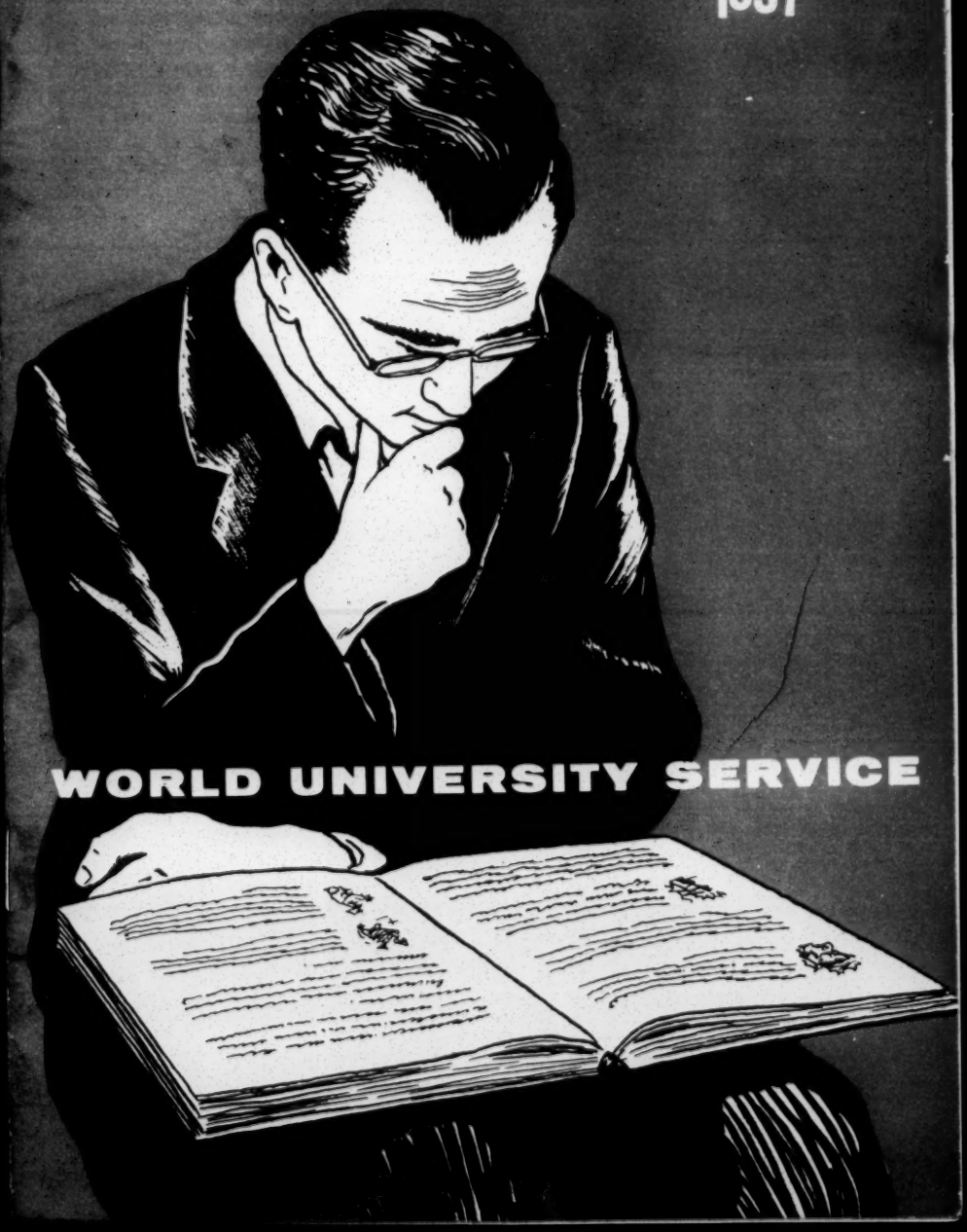
FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES

	Budget 1955-56	Actual 1955-56	Proposed 10/1/56-1/31/57 (4 Months)
Administration and Overhead			
Salaries	$ 24,100.00	24,912.65	8,534.00
Social Security Tax	800.00	889.08	467.00
Annual Meeting & Executive Committee Meetings	2,000.00	2,169.03	2,000.00
Travel	7,000.00	8,469.39	2,667.00
Rent	1,680.00	1,680.00	560.00
Telephone & Telegraph	2,500.00	2,775.94	833.00
Office Supplies & Equipment	2,500.00	2,243.45	833.00
Postage (other than New South)	2,000.00	1,049.40	400.00
Printing (other than New South)	2,000.00	1,146.28	400.00
Audit Fees	500.00	565.00	167.00
Miscellaneous Expense & insurance	300.00	244.61	100.00
Sub-Totals	$ 45,380.00	46,144.83	16,961.00
Information Services and New South			
Salaries	$ 21,750.00	22,247.78	9,299.00
New South, printing & postage	6,500.00	6,285.43	2,133.00
Envelopes, addressograph plates, etc.	400.00	(Included in Printing & Postage)	
Books and Materials	300.00	399.97	100.00
Sub-Totals	$ 28,950.00	28,933.18	11,532.00
Laison - State Organizations			
Salaries	$ 9,750.00	10,086.42	3,417.00
Women's Work			
Salaries	$ 6,000.00	5,912.36	2,067.00
Travel	500.00		167.00
Meetings	2,500.00	1,000.00	2,400.00
Sub-Totals	$ 9,000.00	6,912.36	4,634.00
TOTAL	$ 93,080.00	92,076.79	36,544.00
Special Project *			
Program Development (John Hope)			
Salaries	$ 3,000.00	4,270.00	1,500.00
Consultants Travel & Fees	4,000.00	3,899.89	2,167.00
Travel	1,500.00	1,883.24	1,500.00
Total	$ 8,500.00	10,053.13	5,167.00

* Funds available from 1956 grant of $17,000.00 from New World Foundation

11/10/56

1956
1957



WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

RALPH J. BUNCHE
United Nations
Under-Secretary

United Nations

"World University Service . . . is engaged in a world-wide mutual aid program directed at helping students to help themselves, giving a helping hand to the leaders of tomorrow."

FRANK P. GRAHAM
United Nations
Representative for
India and Pakistan

United Nations

" . . In seeking to build freedom and peace out of the cultural and spiritual resources deep in the nature and hopes of youth, the youth in our colleges will be joining in an international cultural and spiritual communion with all its potentialities of a chain reaction for understanding and peace among the people of the earth."

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of
The Philippines

Philippine Assoc.

" . . . you are not only assisting students to complete their studies in good health and with adequate equipment, but you are also demonstrating a sincere concern to encourage international fellowship among the young people of all free nations."

ANTOINE PINAY
Deputy, French
National Assembly

French Info. Ser.

"In order to improve the conditions of mankind all men must be given the certainty of security through the exchange of safeguards, the assurance of prosperity through an exchange of resources, the reality of freedom through the free movement of information, persons and ideas."

S. RADHAKRISHNAN
Vice-President
of India

Info. Ser., India

"If there is a task set for our generation, it is the task of fostering a world community. World University Service . . . is one of the means by which world community is sought to be built."

What is

world university service

What is WUS?
Listen to the rain spatter on the roof of a building erected by World University Service: it shelters students who otherwise would be homeless.

What is WUS?
Watch the faces of students who never owned a textbook as their eager fingers rip open cases of texts shipped by World University Service.

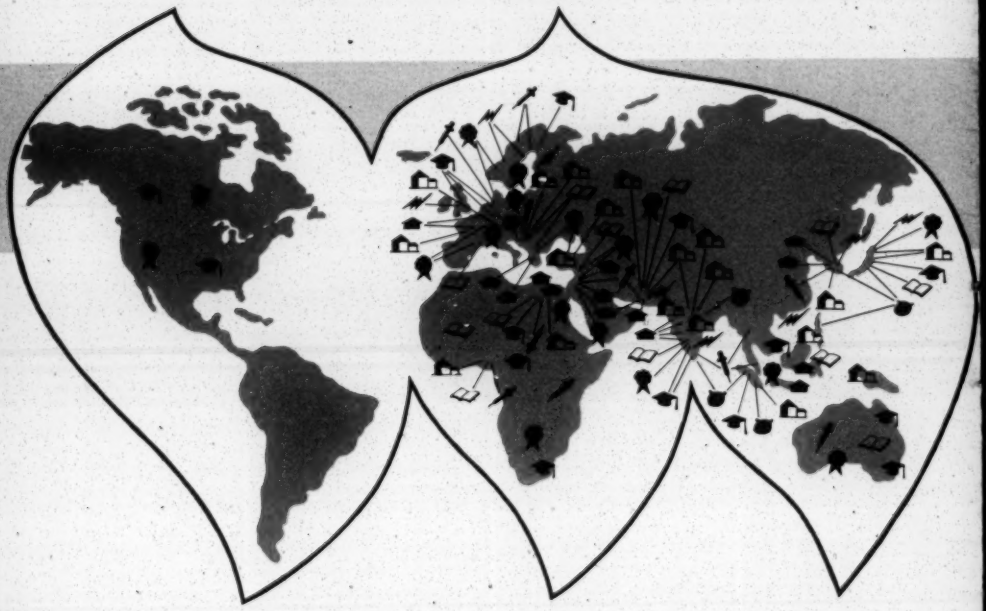
What is WUS?
Listen to the whisper from the wasted rack of bones: he is a student bedridden with tuberculosis. He receives free care in a sanatorium built by World University Service.

What is WUS?
Notice the pride of the refugee scholar as he receives his diploma. He was re-settled by World University Service, and his long years of study were financed by a World University Service scholarship.

What is WUS?
Listen to the hum of voices at the international conference sponsored by World University Service. You are witnessing the encounter of young minds.

These are the world's future leaders. They talk of peace, of mutual aid, of international understanding.

They are talking about World University Service.



DOTTING THE GLOBE

The accomplishments of World University Service stand as a tribute to international understanding and as a record of the good that students can perform.

- **Educational conferences and seminars**
- **Educational equipment**
- **Emergency assistance**
- **Equipment and aid to student health services**
- **Food and clothing distribution**
- **Loan funds and refugee scholarships**
- **Student health centers built by WUS**
- **Student housing created by WUS**

WUS ACHIEVEMENTS

The fight against poverty, hunger, sickness, and despair at colleges throughout the world takes different forms in different countries.

The initial program of World University Service, launched after the First World War, provided relief for universities in central and southern Europe. Since that time, the organization has grown into a world-wide operation of students and professors battling against ignorance and need on an international scale.

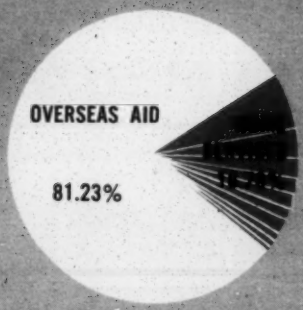
In Europe, where World War II disrupted lives and weakened the physical and moral fibre of almost every student, WUS offers aid to refugees; provides scholarships, medicines and food; and contributes to the operation of an international center offering rest cures.

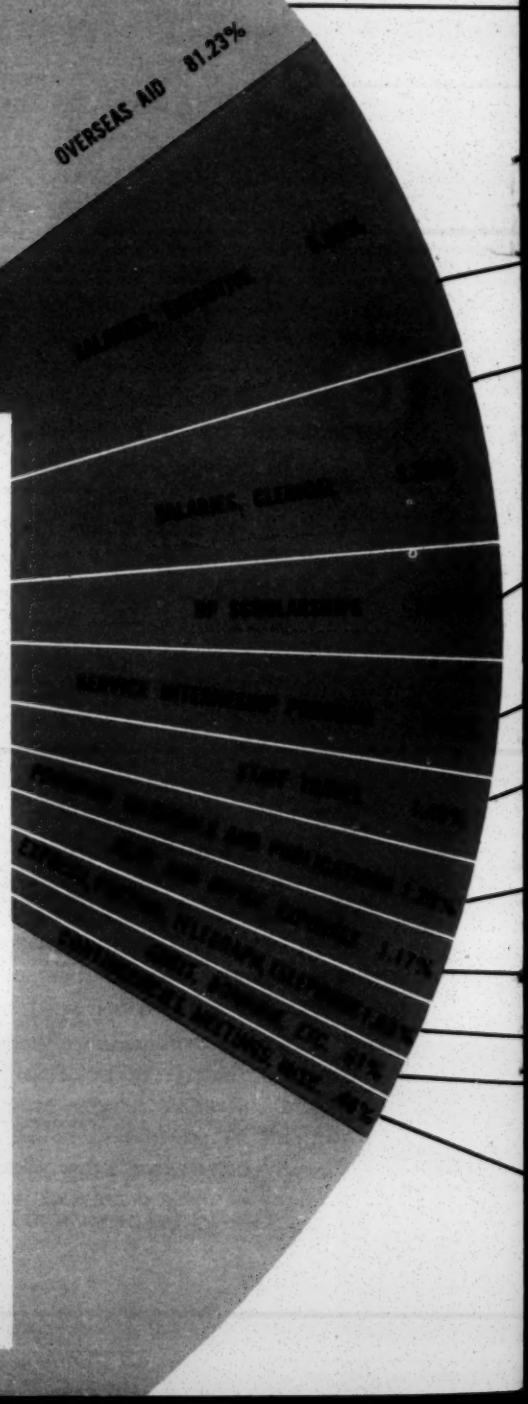
It is in Asia today that the need is greatest and help is most strategic. Newly-established nations are desperately in need of skilled technicians. These countries cannot afford the loss of students forced to abandon their studies by ill health, bad housing, or insufficient funds. Throughout Asia, WUS has constructed Student Health Centers and TB Sanatoria, stocked libraries and laboratories, established dormitories, and provided scholarships and loan funds.

In the Middle East, universities fail adequately to meet the demand for trained and enlightened leadership because of insufficient resources. Here WUS has helped by undertaking the construction of dormitories, and by sending books and educational equipment.

African universities educate pitifully small numbers of students, largely in isolation from the rest of the world. World University Service provides scholarships for African students as one means of securing effective, skilled, and friendly future leadership. Books and equipment shipped to many of these centers of learning help to overcome the barriers of isolation.

THIS IS HOW LAST YEAR'S

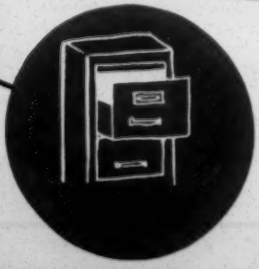


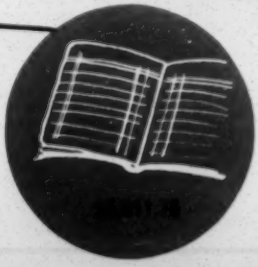


SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT, 1955-1956

Income	
General Funds	$250,886.16
Designated Contributions	78,003.17
Gifts in Kind (including Surplus Food Commodities)	567,378.11
DP Scholarships	18,000.00
Cash Balance	1,571.09
TOTAL	$915,838.53
Distribution	
Overseas Aid	$743,906.29
Home Services	
Salaries, executive (11 persons)	51,773.16
Salaries, clerical (11 full-time, 7 part-time)	29,334.90
DP Scholarships	18,000.00
Service Interneship Program	17,839.85
Staff Travel	13,665.04
Program Materials and Publications	11,233.91
Rent and Office Expenses (8 offices)	10,675.53
Express, Postage, Telegraph, and Telephone	9,597.65
Audit, Bonding, Insurance, Legal Fees, Membership in American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, and Social Security Taxes	5,611.76
Contingencies, Meetings, and Miscellaneous	4,200.44
TOTAL	$915,838.53

CONTRIBUTIONS WERE SPENT





FUNDS RAISED IN THE U.S.

	INTERNATIONAL
$ 8,140	Refugee Scholarship Program, France
2,326	Cumulative emergency fund for aid in disasters and catastrophes
1,163	Conference of health experts on prevention and treatment of TB in the university community
1,163	Convalescence costs, WUS Rest Center, Combloux, France
1,163	Emergency aid to individual students
698	Medicines, drugs, treatments for special individual cases
	EUROPE
	Greece
$ 2,326	Relief and assistance to individual students in need
582	Books, laboratory equipment, and mimeograph supplies
582	Free medicines, high-nutrition foods, and vitamins for 300 malnutritive students in Athens and Salonika
466	Furniture for WUS Student Center, Salonika
466	Reconditioning of Kaplanon Girl's Dormitory, Athens
349	Assistance to student patients in TB sanatoria
	Yugoslavia
$ 1,861	Mobile X-ray apparatus for University Health Service
698	Specific laboratory equipment
233	Medical, scientific, and technical works for five universities
	AFRICA
$ 2,907	African medical scholarships trust fund: Scholarships for Africans studying medicine at University of Witwatersrand
2,326	African intercollegiate conference, Gold Coast
1,396	Educational equipment and supplies for Dakar, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sudan, and Uganda
349	Typewriters and textbooks for South African Normal College, Pretoria; and for Pius XII College, Basutoland
	MIDDLE EAST
	Egypt
$ 3,256	Prefabricated convalescence center for Cairo or Alexandria
233	Relief and assistance to individual students in need
	Israel
$ 3,256	Prefabricated housing unit for 20-student dormitory, Jerusalem
	Lebanon
$ 814	Equipment for intercollegiate Centralized Health Services, Beirut
466	Expansion of International University Center, Beirut
	SOUTH ASIA
	Burma
$ 1,163	Anti-biotics and vitamins for free dispensing to students through Rangoon University Hospital
	India
$ 5,814	Construction of 16-bed student TB ward, Gauhati, Assam
2,326	Medical equipment and drugs for free treatment through University Health Service
2,326	Relief and assistance to individual students in need

THIS YEAR

1,861	Completion of 24-bed WUS Health Center, Patna
1,861	Construction of 100-student WUS dormitory, Utkal University
1,396	Expansion and renovation of International House, Calcutta
698	Emergency housing assistance for homeless students, Delhi
698	Examination of malnutrition among students at Aligarh
582	Development of additional WUS Vocational Training projects
233	Tools and implements for Agricultural school, Jamia Millia
	Indonesia
$ 1,977	Equipment for student-faculty Rehabilitation Center, Kaliurang
1,280	Equipment and supplies for college dormitory, Surabaya
1,163	Instruments, medicines for University Center Polyclinic, Bogor
1,163	Microfilming equipment for Faculty of Law
582	Selected scientific textbooks and journals
349	Medicines, drugs, and vitamins for Student TB Ward, Tjisarua
233	Encyclopedia Brittanica for University Center, Bogor
	Nepal
$ 1,163	Assistance to dormitory, Katmandu
	Pakistan
$ 2,210	Lab equipment, supplies for 6 university Vocational Centers
1,745	Relief and assistance to individual students in need
1,628	Construction of 100-student WUS dormitory, Karachi
1,396	X-Ray equipment for Health Center, Rajshahi University
1,163	Emergency items for dormitory, Sind
1,163	Establishment of dispensary for Health Service, Sind
931	Health Services at Dacca, Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar
233	Assistance to dormitory at Rajshahi University
	Thailand
$ 233	Textbooks and journals for five university centers
	Viet Nam
$ 1,861	Student-teachers' salaries, evening classes for refugees
	FAR EAST
	Hong Kong
$ 1,163	Relief and assistance to refugee students from Chinese mainland
	Japan
$ 2,791	Preventive rest cures at WUS TB Sanatorium, Inadanoborito
2,210	Selected scientific, technical, and literary works
698	Outpatient clinic for diagnosis and check-up, Inadanoborito
698	Relief and assistance to individual students in need
	Korea
$ 1,163	Expansion to quadruple capacity of WUS dormitory in Seoul
931	Establishment of student TB ward in National Sanatorium, Masan
791	Relief and assistance to individual students in need
559	Selected textbooks and technical journals
280	Medical supplies and drugs for free treatment of students, Seoul

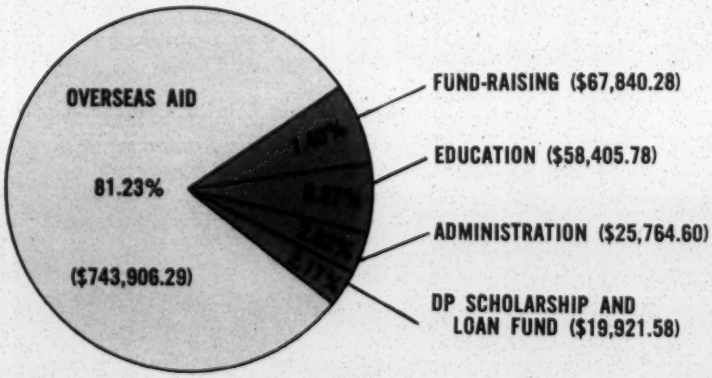
FUNDS RAISED

IN THE U. S. THIS YEAR

Will Also Be Spent On Home Services.

WUS funds are spent in the United States in four main ways — on the DP Student Loan Fund and DP Scholarship program, on a broad college program of education for international understanding, on fund-raising in the colleges and among foundations, and on administration. The pie-cut illustration below shows the proportions of funds spent last year in these various areas of Home Services in relation to aid sent overseas.

WUS believes in *educational fund-raising*. Funds spent in this country to create a "climate of giving" help to ensure intelligent and sympathetic concern for the world program of mutual assistance. Moreover, the sponsors of WUS in the United States firmly believe in the importance of WUS itself as an educational enterprise. To stimulate awareness among American students of their membership in the world university community—to present an effective challenge and a concrete opportunity for demonstrating fellowship with students in other lands — to meet the less material needs of the American university community by helping to break down the barriers of isolation — *these are WUS' goals at home.*



sponsors of WUS in the United States

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations at American Universities
National Newman Club Federation
United States National Student Association
United Student Christian Council (including the National Student Council of the YMCA and the student divisions of the Protestant Church)

WUS REGIONAL OFFICES

- Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
  1145 Massachusetts Avenue
  Regional Executive: AMBROSE SHORT
- Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
  1001 Chestnut Street
  Regional Executive: PAUL DENISE
- Atlanta 3, Georgia
  63 Auburn Avenue
- Chicago 3, Illinois
  19 South La Salle Street
  Regional Executive: FRANK SULEWSKI
- Dallas 4, Texas
  3012 Maple Avenue
  Regional Executive: PEYTON SHORT
- Los Angeles 17, California
  715 South Hope Street
  Regional Executive: MORRIE BLUMBERG
- Portland 4, Oregon
  831 S. W. 6th Avenue
  Regional Executive: GLADYS LAWTHER

NATIONAL OFFICE WUS

20 West 40th Street • New York 18, N. Y.
Executive Secretary: W. J. KITCHEN

Contributions to World University Service are deductible for income tax purposes.

Litho in U.S.A.

Student Funds

WUS Wins Friends Abroad For American Supporters

"World University Service is instrumental in getting students abroad to feel friendly toward the United States," said Jack Cadman, ABUU president, who attended a WUS conference at Geneva, Switz., earlier this summer.

Almost entirely supported by student funds, WUS has been in existence since 1926 under various names. The United States annually contributes more than half the money to support the organization. Last year the United States contributed [illegible] tuse foods, and the devastation in Korea, student contributions provided CARE food and textile packages, as well as drugs and medicine.

Cooperating with UNESCO, the organization supplied hundreds of dollars worth of educational equipment and books to universities throughout the world.

At Utah, the annual WUS drive is connected with Campus Chest which will not start its offiti[illegible] campaign until January. Cadm[illegible] of the organization's wo[illegible]

World University Group Helps Students, Faculty

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles explaining organizations to receive funds from the Campus Chest.)

One of the eight organizations to receive financial aid from this year's Campus Chest drive is the World University service, an international organization to help [illegible] countries in underdeveloped and western countries.

The WUS, represented in the KU Campus Chest for the first time, will receive 40 per cent of the money collected in the drive from Nov. [illegible] 17, Fred Heath, chairman of the steering committee, announced. The percentage will amount to $2,977 of the $7,443 goal.

The organization is based on the belief that participation by students creates an international fellowship among students. It is sponsored in America by the B'nai B'rith Foundation of American universities, the National Newman Club Federation, the U.S. National Student Association, and the United S[illegible]

WUS Grant Starts Delhi Clinic

The money which Park students give to the World University service drive each year goes into a variety of projects to aid students throughout the world.

This month marks the beginning of construction of the first student health center of its kind in India. Built to serve 9000 students enrolled in Delhi [illegible]

WUS Drive Begins Nov. 28 With Contest and Auction

An Ugly Man contest and a student auction will be two of the highlights of the big World University Service Drive Week scheduled by the Religious Life Council for November 28 through December 2.

Earl Kellett, publicity chairman, announced Monday that this year's drive "should be one of the biggest events of the semester" and added, "We are going to at least triple last year's total."

"But we won't have only solicitations," Kellett continued. "This year we're going to give you something for your money."

The Ugly Man contest, for which each sorority and [illegible] have been asked to nominate one candidate, will begin Wednesday, November 30 and end Friday, December 2 at noon. Individual containers bearing pictures of [illegible]

★ ★ ★

Candidates Chosen For WUS Contest

Candidates have been chosen for the Ugly Man Contest that is being sponsored by the Religious Life Council. Proceeds are to go to the World University Service drive. Jars will be placed in the C.X. and each penny donated will count as a vote for one of [illegible]

Student Health Center At Delhi U. Completed

A new look in comprehensive medical facilities for Indian students was unveiled last month at the opening of a modern Student Health Center at the University of Delhi.

Constructed by World University Service, the new health center replaces outdated and inadequate clinics formerly used by the University of Delhi, and provides under one roof complete facilities for comprehensive health services.

Officially opened in mid-January, the health center is of modern [illegible]

tral and local governments, a grant of land was provided and initial funds for the building allocated.

Worldwide Contributions

From all over the world and from within India, World University Service secured further contributions for the health center. During the past year 29 different countries raised funds for World University Service. "Particularly in Canada and the United States, students contributed generously to their Indian colleagues," reported [illegible]

Student United Fund Drive to Aid World University Service

The World University Service is the combined efforts of both students and faculty members throughout the world to pool together their resources in such a manner as to help each other on a "mutual service" or "brother to brother" basis. The WUS program already involves the efforts of approximately seven hundred major colleges and universities of this Country and those of thirty-five other nations as well.

The World University Service relief program is primarily concerned with supplying food, clothing and [illegible] scholarships, the handling of refugee problems, and other basic requirements of student welfare in less fortunate parts of the world. The relief work carries on into the Continents of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and still in parts of Europe.

The World University Service is International, inter-religious, inter-racial, and strictly non-political. Organizations on the University of Denver campus that are members of and directly benefit from the WUS are B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, The National Newman Club Federation, and the [illegible]

WUS Fund Drive To Begin Sunday

This year for the first time as part of the annual World University Service fund raising campaign, the Civic Activities Committee of Student Council is sponsoring a Sacrificial Dinner on Sunda[illegible] April 29.

Slated to commence at 5:30 p. m., the dinner will consist of American food in the type and portion equivalent to that of a [illegible] members, will [illegible]

World University Fund Drive Set

April 3-5 is the tentative date set by the Student Council for the annual World University Service fund drive on the campus.

Nancy Skiles, WUS representative from Dallas, met with McCurry students Feb. 20 to discuss plans for the campaign.

Joyce Gound has been appointed publicity and [illegible] chairman.

"... to meet the needs of the university community throughout the world."

World University Service Raises Special Fund

The World University Service announced that aid will be rushed to the victims of floods in India and Pakistan. For the student in the stricken areas, the problem has become one of finding ways to complete his studies without interruption due to [illegible] funds. With whole areas [illegible] work because of the [illegible] age, the student must [illegible] elsewhere for his [illegible]

Fund-Raising

[illegible] ghout the United [illegible] ked to give in a [illegible] appeal that will [illegible] ber. The [illegible]

THE DENVER CLARION

American Students to Aid World University Service

American students will rush to their stricken fellows, victims of floods in India and Pakistan, it was announced today by the national office of World University Service.

The emergency fund-drive was [illegible] after information [illegible] square miles) in India and Pakistan, producing the most serious disaster conditions in living memory.

Severe property and crop damage affected the communities at large, but the food damage also struck directly at the universities and colleges.

In India, Jaipur College, an [illegible] University in [illegible] victims. It was [illegible] small amounts [illegible] because the area [illegible] by the flood-wa[illegible]

Estimates fro[illegible] cate that nearl[illegible] are in need of [illegible] that their mea[illegible] the floods.

Committees of [illegible] Service in Ind[illegible] have appealed [illegible]

WUS Sends Aid to India

American students will rush aid to their stricken fellows, victim of floods in India and Pakistan, it was announced today by the national office of World University [illegible]

MAILING LIST - Dinner, January 29th

	Will Attend	Guest Accompanying	
Mr. & Mrs. William Gordon			
Mr. Lyle E. Campbell			
Rev. A. A. Phillips			
Mrs. Lucetta Knox			
Mr. Ray Nixon			
Dr. & Mrs. E. C. Peters			
Mr. & Mrs. Glenn W. Rainey			
Mr. & Mrs. Philip G. Hammer			
Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays			
Dr. J. McDowell Richards			
Bishop Arthur J. Moore			
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wells			
Mr. Ralph McGill			
Mr. & Mrs. James Mackay			
Mr. L. D. Milton			
Mr. J. B. Blayton, Sr.			
Dr. & Mrs. Mosell Hill			
Dr. B. R. Brazeal			
Dr. Harry V. Richardson			
Miss Josephine Wilkins			
Dr. Rufus E. Clement			
Mr. Joseph F. Haas			
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Griffin			
Dr. George E. Glary			
Mr. Lorne Nelles			
Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun			

(continued)

	Will Attend	Guest Accompanying
Mr. William Howland		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Winston Huff		
Mr. & Mrs. Morris B. Abram		
Mr. & Mrs. George Goodwin		
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Haas		
Mr. Charles H. Gillman		
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur J. Levin		
Mr. & Mrs. John Stanley		
Mr. J. H. Calhoun		
Mrs. Harry M. Gershon		
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Smulhafer		
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Thompson		
Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Glustrom		
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vinson		
Mr. John L. Wheeler		
Mr. G. S. Alexander		
Mrs. Ruth Alexander		
Mr. Paul Anthony		
Mrs. Elizabeth Brantley		
Mrs. Beverly Calhoun		
Miss Frances Carnes		
Mr. John Constable		
Mr. Harold C. Fleming		
Miss Florence Irving		
Miss Marge Manderson		
Mr. Fred Routh		
Mrs. Dorothy Tilly		

(continued)

	Will Attend	Guest Accompanying
Mr. Emory Via		
Dr. & Mrs. George S. Mitchell		
Staff		
~~Hoy~~		
[illegible]		
Walter Paschall		

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF People Who Are Too Busy to Live

FROM: EBR Your Doctor

SUBJECT: Rules for Membership in the Executive's Coronary Club

FOR A SHORT LIFE AND A CORONARY ONE

Rules for membership in the Executive's Coronary Club:

1. Your job comes first; personal considerations are secondary.

2. Go to the office evenings, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

3. Take the brief case home evenings when you don't work late. This provides an opportunity to review completely all the troubles and worries of the day.

4. Never say "No" to a request--always "Yes."

5. Accept all invitations to meetings, banquets, committees, etc.

6. Do not eat a restful relaxing meal. Always plan a conference for the lunch hour.

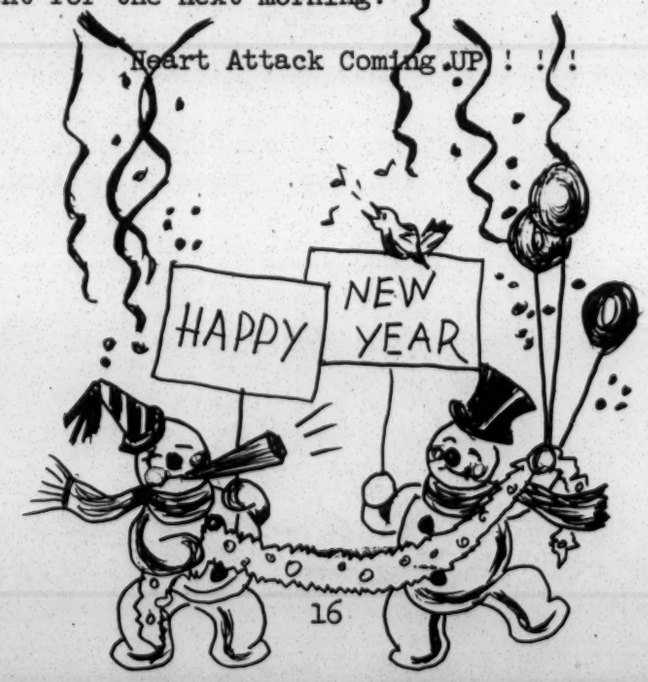
7. Fishing and hunting are a waste of time and money--you never bring back enough fish or game to justify the expense. Golf, bowling, pool, billiards, cards, and gardening are also a waste of time.

8. It is a poor policy to take all the vacation time that is provided for you.

9. Never delegate responsibility to others--carry the entire load at all times.

10. If your work calls for traveling, work all day and drive all night to make your appointment for the next morning.

Heart Attack Coming UP ! ! !



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

HEW--E7

FOR RELEASE IN P.M. NEWSPAPERS
Thursday, October 18, 1956

John B. Holden of Michigan State University has been appointed Specialist in Adult Education and Aging for the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Holden, who has been Consultant in University Extension at Michigan State University since 1950, is the first permanent professional staff appointee for the new adult education service. He will assist Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Chief of the Adult Education Section, in conducting research and providing information and consultative service in adult education, including aging.

The annual merit award for "distinguished service to the adult education movement" was awarded to Dr. Holden in 1955 by the National Association of Public School Adult Educators. This summer he received a special merit award for "dedicated skill and energy to the promotion of the Adult Education Association of Michigan during its formative years and for loyalty and devotion to colleagues and the association."

A native of Ohio, Dr. Holden received his B. S. degree from Ohio University, Athens, and his M. A. and Ph. D degrees from Ohio University, Columbus. Most of his graduate study was in adult education.

Dr. Holden began his professional career as high school principal at LaRue, Ohio. Later he taught in high schools at Wyoming, Ohio, and Hamilton, Ohio. From 1945 to 1950 he was Director of Adult Education in Hamilton.

Dr. Holden served in the Education and Information Branch of the U. S. Army for 19 months in 1944 and 1945.

He is a past president of the Ohio Association for Adult Education, Ohio Teachers of Speech, and the Adult Education Association of Michigan.

John Hope

C O P Y

Memo to Harold Fleming
From: C. H. Parrish
Re.: SRC Consultant Program

Our conversation some days ago concerning the SRC consultant program prompts me to comment briefly on what I conceive to be its rationale.

At the risk of underlining the obvious, mention should be made of the superordinate-subordinate character of the relations between whites and Negroes in the United States. In the South this relationship has been crystallized by law. However, in other parts of the country where there are few discriminatory laws, the prescribed behavior patterns are generally recognized and observed. Segregation by statute (as pointed out in The Strange Career of Jim Crow) is of relatively recent origin but the status relationship itself goes back to the early Colonial period. It is small wonder that people brought up to accept the traditional pattern should find it difficult to reorder their relations in terms of equality.

The old committees on interracial cooperation never succeeded in making the shift in approach that would challenge directly a relationship that had for so long been taken for granted. SRC has struggled manfully with this problem and some progress has been made but among many of the state groups the old attitudes persist.

Because of its heritage and its essential nature SRC has relied heavily upon the "appeal to conscience" and the morale-building effect of the high class reporting of the "happy Story" through the pages of New South. There has been no real opportunity to provide people on the field with the specialized "know-how" so urgently demanded for dealing with concrete problems at the local level. And not always has the distinction between advocacy and professional service been sufficiently clear.

Another facet of SRC's problem is the difficulty of securing the services of qualified Negroes for top level, full-time staff positions. Whatever the reasons for it may be, the lack of Negro personnel in responsible regional jobs has hampered the Council's efforts to operate as an integrated agency. It is easier to teach by example than by precept.

The consultant program is a partial answer to all of these problems. With deliberate intent the consultant group has been overbalanced a little in favor of Negroes. Thus the status relationship is attacked by indirection by presenting the Negro expert in a unique relationship of equality with his white colleagues.

In their contacts with state boards and staffs the consultants act on the assumption that the people attending such an institute do not need conviction on the basic matter of desegregation but rather want advice on the best social techniques for achieving their goal. This has the wholesome effect of diverting attention from unproductive disputations at the ideological level to concrete problems of implementation.

As is true of most operations of this sort there is no adequate statistical measurement available of the results of the consultant service. However, those of us who have been intimately associated with it are convinced of its crucial importance. The initial involvement and continued interest of the consultants themselves constitutes an increasingly valuable asset to SRC and the whole South. Because of the consultants there has been more attention paid to the "soft spots" thus through concentrated efforts making more efficient use of limited resources. There is a clearer understanding of what needs to be done and more willing acceptance of responsibility for doing it. There have been several instances reported of individual consultants being called back to communities for specific jobs. This perhaps is the real test of worth.

BY-LAWS OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is Kentucky Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Kentucky a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council as stated in the corporate charter of the SRC as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all the peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to co-operate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00 for an individual; $7.00 for a couple; $2.00 for a student; $10.00 or more for a contributing member; $25.00 or more for an organization. Membership shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of programs in line with the organization's purpose, and with the approval of the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, a vice chairman, a second vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board, and shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee (Continued)

The Executive Committee shall appoint members of the Executive Board to the following standing committees: Education, Finance and Membership, Community Services, Legal Affairs, and Publications, and the chairman of each of these committees shall be a member of the Executive Committee. Four members present shall constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

One-third of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman and approved by the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. He shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive secretary shall be a member without vote of the Executive Board.

Clerical staff - The executive secretary shall employ such assistance as he shall need to carry out the duties of his office, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff (Continued)

Consultants - The executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board may contract the services of professionally trained consultants, who shall be available for services needed, in carrying out the program of the organization.

From time to time the services of other specialists may be employed by the executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a majority of those present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Conditions of Affiliations with SRC

By-Laws of the organization and any amendment of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council both conditions pertaining, as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council, bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III, and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in political activities in any form. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

I What we have Done

Fla. Meeting

16 mos of operation –

Travel to acquaint selves with people – State –

work Thru and with people –

12 "locals" 10 affiliated with FCHR – Gainesville with other 2;

Incidents –

Delray Beach. Tallahassee – Jax (Urban League)

Fund Raising – 77R – 3 yr. period –

- Build memberships – 70 at start – now over 700 –

1,000 letters to prospective members – for funds –

appeals to groups and individuals –

Public Relations & Information –

Been active in 30 cities. 20,000 mi –

Atty Gen'l – admin Ast to Gov. Ch. Just, Fla Sp'ch – Pres of most colleges – my Sept'ls – U. Ch. Wm, and Wom. Soc. of Christian Service; plus ADL – AJC – ACLU – ch. Patrol Bd. Manual, How to Org. "locals"; reprints of articles – Co op with Daily –

II What We Can Do –

Financial situation Crucial – Need immediate help – long range planning

1. about to loose S'eg – no funds –

Tax Exemption – Benefits – Limits –

Adjust organizationally – To make practices and structure compatible with charter –

Can. 1. Adopt Work Co Designation

2. Coordinate Agencies efforts – / w/s with Fla. Council of Ch's –

3. Continue support of "locals"

4. Youth Bd – develop –

Mrs. Virgil D. Hawkins -
Dept - Public Lngs - Rel -
Bethune - Cookman College -
Daytona Beach -

Send summary of my Talk.

Mrs Nathan Starr -
818 NW 36th Ave
Gainsville - Fla -

doesn't get New South -
since June - send her -

"iffy"

Bill

Answering these questions

Fla. Meeting + FBR

SRC's Three year effort - Oct 54 - Oct 57

Pump Prim effort — 13,000 - 10,500 - 12,500 - 12,000 $110,000

Local Solution - No Solid South.

Good faith - prompt - start -

Stiffening resistance

WCC - } regional effort

Politicians - } Nat'l capital -

Brain Wash Nat'n -

Thos. Waring -

Dr McGuire - US News World Report

Wm Fullman -

$1,000,000 - WCC - backed by state funds -

Need to meet this on Regional & Nat'l basis -

Coop with Time & Life

Coop with N.Y. Times

Good rel. with John Bartlow Martin

A.P. U.P.

21 Cities

Fire fighting - Daytona - Montgomery Nashville.

Law & Order

Bussie freedom

Determinants of Decay -

Ct. order Va. case - Hoffman - NC appeal apparently

Determination of Negro County

Tradition of area - self image

degree of industrialization, urbanization, sophistication -

degree of respectability of opposition -

Will to maintain Law & order Clinton Vs Mansfield

Experience with HR agencies -

* Fla Council - why hist -

Lay participation support

Clipping - info - organize locals -

Am I my brother's keeper?

FBR's Notes from Minutes of Tuskegee meeting 7/7R

I. For Informational and clearing house purposes it was agreed that SRC was knowledgeable about, and had a role in: (1) Negro Registration; (2) Trade Union matters; (3) Industry and the South; (4) The Resistance movement.

II. It was agreed that SRC would produce a directory of Agencies active in the field in the Southern region.

III SRC - agreed to accept the responsibility for alerting the various agencies to the possible kinds of assistance they could give in 4 selected cities.

Miami, Florida - Seymour Samet
"Piedmont City", N.C. - Tarth Bell
Nashville, Tenn - A C Miller
Charlottesville, Va - Patty Boyle

IV March New South article by Dr. A. Lee Coleman, entitled "Genuine Advisory Committees Can Help" recommended.

V Follow up letter to participants sent by GSM on Nov 7 listing key cities and coordinators - and asking participants to inform SRC of what they had done to alert their contacts in each key city.

Feb 16th AAUW -
Atlanta Woman Club
P'Tree at 14th
Luncheon - 12:15
Send material Biog.

Send Luncheon Card -
703 Kempton Road -

George Shermer - called for Philly -

* $12,000. salary - { Hdqts. up in air -
Some U. might accept.

I. top list of most wanted 10 -

Write John Field - @ Chi copy to Detroit -

Conf with ADL - Oscar Cohen here - Art Levison - Irwin Schulman - HCF - FBR -

ADL

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ FBR →

1 — State Confs - on Ed. Ark Ky NC Tex Ten Fla

2 — Not applicable -

3 - Field Research - Beaumont & Mansfield -
SPSSI + SSI First -

a. ADL - Communicate re: projects in Adams

b. other places Nashville, Tallahassee - Atlanta - Little Rock
Charlottesville Hosie, W-S & Greensboro

c. go back to Clinton, Sturgis Beaumont Mansfield.

4 — SPSSI pamphlets - (pub ofs or ADL)

5 — N.S.A. - Southwide Conf on Desegr - planned for Springhill College. Mobile
quarters & rations from YWCA -

6 — Publications - St Louis pub'd; DC done not yet pub; by Hanson - Freedom pamphlet -
(a) Higher Educ - drop for year / - (b) Experiences Learned - Balt. DC - Stlo - 40-50 pp
List of Do's & Don't's - spell-out from Experience in above cities. - by Md - Geo Dean Educ
— There's a demand for a handbook - How to + persuasion - Bill Van Till -
AL - HCF to develop outline -

7 Sense & Nonsense About Race - ala '56 - Ethel Alpenfels to do?

8 Segregation & Integration - A Digest of Recent Research - (5 yrs) $2 — 100 pp 60,000 wds -
Melvin Tumin

9 Bibliography on Educ. Aspects of Desegr. Oscar to send for review.

10 Get from Bob Hughes most recent What the Churches Said -

11 ADL doing film - documentary on Desegregation - Potomac Films Inc - FFR helping. Geo. Stoney
ADL - 5,000 / FFR 15,000 want Nat'l Council of Ch. Co sponsorship
Face The Nation - Carmichael -

1 Are Local group members able and willing to contact friends for funds - ?

a. Where do we get the working force?

2. How far must "locals" accept state org. stand on integration?

a. How do we identify position in literature?

Kasper spoke Sunday-Night - big attack on Char-
lottesville - Va - Local Pres of WCC - resigned at
meeting. // Then panel meeting - Taped for radio
// J M Dabbs - Dewight Chalmers - Dean Thos H.
Henderson - //

Why the Churches need Desegregation
" " Negro " "
" " Christian Layman "

Legal aspects
Scientific aspects

Buses Desegregated ÷ Day cycle Sept 5

(CH)
Ark. - ATA - ~~Same~~
End of Sept.

Fla. trip (CH) - Dec.

N.C. trip (CH) - Dec.
Salisbury

Annual Mtg? (JH)

$2,000 - Reserve for
staff mtg - deliberately
unspent.

GREETINGS

Clinging to those things that we may hold in common,

Speaking in a language that is universal,

CHILDREN TO PALESTINE

through its programs of

ART
MUSIC
THE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER FOR YOUTH

and the

ARAB-JEWISH SCHOLARSHIPS

strives

"to follow after the things which make for Peace"

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR

we send you our best wishes and invite you to share with us in our efforts to serve the Children and Young People in Israel, both Arab and Jewish, as they grow up together in these critical years.

GREETINGS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM March 31, 1966

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

To: Paul Anthony

From: Ed Lewis

- : -

I have examined our medical insurance program, and also our term life insurance program, and make the following recommendations.

Our Blue Cross program is out-dated and does not provide proper coverage for our employees. I am, therefore, recommending that we make the following changes (these changes have been determined after checking with four of the leading national companies):

That we place our new insurance with Mutual of New York which provides better basic coverage, plus major medical coverage for all employees at a cost of $5.49 per person. Our present plan costs $4.59 per person. This increased coverage will cost $349.44 more per year based on 32 persons enrolled.

I am recommending that we change our term life insurance also to Mutual of New York. One benefit will be that all of our coverage will be with one major company with whom we have had a personal relationship for some years and very satisfactory servicing. The identical coverage can be had at a yearly cost of $2,047.92 against our present cost of $5,393.28 -- a saving of $3,345.36 for the year.

Schedule, sample policy, and proposal attached. Companies submitting bids:

Mutual of New York
Prudential
Aetna
Phoenix
Blue Cross-Blue Shield

MUTUAL OF NEW YORK

Hospital, Medical and Major Medical
32 people 3/23/66

Medical Care	@ $5.49/person/month	$175.68/mo.	$2,108.16/yr.
Blue Cross (Present plan)	$4.58/person/month	146.56/mo.	1,758.72/yr.
Upgraded Blue Cross	$5.19/person/month	166.08/mo.	1,992.96/yr.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE

New Term Life

14 people at $10,000.00		$140,000.00
18 people at $ 4,000.00		72,000.00
	Total insurance in force:	$212,000.00
		.805
	Total monthly cost	170.66
	Total yearly cost	2,047.92

Present Term Life

@ $2.12/ per thousand	Total Monthly cost	449.44
	Total yearly cost	5,393.28

MINUTES

of the
Executive Committee Meeting
Southern Regional Council

February 13, 1967

The meeting of the Executive Committee convened at 10:00 a.m., February 13th, 1967 in the Southern Regional Council Conference Room.

Those present: Mr. Dabbs, Dr. Clement, Dr. Dent, Dr. Gomillion, Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Pitts, Mr. Smith, Mr. John Wheeler, Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Miss Wilkins, Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Young.

All members of the senior professional staff were present with Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson serving as recording secretary.

After invocation by Mr. Dabbs, and the adoption of the agenda, Mr. John Wheeler was asked to assume the chair until such time as a new chairman of the Executive Committee for the coming year had been elected. By motion of Dr. Dent, which was unanimously approved and adopted, Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler was re-elected after which the minutes of the last meeting were approved and adopted and Dr. Lucius Pitts was welcomed as a new member on the Executive Committee.

The Resolution on Tax Exemption was circulated and signed by each member present.

New Staff

James N. Wood who joined the staff in January as Executive Assistant was introduced by the Executive Director.

Election of Two Members to Nominating Committee

Mr. Frank Smith of Knoxville and Dr. Vivian Henderson of Atlanta were elected to serve on the 1967 Nominating Committee.

To replace Dr. Stephen Wright on the Personnel Committee the Chairman appointed Dr. Lucius Pitts.

Consideration of Annual Meeting

The Committee considered plans for the 1967 Annual Meeting and unanimously agreed to the following:

Dates: November 8, 9, and 10

Place: Atlanta

Format: Similar to the 1966 meeting

In regard to the Annual Dinner, the Committee authorized the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Executive Director to act as a committee to secure a speaker for the occasion.

The matter of how best to handle resolutions as they were presented during the Annual Meeting was discussed, and the Executive Committee instructed the staff to place on the agenda a request that any resolutions to be brought before the body be submitted in writing prior to their introduction on the floor.

Resolution Re: The Stephen R. Curriers

Dr. Raymond Wheeler made note of the untimely deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Currier. In appreciation for their interest in the Council and in the area of work which both the Council and the Curriers shared mutual concerns, the staff was instructed by the Executive Committee to prepare an appropriate resolution in memory of them to be transmitted to the proper persons.

Life Fellows

As requested by Dr. Gomillion during the November meeting of the Executive Committee, biographical data for The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, Dr. Riley B. Montgomery,

and Colonel Francis Pickens Miller were mimeographed and placed before the Executive Committee.

SRC Financial Situation

The Director reported on the financial situation of the Council as follows: $298,000 was budgeted last year; toward meeting this figure we raised $273,000 creating a deficit of approximately $25,000. He reported that only $240,000 was spent during the year which ended the year with a balance of $33,000.

He further reported that $25,000 of the year-end balance has been held in reserve as a contingency amount in connection with the pending law suit with the Georgia Department of Labor in which the Council is involved. In this connection, Mr. Anthony reported that the suit had been, since the last meeting of the Committee, heard before the Georgia Supreme Court, but at this reporting no decision had been handed down. He pointed out, however, that with the continuing compounding of state taxes for which the Council is allegedly liable, legal counsel has informed us that by the time the suit is brought to conclusion and if the court's decision is unfavorable, the Council will probably be liable for at least $35,000. However, should an unfavorable decision be rendered, every effort will be made to have the suit heard by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Director reported that prospects of future financial support from the Taconic Foundation, in light of the deaths of the Stephen Curriers were uncertain. He stated that in past years Taconic has supported the general operations of the Council in the amount of $25,000 per year, and we have been assured that every effort would be made by the Foundation to continue support at this level. He pointed out, however, that if this does not prove to be the case, the Council will face serious financial difficulties.

Of a much more serious nature, the Curriers supported the Voter Education Project at the level of $150,000 last year. However, we have been told by Taconic that it is most unlikely that SRC can expect support for the VEP this year. In light of this situation, some ground work is being done to seek additional funds for the Voter Project from other sources.

Mr. Anthony reported that the Council expects five additional years of support under a six-year diminishing grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of $50,000 a year each in 1967 and 1968, and $40,000, $35,000 and $25,000 for the years 1969, 1970, 1971, respectively.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund grant, he reported, ends this year with a final instalment of $25,000 under a three-year grant which began in 1965.

Reporting on the status of the Stern Family Fund's matching grant of $10,000 in 1965, Mr. Anthony pointed out that the Council has been able up to this point to raise a total of approximately $8,500 toward the matching requirements.

Development Ideas

For the benefit of Dr. Pitts, a recent new member elected to the Executive Committee, Miss Wilkins reviewed the background of the Development Committee. She then reported to the Committee recent developments as a result of conversations both in Washington and Atlanta with Mr. David Apter and Mr. Calvin Kytle of David Apter and Associates. As a result of these conversations Apter and Associates submitted a proposal to the Council in which a survey would be conducted exploring the possibilities of developing programs with business and also exploring the possibility of long-range financial support from this source.

The full proposal was read to the Executive Committee by Mr. Anthony, after which lengthy discussion followed.

During the discussion the Committee generally agreed that the Council should pursue this consideration of whether or not SRC could reach and develop informational and educational programs for this important segment of society, and whether or not the major national corporations represented a potential new source of financial support. Caution was raised, however, that the proposed consultants not at this time go beyond the information-gathering function. Actual decisions on program planning and fund-raising were seen at this time as policy decisions which should continue to be the sole responsibility of the Executive Committee

Thereafter, it was agreed that a sub-committee should oversee the initial development of this proposal with a report of progress and further considerations being brought to the Executive Committee at its next meeting in May. The final action taken by the Committee was put into the following motion by Mr. Marion A. Wright which was unanimously approved and adopted:

> "Resolved, that a committee composed of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director, and Miss Josephine Wilkins, be empowered to negotiate and conclude an agreement with David Apter and Associates concerning the services mentioned in their letter of February 9, 1967 or other services. The Committee should take into consideration and give effect to views of members of the Executive Committee as expressed in today's meeting."

Mr. John Wheeler pointed out that there is such a nebulous character to what is possible in tapping southern business, and pointed out that if SRC felt so inclined that a special project -- not demanding an additional staff person -- might possibly be worked up whereby data-gathering on the economic growth in the Federal Reserve Districts in the South might prove beneficial and productive.

Dr. Clement pointed out that Atlanta University has some funds for an economic development program, and indicated that the University hires skilled personnel not on its staff to conduct this program. He pointed out that Atlanta University would possibly be in a position to assist SRC in an effort as outlined by Mr. Wheeler. This venture, however, would have to be taken under advisement by Mr. Hodding Young of the AU faculty and meet with his approval before it was initiated. The Executive Director of the Council expressed appreciation to Dr. Clement for this suggestion and offer, and expressed a hope that some arrangement could be worked out between AU and SRC.

At this point in the meeting Dr. Raymond Wheeler read a letter addressed to Mr. Anthony from Dr. Lucius Pitts of Miles College. The letter revealed that Miles College will bestow upon Mr. Anthony an honorary Doctorate Degree in March. The Executive Committee received this news warmly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

During lunch the Personnel Committee met with the Executive Director to consider staff salaries. Following lunch the full Committee, in executive session, considered and approved the report of the Personnel Committee which was subsequently transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer by Dr. Wheeler.

GENERAL SESSION

Other Business

Office of Education, HEW

Mr. Anthony reported to the Committee that several administrative officials in Washington have approached the Council requesting that a delegation of SRC members talk with key congressmen about the current situation

and mood in the South. Upon learning that SRC's legal counsel had not been consulted about this request, the following motion was made and unanimously approved: "That the Executive Committee approves the idea, subject to approval by SRC's legal counsel." (Note: Mr. Haas subsequently gave the opinion that unless SRC responds to an invitation from proper persons the visit might be misunderstood as lobbying. Therefore, unless a proper invitation is forthcoming this idea will be dropped.)

Recent Attacks on SRC

Mr. Anthony reported that the Council has been attacked by one southern newspaper and several hate sheets. He referred specifically to an attack which appeared in the Knoxville Journal of January 28, 1967 and brought to the attention of the staff by Board Member Frank Smith of Knoxville. The attack was made against the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations and SRC, indirectly, and branded both groups as being Communist. Information was supplied Mr. Smith, who in turn secured a full retraction which was printed on February 1, 1967 in the Journal. Copies of these two articles were reproduced and included in the packets of materials distributed to the Executive Committee members.

Mr. Anthony reported two other recent attacks, one appearing in the Birmingham Independent of February 1-8, 1967, and another in a monthly sheet entitled "Insight Broward" of February 1967, and published in Broward County (Ft. Lauderdale) Florida. The two accounts attacked the Alabama and Florida Councils on Human Relations respectively as being Communist organizations. It was pointed out that a Florida Council board member, named in the Broward attack, is considering filing a libel suit.

The Executive Director pointed out that these attacks are beginning to appear again in sufficient numbers to have them called to the attention of the

Executive Committee and to have SRC's policy in regard to such matters again reviewed.

The Committee pursued discussion of these attacks, and Mr. Marion Wright called to mind earlier incidents. He pointed out that at one time when libel suits by SRC members had been considered, Mr. Paul Williams conferred with an attorney who advised against litigation except in the most extreme circumstances.

The Executive Director raised the question of whether SRC could commit itself to assisting with legal costs where individuals' reputations are being damaged by such activity. It was the consensus of the Executive Committee that SRC provide adequate refutation, but not commit itself to furnishing funds for legal action. Should retractions be made, it was the feeling of the Committee that the staff give wide circulation to them.

Mr. Wright suggested that earlier minutes dealing with cases of this nature be reviewed and the results shared with interested parties.

Mr. Anthony expressed appreciation for the excellent attendance of this meeting.

A brief report was made on the recently held seminar for southern, Negro legislators sponsored by SRC's Voter Education Project. It was pointed out that this was an historic occasion, and that those in attendance had requested this to be an annual event.

Miss Wilkins expressed appreciation to the Committee for the way the David Apter proposal had been handled. Dr. Gomillion requested that copies of the proposal be mailed to members of the Committee for further study.

With no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Royal Knight

April 18, 1967

Mr. John Brown
255 Vine Street, N. W., Apt. 6
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed is our check for $200.00 in support of the work with youth in Vine City sponsored by the Royal Knights Social Club.

Every good wish in your commendable work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (check: $200.00)

THE ROYAL KNIGHTS SOCIAL CLUB

%John W. Brown
255 Vine Street, N. W.
Apartment #6
Atlanta, Georgia 30310
April 18, 1967

Dear Friend:

The enclosed column describes the Royal Knights Social Club; its work and purposes. Basically, a group of young men who live in the Vine City community are seriously attempting to work with our youth, prevent juvenile delinquency, provide them with wholesome recreation, and give them a chance.

On MAY 27, 1967 we are having a Bar-B-Que to raise funds to carry out our recreation program. We would be very grateful if you would consider making a contribution to our work.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

John W. Brown
Vice-President

JWB/mmj

THE ROYAL KNIGHTS SOCIAL CLUB

The Atlanta Journal

"Covers Dixie Like the Dew"

Since 1883

Jack Tarver, President • Jack Spalding, Editor

EDITORIALS 18 APRIL 10, 1967

SMALL SUMS CAN DO A LOT

At Ford, Do-Gooders on the Assembly Line

By REESE CLEGHORN

OUT AT THE Ford plant in Hapeville, John W. Brown and seven of his buddies on the assembly line are earning more than they have ever made before, and they are thinking they ought to help some others who have been left behind.

Their average pay is about $137 a week. Before he got this job three years ago, John Brown, who is 30 years old and the father of two, was a delivery man for a furniture store, at $75 a week.

He is doing much better now because some job opportunities have opened for Negroes. He and seven Negro friends on the assembly line have formed a club and assessed themselves $5 a month to further its ends, which are, generally speaking, to do some good with youth in the slums.

They have sponsored some athletic activities. Now they are planning an all-day barbecue on May 27 in Vine City to raise money for sponsoring baseball teams there, possibly through the Little League organization, which mostly is for people who are better off and whiter than those in Vine City.

"We used to live in an apartment on West End Avenue," Mr. Brown says. "Once we moved to Vine Street I saw how these kids were living, how they had nothing. My wife works at the telephone company and I have a good job, so we decided we ought to help do something.

"We're moving out of Vine City pretty soon, to a house that is a lot better. But we decided we're going to try to come back and help as often as we can.

"Right now, our club wants to raise enough money to have a real sports program for the kids. And we'd like to tell them to stay in school, and show them something a lot of them don't know—that if they'll try, they can get good jobs later on, too."

* * *

THIS LITTLE CLUB is one of a number of organizations now moving, in a small way, into the gap left by a century of neglect of the slums. It and others have found that a small amount of money can do a lot.

If a small amount of money could be found right now, slum children could have intramural sports, go to a summer camp, or be taken to a zoo this summer.

If more small amounts could be found, Vine City could rent the old but improvable building it badly needs for a supervised recreation center and get its tutorial program under way for high school students who now are at the drop-out level.

The pitifully limited pre-school program for Summerhill-Mechanicsville could be expanded for at least three days a week. Summerhill's younger children could have a good day care center, and openings to the world that would come with it.

THAT IS A SMALL list, representing a much longer one, of some of the urgent needs in Atlanta's slums at this moment. You may break it down further. For instance, $4.70 would buy the shuffleboard needed in Vine City's new-unequipped recreation center, or $11.25 would buy the two footballs, or $2.00 would buy the 10 pounds of clay dough needed for the smaller children.

Right now there is a big question about whether needs such as these will be met by private response. Government is not filling them. People who have said all along that they are in favor of the goals of this or that government poverty program but don't like to see the government do everything—they are not filling the needs, either.

* * *

LOOK AT WHAT HAS happened in Atlanta.

Last summer, the poverty program was beginning to reach into the slums. Then came the big reduction in federal funds for Economic Opportunity Atlanta. Many poverty-area programs were eliminated.

For instance, last summer there was $89,000 for operation of more than 35 centers where children were brought into intramural sports; picked up for trips to the Atlanta Zoo, the Capitol and Stone Mountain; and otherwise thrust into a broader exposure to the world and to responsive adults than many of them had ever seen before.

* * *

THIS YEAR THERE IS NO money for that.

This time, also, there is no money for pre-school programs and day care centers in some areas where they are most needed.

That is the situation. Because of what has gone before and because many of the needs now have been defined and some of the means for meeting them have been tested, small amounts of money can go straight to the mark.

* * *

SOME OF IT IS COMING, but only from a few sources.

The Atlanta Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has sent $3,000 to the City of Atlanta so its parks and recreation department can renovate a camp at Lake Allatoona and send poor children there this summer. An organization of family campers has sent $1,000 for the same purpose.

The Rich Foundation has put up $28,500 to buy portable pools for the city's playlots in the slums. A church is buying the equipment for a recreation center and financing some counseling for teen-agers. The Atlanta Jaycees are helping in the slums.

But a mighty gap remains as private organizations begin to move toward parts of the city that have been neglected.

Wanted: Do-Gooders.

N O T I C E! N O T I C E!

BAR - B - QUE

PLACE: Vine Street Play Lot

TIME: 10:00 A.M. to 10:00

VINE CITY PLAY LOT IS LOCATED DIRECTLY BEHIND MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE'S HERNDON STADIUM (bordered by Vine Street, Rhodes Street, and Sunset Avenue)

PROPOSAL AGENDA

Meeting of the Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

April 18, 1966

10:00 A.M.

Invocation

Adoption of the Minutes of the Last Meeting

Reading of the Resolution on Tax Exemption

Report on Program and Administration
(Mr. Anthony)

Report on the Finance Committee
(Mrs. Alexander)

Fund-Raising
(Mr. Anthony)

The Development Committee
(Miss Wilkins)

Proposal on Staff Benefits
(Mr. Lewis)

The Grants-in-Aid Program
(Mr. Stanfield)

The Voter Education Project
(Mr. Jordan)

Discussion of Programs and Projects

Other Business

NOTES: Lunch will be served at 12:30 p.m., or thereafter at the convenience of the Committee.

The Personnel Committee is requested to have lunch in the office of the Director.

The Committee will meet in Executive Session immediately after lunch.

The Royal Knights Social Club.
% John Brown (vice Pres.)
255 Vine St. N.W. apt 6
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

The Southern Regional Counsil
5 forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta Georgia 30303

To: Mr. Paul Anthony:

Dear Sir, we the Royal Knights Social Club is giving a bar-b-que May 27, 1967. The purpose of the bar-b-que is to raise funds in the effect of sponsoring a little league baseball team in Vine City.

We the Royal Knights would be very gratiful if we could announce your contribution on the date of the bar-b-que.

Respectfully your.
John W. Brown
(vice Pres.)
The Royal Knights Social Club.

The Royal Knights Social
Club.
% John W. Brown
255 Vine St N.W. apt6
Atlanta Georgia 30310
April 10, 1967

To whom It may Concern:

The inclosed Column will define the Royal Knights Social Club work and purpose.

On May 27, 1967 We're having a bar-b-cue to raise funds to carry out our recreation program.

We would be very gratiful if we could announce your contribution on the date of the bar-b-cue.

Respectfully yours
John W. Brown
Vice-Pres. Royal Knights

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Paul Anthony

We have again attempted to put into brief reports an accounting of the various programs during the first quarter of this year. The staff will, of course, be on hand at the meeting on the 18th, but we wanted this opportunity to report to you, since individual staff reports would be prohibitively time consuming.

Also enclosed is a written report on the meeting of the Finance Committee as directed by you at your last meeting. Included also is information about a proposed change in the staff benefits, which the Committee will be asked to consider.

We look forward to seeing you on Monday.

S T A F F R E P O R T S

Field Activities (E. Stanfield, Director). -- During this quarter the field director has attended at least one function of each of the ten state councils on human relations. This travel helped to acquaint him with the several organizations.

Inauguration of the expanded grant-in-aid program made possible by our $300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation was one of the significant tasks of the quarter. General conditions for recipients, prepared by the field director, stress growth and self-sustenance by the state councils.

Another major concern of the field director has been to establish a staffed operation in Louisiana. To this end the New Orleans Community Relations Council has affiliated with the state council and a decision has been made to locate the LCHR office in Baton Rouge. A search for a director has started.

An "Experience Report" requested by the U. S. Conference of Mayors was assigned to the field director. It is a study of positive actions by municipal officials to improve human relations. The report is near completion.

The field department has cooperated with the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and private agencies in planning ten state-wide conferences on school desegregation. The first was held in Louisiana on March 26 with 750 participants. Others will be on successive Saturdays in April and May. S.R.C. secured a grant of $8,000 to obtain resource persons and provide travel expenses for participants in these conferences.

Other activities include the usual duties connected with SRC's functioning as the secretariat of the Southern Inter-agency Conference, attendance at a regional consultation of the National Social Welfare Assembly in New Orleans, speeches at two local councils, "trouble shooting" trips, and efforts to help the North Carolina and Alabama Councils find directors.

Woman's Work (Mrs. M.E. Tilly, Director). -- These ninety days have been busy days, teaching and speaking to local groups, attending the Governor's Legislative Forums on Tuesdays during the session of the Legislature, serving on the boards of United Church Women of Geergia, and the Bethlehem Community Center (a Negro institution in a poverty section of Atlanta.)

Prepared and directed our city's annual Brotherhood Day program held at the Catholic Cathedral of Christ the King.

Staff Reports - 2.

Early in January was called to Washington to meet with the National Woman's Committee which really developed into a four-way trip -- spent some time with the board meeting of Americans for Democratic Action, had a conference with the national leaders of the League of Women Voters and the Council of Catholic Women, and secured the promise that both would send someone to the conference on what was happening in Southern courts.

In February, attended the board meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, and while there contacted and secured support for the conference on Southern Courts from the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches and the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church.

At the last executive meeting, you gave sanction to a conference on the Southern Courts that would involve bringing together leaders of national women's organizations.

This came to be here in Atlanta on March 24 and 25 -- and the national leaders came, at their own expense. (See attached list.)

At the first session, facts were presented to them by four able lawyers: Mr. Charles Morgan of ACLU, Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York -- who had been with Mr. Morgan in courts in Alabama -- Mr. Horace Ward, an attorney from Atlanta, and Judge Osgood Williams of Fulton County Superior Court.

After that the meeting was completely in the hands of our national women. Out of their concern they asked that state workshops be held in eleven Southern states.

Research and Information (Pat Watters, Director of Information and Sam Adams, Director of Research). --

(1) Voter Book - Most of Pat Watters' time has been spent in the major part of researching and the writing in collaboration with Reese Cleghorn of the Atlanta Journal of the book on current political effects and the long-range implications of the entrance of Negro voters in full into the South's democracy. This is the book which SRC contracted with Harcourt, Brace and World to produce. It had originally been scheduled for publication in October, 1966. A recent decision has been to postpone this until February or March, 1967, in order to include a final chapter on the outcome of the fall elections this year. Whlle not a history of VEP as such, the book draws heavily on the first VEP research, as well as other research materials of SRC. (A table of contents is attached.)

(2) New South - The first issue of New South in its new quarterly format was issued, and the second is in the works. Its contents will include an extensive study of current Negro movement strategy, including political strategy, by August Meier; a study of Negro family structure in Birmingham by Dr. Beryle McCloskey of Miles College; an article on intermarriage by Charlayne Stovall; Attorney General Katzenbach's speech; a study of white volunteers in SCOPE last summer, and other material. Some 3,400 of the first issue were sent out as samples, and subsequently a larger mailing was made of an advertising brochure.

(3) Other publications have included a warning on the pitfalls of co-ops and credit unions by Al Ulmer, addressing himself to grass roots leaders looking for cure-alls; "Neighborhood Stabilizations: A Program," by Moreland Smith, setting out how community organization can save a neighborhood from block-busting and develop racial balance; another study by Mr. Ulmer, a pioneering how-to-approach on the all-important subject of community organization in southern Negro slums, based on his experience in Vine City. A press release was issued urging compliance with new school desegregation guidelines.

Bob Anderson processed the above reports editorially. He also contributed to the editing of the first new New South and development of the second, as did Margaret Long.

Margaret Long has written an article to appear in a spring issue of Progressive. She has also spent considerable time with Josephine Rider, an author from San Francisco, who is under contract to do a book on Negro women. She is working with Ray G. Mack and other sociologists on an HEW-sponsored study of school desegregation and is doing a chapter of a book for that project on Atlanta school desegregation and its effect on education. She is working with Mrs. Adolphine Terry of Little Rock on a book length manuscript which Mrs. Terry hopes to have published.

We saw 29 visitors during the quarter, including 23 European teachers and three Ivory Coast leaders who were with us for four days.

Sam Adams has completed an extensive study of Atlanta housing for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. We may publish a portion of this study.

Considerable time has been spent on a study of recent intimidation and violence in the region. This information coupled with our expression of concern over the growing likelihood of explosions within urban slums and rural areas will be published in May in cooperation with the American Jewish Committee.

Urban Planning Project (Moreland Smith, Director). -- During the first quarter of 1966 Moreland G. Smith, was engaged in a number of consultative trips. He travelled to Washington, D. C., in February to talk with members of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This exchange of views was preliminary to talks with Secretary Weaver, scheduled for April. Two trips were made to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, during this quarter, the first at the invitation of the Executive director of the Urban Renewal Agency and the second at the request of Ft. Lauderdale NAACP officers. He was asked in both cases for his analysis of urban renewal plans presently under study by that city. The Urban Renewal Agency initiated these talks with the hope of using the Southern Regional Council as liaison between the city government and the local Negro community. Mr. Smith consulted with the Mayor and other city officials in Charlotte, North Carolina, about plans for the development of that city. While the response by the Mayor and City Manager was guarded, they seemed to see some benefit in an assessment of their plans by an impartial third party.

The Urban Planning Project has been involved with a pilot study for the National Committee Against Distrimination in Housing. Mr. Samuel Adams, Director of Research, compiled statistics and composed the report on availability of housing in Atlanta.

The first UPP "how-to-do-it" pamphlet on "neighborhood stabilization" has been written and distributed. Supplies are already exhausted, and it is being revised according to criticism received and additional information. The Urban Planning Project has received a number of inquiries about specific problems relating to housing in the South.

A particularly exciting and unexpected aspect of the UPP has been the response of young planners and architects around the country. Mr. Smith is engaged in a continuing dialogue with a number of young men about the problems and basic philosophy in urban planning. Such interest could be the basis for a summer project utilizing these young men and their training either for survey and analysis of housing in particular cities or for creating bold and innovative schemes for establishing equal opportunity in housing in the South.

Staff Reports - 5.

Voter Education Project (Vernon Jordan, Director). --

(1) Budget - VEP has to date $225,000 of its anticipated, needed $350,000 annual budget.

(2) Grants - Seventy-four proposals for grants have been received from 10 states and amount to $765,000 in funds requested. The Project began funding programs March 2. There are presently 20 programs operative in 7 states, representing $26,400 in committed funds. Two are for voter education. The balance are for voter registration, on which emphasis will continue through the summer primaries.

(3) Program - A press release on February 18 made VEP official, and we received good press coverage. The VEP Advisory Committee had met in Atlanta December 30, 1965. A Committee suggestion -- that guidelines for developing VEP programs be circulated throughout the South -- was implemented in February with the distribution of 1,500 copies, along with a calendar of southern election dates. Preparation of statistical tables for the 11 states showing by county the Negro vote, 1962, 1964, and 1966, and the current white vote, is nearly completed. While the Katzenbach luncheon on February 28 was an SRC program item, the Council drew heavily on VEP associations and effort for persons who comprised the attendance of 275. Future plans requiring immediate work call for a leadership training seminar for Mississippi grass-roots leaders, instruction in poll-watching procedure for persons in Alabama counties having critical elections May 3, cooperation with the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council summer internship program, and publication of a registration campaign handbook.

(4) Personnel - The Project Director has spoken at meetings in Mobile, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Jackson, Macon, and Atlanta. As a member of the planning Council for the White Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights," he has been attending weekly sessions in Washington. On a recent trip to Mississippi he assisted leaders in six counties prepare voter programs. The Project Research Director has participated in conferences in North and South Carolina and the Administrative Assistant has reviewed a program in Augusta, Georgia. The Project is now staffed except for a field director.

Attached are a list of agencies for which grants have been approved and a financial accounting through March 31, 1966.

Labor Program (Emory Via, Director). -- The labor program has shown steady growth during the first quarter. The efforts of the director have been split between program development and promotion, execution, and research.

As a part of program development, the director attended meetings of university and union labor educators in Detroit the last of March.

Two research related projects are underway. One is an attempt to develop a pamphlet on hidden unemployment and underemployment. Materials have been collected and negotiations started with a research writer. The labor program is also participating in a national study of apprenticeship programs as they relate to minority groups. Our responsibility is limited to the Atlanta metropolitan area.

The program assisted in making arrangements for a conference and installation of the new EEOC regional director. An interesting attempt by the regional staff of the U. S. Labor Department to expand its effectiveness in reaching disadvantaged persons, led to a cooperative effort with the Council and other agencies. We made a significant contribution to the planning, promotion and execution of the conference on March 23, with assistance from other members of the SRC staff.

The labor program has worked cooperatively with the Southern office of the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Department. On several occasions we have successfully involved union leaders in programs sponsored by SRC and other agencies.

The director of the labor program has participated in a staff training program for the southeastern representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a regional meeting of the American Federation of Teachers, and in a month-long Southern Union Staff Training Institute.

The Southern Staff Institute was sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Departments of Civil Rights and Education. Emory Via served as director of the Institute held from January 9 through February 4 at the University of Georgia. The Institute was attended by twenty-one, full-time union leaders from twelve states and fourteen international unions. It, of course, is rare to get working adults together for a full month of concentrated study. It seems to have been a most successful undertaking. One interesting by-product of the Institute was the bringing of Roy Wilkins to the campus to speak to an audience of students, faculty, and

a few townspeople. It was the first time that a major, national civil rights personality had addressed a public meeting on the campus.

In recent weeks the labor program director has been serving on the Economic Security task force convened to assist in planning the White House civil rights conference, "To Fulfill These Rights."

Community Organization Project (Al Ulmer, Director). -- During this three month period the original goal, that of surveying self-help and community organization efforts across the South, has been at least partially accomplished. I have visited groups concerned with everything from cleaning up a block to marketing okra cooperatively, to operating a credit union, to self-help housing. From this survey and from prior experience with cooperative projects came the special report, "Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People," published in March. Earlier, another special report, "A City Slum - Poor People and Problems," based on my experience of working in a slum community in Atlanta over the past year and a half was published.

I am continuing to work with groups in Atlanta interested in building community organizations centered around local self-interest problems such as inadequate housing, lack of recreational facilities, etc. At present, I am attempting to interest church groups and civic organizations in the possibility of their financing community people to do full-time organizational work in low income communities. Also, I hope by being more aware of the problems of low-income people that these same organizations will eventually come to exert a different type of pressure on landlords and city officials to bring about needed change.

I have worked with one group in Alabama in making application to OEO for a self-help housing grant and am presently working with Penn Community Center doing the preliminary work for a Title III-b (self-help housing_ proposal which will involve approximately twenty families. The Project has provided a technical consultant to a group in Wilcox County, Alabama to work on a feasibility study for a proposed cooperative there. A second consultant, again in Alabama, has worked with three community groups interested in credit unions, explaining problems, procedures, and readying the groups for state credit union league charters.

Staff Reports - 8.

Finding skilled consultants available to groups for the extended periods of time needed is a difficult task. Gradually, I am finding more qualified people to call upon, but I expect this aspect of the program to continue to present problems simply because the people having the skills required are usually not available.

ATTACHMENT 1

National Women's Organizations represented at the "Conference on Courts," March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia

United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Height, President
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representative
One West 47th Street
New York, N. Y.

National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. George Gunning, Representative
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

League of Women Voters of the U. S.
Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith Women
Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C. 10036

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Woman's Missionary Council
Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representative
1152 Landsdowne Boulevard
Youngstown, Ohio 44505

Disciples of Christ
International Christian Women's Fellowship
Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
222 S. Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
301 N. Cool Springs Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Board of Woman's Work
Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

The Methodist Church, Board of Missions
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representative
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

United Church of Christ
Council of Lay Life and Work
Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representative
297 Park Avenue, South
New York, N. Y. 10010

ATTACHMENT 2

CONTENTS OF VEP BOOK

I. A Definitive Crisis in American History. -- Setting out the historical background and current situation to support the idea that the entry of a full Negro vote into southern politics will be a changing point in the nation's history, its long struggle with the Negro problem, comparable to the changes when the fronteir closed and corporations were curbed.

II. An Analysis and Interpretation of Southern Politics Since 1960.--Emphasizing the increased influence of the Negro vote.

III. The Movement and the Vote.--Tracing the brief, forceful history of the Negro movement, and the little known role of voter registration in this history. This includes the history and accomplishments of VEP.

IV. The Struggle. -- Describing in detail how Negroes organized themselves and carried out the 1962-64 voter registration effort, and how in its different parts and varying degrees of resistance, the South responded.

V. Crisis of the Courts and in the Uses of Federal Power. -- Setting out the failure of the courts to achieve access to the ballot, or to protect the voter registration effort, and seeking reasons for these failures. One suggestion is that ignorance and naivete about southern reality was a large part of it.

VI. Victory? -- Describing the Selma breakthrough to a voter rights law, enforcement and effect of the new law, and the related development of reform of that other needed bedrock for real democracy, southern justice. The analysis here is to show that the South is at a turning point -- but that the next few years are crucial in whether the full-turn to an equal society is made. So far, as in the voter registration figures themselves, it is all potential.

Contents of VEP Book - 2.

VII. The Future of the Movement. -- Setting out problems, from alienation to black nationalism, from floundering to lack of money, and hopeful developments, including the new voter effort and the merging of movement structures into community organization and political-action units. This suggests the possibilities of at least part of the movement developing as a radical left voice in southern politics, something never before in history heard in the South.

VIII. Negro Political Power. -- Discussing and analyzing past, present, and possible future uses of the power of the vote, including failures and pitfalls and the need for a general forcing of southern government to confront the real problems of the region. This includes implications for national politics, social welfare, etc.

IX. Politics in the Cities. -- Discussing the places where the Negro vote has been effective and where it has not, including some northern cities, and an analysis of what makes the difference. This suggests the importance of the development of effective Negro politicians.

X. The First Returns. -- To be written after next fall's elections, and analysis of the outcomes, and an updating of movement developments.

XI. Conclusions.-- A brief recapitulation, suggesting that the crisis period is now; the change is not guaranteed; the need is for effective Negro voting and politics and real reform of justice.

Attachment III

APPROVED PROJECTS

VEP 66-1	SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
VEP 66-2	NAACP (Mr. W.C. PATTON)
VEP 66-3	BIBB COUNTY (MACON, GEORGIA)
VEP 66-4	COAHOMA COUNTY (MISSISSIPPI)
VEP 66-5	SHELBY COUNTY (MEMPHIS, TENN.)
VEP 66-6	RICHMOND COUNTY (AUGUSTA, GA.)
VEP 66-7	Mr. & Mrs. BUDDY TIEGER (POWERVILLE, N.C.)
VEP 66-8	SNCC (ARKANSAS)
VEP 66-9	AUBURN LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
VEP 66-10	ALABAMA(HALE COUNTY)
VEP 66-11	OPA_LUCKA, FLORIDA
VEP 66-12	AIKEN COUNTY, S.C.
VEP 66-13	GRIFFIN NAACP (GEORGIA)
VEP 66-14	ALL CITIZENS, ATLANTA
VEP 66-15	TUSCALOOSA CITIZENS FOR ACTION COMMITTEE, (ALA.)
VEP 66-16	FORREST COUNTY NAACP
VEP 66-17	TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOC. (ALA.)
VEP 66-18	CONECUH COUNTY ASSOC.(EVERGREEN, ALA.)
VEP 66-19	LONGHILL LINDEN BRANCH NAACP
VEP 66-20	FLORENCE COUNTY
VEP 66-21	DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS
VEP 66-22	RICHMOND BRANCH NAACP

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date March 1 - March 31, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
	~~250.00~~		~~250.00~~	~~250.00~~	~~-0-~~
VEP 66-1	4,275.00	-0-	428.84	428.84	3846.16
VEP 66-2	4,000.00	-0-	770.00	770.00	3230.00
VEP 66-3	1,975.00	-0-	690.00	690.00	1285.00
VEP 66-4	3,745.00	-0-	832.22	832.22	2912.78
VEP 66-5	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-6	2,195.00	-0-	1,199.95	1,199.95	995.05
VEP 66-7	600.00	-0-	234.19	234.19	365.81
VEP 66-8	[4,350.00]	-0-	-0-	-0-	[4350.00]
VEP 66-9	200.00	-0-	200.00	200.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	-0-	357.50	357.50	357.50
VEP 66-11	250.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	600.00
VEP 66-13	1,047.50	-0-	350.00	350.00	697.50
VEP 66-14	3,075.00	-0-	1,200.00	1,200.00	1875.00
VEP 66-15	710.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	710.00
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	900.00
VEP 66-17					
VEP 66-18	652.50	-0-	-0-	-0-	652.50
VEP 66-19	795.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	795.00
Total	26,785.00	-0-	7,562.70	7,562.70	19,222.30

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

On February 8 the Finance Committee met in the Council offices with the Director, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Assistant. The Committee members present were Mr. L. D. Milton, Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Haas, Counsel. Dr. Stephen Wright was unable to attend.

Prior to the meeting the staff prepared a month by month estimate of total cash needs for the year and a comparable estimate on anticipated income. This provided the Committee with a guide of the maximum funds available for short term investments. In addition, to considering these investments, the Committee was asked to determine the best possible use of the funds on hand from the Ford Foundation for use with the State Councils on Human Relations during 1967 and 1968. These funds provide the Council with the opportunity for an investment of $100,000 for one year and an additional $100,000 for two years.

After review of this and other information, the Committee recommended that all funds be invested in the best government securities available according to the time schedule presented. It was further recommended that Mr. Milton proceed immediately to secure short term and long term government securities for this purpose. These recommendations have been implemented and the Council now has an investment schedule as indicated on the attached.

Respectively submitted,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer
(Secretary to the Finance Committee)

RHA/km

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS - 1966

TYPE	DATE OF PURCHASE	DATE OF INTEREST	MATURITY	AMOUNT
Savings Account-4%		Semi-annually		48,667.08
Federal Home Loan Banks 4-1/8% Notes	7/15/64	3/15 & 9/15	3/15/66	25,000.00
Federal Land Banks 4-1/4% Bonds	8/20/64	2/20 & 8/20	8/20/68	25,000.00
Federal Home Loan Banks 4.35% Notes	7/15/65	Maturity	5/25/66	50,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bills @ 96.0876667	7/31/65	Maturity	7/31/66	24,021.92
Federal Home Loan Banks 4.35% Consolidated Notes	8/16/65	Maturity	7/25/66	25,000.00
Federal Land Bank 4-3/8% Bonds	8/23/65	6/20 & 12/20	12/20/66	25,000.00
Federal Home Loan 4.60% Banks	11/24/65	Maturity	9/26/66	100,000.00
Savings Account - 4-½%	12/3/65	Semi-annually		65,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bills @ 97.535	12/9/65	Maturity	6/9/66	50,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bills @ 97.535	2/17/66	Maturity	8/18/66	48,767.50
Federal Land Banks 5-1/8 Bonds	2/21/66	7/22 & 1/22	1/22/68	100,000.00
Federal National Mortgage Assn. 5.30 Debentures	3/10/66	5/10 & 11/10	5/10/67	99,906.25
U.S. Treasury Bills	3/9/66	Maturity	6/10/66	49,416.00
Total				$735,778.75

September 26, 1953

Dr. G. Elson Ruff, Editor
The Lutheran
1228 Spruce Street
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Dear Dr. Ruff:

Here's a pamphlet we have just done. It could be widely useful in getting opinion in the South informed on the issues coming up in the Supreme Court decision. We most hope that it will be picked up by many local informal discussion groups.

Our Council is a responsible body of Southern white and Negro leadership. And you will see that the pamphlet is a temperate and balanced discussion of the issues.

It would be mighty helpful if the Lutheran would make some mention of its availability.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

November 9, 1953

Mr Walter L Russell
D e a n
Kentucky Wesleyan College
Owensboro, Kentucky

Dear Mr Russell:

We are too poor to have a mailing list but you could subscribe to "New South" at $1.50 per year or become a member of the Council at $3.00 per year. We would be delighted to have you in either case.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - "What Kind of South do you Want?"

Kentucky Wesleyan College

Owensboro, Kentucky

Founded 1866

Office of
Dean of the Faculty

RECEIVED
OCT 15
Southern Regional Council

October 14, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your copy of "Questions and Answers." I carry a part time teaching load in Sociology and I am sure I shall find this helpful when discussing segregation.

I shall be glad to have you put me on your mailing list for information from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Walter L. Russell

Walter L. Russell
Dean

WLR:MGA

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN OF WOMEN

April 5, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We appreciate your acceptance of the responsibility to serve as a resource person at the time of our Seminar on Education for Personal, Family and Community Living, April 21.

The group of student and adult leaders participating in the conference are asked to meet on Spelman campus at 8:00 p.m., April 19, in Tapley Hall, Room 112. This is the first building to your right as you enter the campus from Leonard Street.

Dr. Earl Brewer of Emory University will set up the mechanics of the conference and discuss with you the specific responsibilities of resource leaders at the meeting on April 19.

The general plan of the conference is as follows:

1. On the day of the conference, following the opening address by Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, conference participants will be assembled according to the six subject matter areas (approximately seventy-five to each group).
2. These groups will meet for an orientation period which will include a definition of <u>area</u> discussion and agreement concerning <u>area</u> procedure.
3. The six area groups will subdivide into small workshop groups (approximately ten to twenty) and will again have a short orientation period.
4. After lunch, the small workshop groups will be "at work" for the period 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

You will note from this outline of plan, that there will be no formal talks except by Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones. As resource persons scattered throughout approximately thirty workshop groups, you will be expected to provide the "core" which will make the day meaningful. You have been selected to serve in a specific area because we are certain that you will be able to make a worthwhile contribution to our thinking and discussion and we are grateful for your promise to share the day with us.

All conference participants are cordially invited to share the luncheon on April 21 in our college dining hall. If your schedule is such that you can include in your participation the luncheon hour as well as the morning and afternoon "work" hours, you may enjoy re-experiencing the atmosphere of an undergraduate college at "chow" time.

In preparation for the conference day, our students are reading materials which the librarians have suggested for background. As a resource person, you may be interested in "Adult Leadership," the monthly magazine of the Adult Education Association, and books on discussion techniques - one such book is "Creative Power Through Discussion," by Thomas Fansler.

We look forward to meeting you on April 19 and count on you sharing in the full day, April 21.

With much appreciation for your contribution, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth G. Rush

(Miss) Ruth G. Rush
Dean of Students

Calendar of Events

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Spelman College

Wednesday, April 21, 1954

10:00 a.m.	Theme: Education for Personal, Family and Community Living Speaker: Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, Teachers College, Columbia University; Chairman, Commission on the Education of Women of the American Council on Education
11:00 a.m.	Orientation of Student Discussion Groups
2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Student Discussion Groups on: The Role of Ethics and Religion The Role of Leisure The Role of Community Relationships The Role of Job Choice The Role of the College Curriculum The Role of Family Relationships
7:30 p.m.	Speaker: Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones

Thursday, April 22, 1954

8:00 a.m.	Chapel Service
8:30 a.m.	Registration of Delegates - Rockefeller Hall
12:00 noon	Luncheon Meeting - Morgan Hall Speaker: Dr. William W. Pierson, Dean of the Graduate School, University of North Carolina
3:00 p.m.	Formal Inauguration Ceremony - Sisters Chapel
5:00 p.m.	Reception for Representatives, Trustees, Faculty, Alumnae and Guests - Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall
8:00 p.m.	Concert - Roland Hayes - Sisters Chapel

Friday, April 23, 1954

8:00 a.m.	Formal ceremonies naming the Florence Matilda Read Health and Recreation Building
8:00 p.m.	Twenty-Seventh Annual Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Concert Sisters Chapel

Saturday, April 24, 1954

8:00 p.m.	"Merry Wives of Windsor" - a repeat performance by the University Players - Howe Hall

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN OF STUDENTS

RECEIVED
APR 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 28, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your contribution to the symposium at Spelman College in connection with the inauguration of President Albert E. Manley was significant. The College Community wishes me to express sincere thanks to you for your cooperation in this effort.

This was our first effort in a College Community Conference so we are cognizant of weaknesses which we would hope to overcome in another conference. In spite of these shortcomings, we feel gratified with the outcomes and wish you to know that your participation was worthwhile.

In addition to the "thanks" from the College Community, I wish to express my personal thanks to you, and to say that we shall look forward to your sharing experiences with us again in the near future.

Gratefully yours,

Ruth G. Rush

(Miss) Ruth G. Rush
Dean of Students

RGR/vb

June 1, 1954

Most Reverend John J. Russell
114 Broad Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Bishop Russell:

Most kind of you to ask me to come to Rock Hill, to be there beginning at 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, June 22, and talk about a study of the State of South Carolina.

I will be there with much pleasure and I am looking forward to the occasion.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

BISHOP'S HOUSE
114 BROAD STREET
CHARLESTON 4, S. C.

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1954
Southern Regional Council

May 28, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

As you know from Father Maurice Shean some twenty-five of our Seminarians and eight of the Oratory will assemble at The Oratory in Rock Hill, S. C., June 21-25 for an orientation course to make them acquainted with general conditions in South Carolina, to help prepare them for their future work here. Some are native sons, others are from the north.

Father Maurice gives me the good news that you will kindly talk to these young men at the morning session on Tuesday, June 22, beginning at 9:30 A. M.

The suggested subject: "A Study of the State of South Carolina."

(A) Historical growth: social, economic, race.
(B) Political problems
(C) Religious statistics

Of course, this outline is merely suggestive. Let me assure you that I will be most grateful for your kind cooperation and that I look forward to the pleasure of being with you at Rock Hill.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours in Christ,

+ John J. Russell

Bishop of Charleston

July 6, 1954

Mr. J. H. L. Russell
Central High School
Charlotte Court House,
Virginia

Dear Mr. Russell:

The Southern Regional Council would be glad to send you a speaker -- probably me -- if we could get together on the dates. But it is a long way and we could only send someone if there were funds to pay for the travel. I enclose a pamphlet to show our interest in these present school matters.

We have various people in Virginia who could be very helpful to you. There is Emerson Smith, Secretary to the Board of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches at 109 Grace Street, Richmond; or there is the Reverend W. Carroll Brooke, an Episcopal clergyman at Staunton. He is particularly well informed on school matters.

I belong in Richmond myself, and know Charlotte Court House a little and vocational agriculture quite a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Central High School
VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT

CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE, VA.
July 2, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We wish to secure a speaker on human relations from the Southern Regional Council of Human Relations.

Please advise us as to whom we should make our request.

Thank you:

Your truly,

J. H. L. Russell

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1954
Southern Regional Council

Russell
or State - Vaguer?

February 25, 1957

Mrs. Ben Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dear Jean:

How good it was to see you here in Atlanta. I have just received a note from Ben Sissel, enclosed with which was a letter to you about Charlottesville.

Certainly you are welcome, in fact, needed, so come on!

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Mr. H. B. Sissel

May 28, 1957

Chief W. A. Rudasill,
Police Department
Alpharetta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rudasill:

I happen to be a Methodist woman who has held a South-wide job in the Woman's Society of Christian Service, was born in a Methodist parsonage and you may know that I have been concerned all of my life about social problems.

I do want to add my word of congratulations to that Editorial in the Atlanta Constitution this morning. I know you have only been doing your duty but not all officers carry out their oath of office.

Please accept my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

June 6, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg,
Courier Journal, W H A S
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ruthenburg:

Thank you for your note concerning the film, "The South and Segregation." As yet, we are not certain about the distribution of the film; but we believe that the Fund for the Republic will make arrangements for some distribution.

We will let you know as soon as we receive additional information from the Fund for the Republic.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:cj

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 30, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

THE FILM, "THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION," PRODUCED BY THE NEWSFILM SERVICE OF THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, IS SCHEDULED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY FOR TELEVISION FROM NEW YORK CITY AT 4:00 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1957.

FILM CONTENT:

The film is a documentary based on television news film during the past two years. It depicts scenes in the news such as the Autherine Lucy case, the Klan, etc. Brief interviews with both pro-segregation and pro-integration leaders are included.

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Alert persons in your area that the film is scheduled.

(2) Telephone the local ABC television outlet to determine if the film is to be shown in your area and, if so, when?

(3) If the film is shown, ask your friends to telephone and/or write constructive comments to the local station and to ABC officials.

Dear John Constable: We don't currently have an ABC-TV outlet in Louisville that will carry this. Is it to be released to library film centers for general distribution, do you know? The Louisville Free Public Library's Audio-Visual would be interested if the price isn't prohibitive.

~~Yours,~~ Dorcas Ruthenburg, WHAS, Louisville 2

Dorcas

February 19, 1958

Mr. Milton A. Rudin
6400 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 28, California

Dear Mr. Rudin:

In the absence of Mr. Harold Fleming, the Executive Director, I would like to express the Council's appreciation for your recent contribution. Enclosed is our official receipt.

I am sure you will hear from Mr. Fleming on his return to the office.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official Receipt)

GANG, TYRE, RUDIN & BROWN
(FORMERLY GANG, KOPP & TYRE)
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MARTIN GANG
NORMAN R. TYRE
HERMIONE K. BROWN
MILTON A. RUDIN
PAYSON WOLFF
STANLEY L. KELLER

ROBERT E. KOPP (1912-1953)

6400 SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 28
HOLLYWOOD 3-4863
CABLE: GANKOT
TELEG: FAX-VCT HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

February 10, 1958

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith please find my check in the sum of $10.00. 9 RUA 2/12/58

I am sending this donation to your organization with request that you devote the use of said funds to enable a Negro to register as a voter in such area as you may deem it advisable to use said funds.

This is a request and is not binding upon you since if you deem it advisable to use these funds for other or different work of your organization, you are free to do so.

Very truly yours,

Milton A. Rudin

Milton A. Rudin

MAR:bc
Enclosure

March 3, 1958

Mr. Milton A. Rudin
6400 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 28, California

Dear Mr. Rudin:

We are most grateful for your recent contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

We are greatly concerned with facilitating the right of Negro Southerners to register and vote without hindrance, although little of our work in this field is with individuals. The enclosed sheet describes a project we are carrying on with church women of the various denominations throughout the South. The Fellowship of the Concerned is a loose association of such women throughout the region, whose efforts are coordinated by Mrs. Tilly of our staff. We are also seeking to stimulate and assist similar activities through the various state councils on human relations and other organizations at the state and local levels.

I am sending you separately a copy of our report on a state-by-state survey of Negro suffrage which has had wide distribution within the past year.

I hope you will feel that these efforts fulfill, in some measure, the aim in which you expressed

a special interest. In any case, we are most grateful for your tangible expression of interest in the work of the Council.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2 (Voter Registration Sheet)
Sent separately: The Negro Voter...

November 30, 1961

Mrs. Paul Runge
115 South 17th Street
Richmond, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Runge:

Dr. Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter of November 14 concerning plans for a one-day Career Conference for Negro Youth .

I'm not sure that we have any particular expertise in this area. I think it would be important to have adult representatives of both races and to make sure that those occupations which are opening up for Negroes be strongly represented. Those invited to interpret the various careers should be persons qualified not only to do the traditional interpretive job, but to speak with some authority concerning opportunities for Negroes in the fields concerned.

There has been a new emphasis on the employment of Negroes in the federal government and I think it might be well to request some representation from this source. I would write Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, who has emphasized the lack of Negro applications for the Peace Corps and is eager to reach young people. You might also write Mr. Ross Clinchy, whose primary responsibility is to interpret federal Civil Service opportunities to young people. Mr. John Feild, Director of the new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, would be another useful contact, or, on Mr. Feild's staff, Mr. John Hope, Assistant Director of the Committee, with responsibility for implementation of the President's policy of nondiscrimination within the federal service. Mr. Hope is Negro.

It would be most important, I think, to have the engineering and scientific fields represented. I believe it is probably true that opportunities for Negroes in these fields are increasingly promising, although few Negroes prepare for them because of past tradition.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR
phoneyby

115 South 17th St.
Richmond, Indiana
Nov. 14, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir:

Professor Elmore has suggested I write to you for suggestions as to procedure and leadership for a local one-day Career Conference for Negro Youth (Sr. High and possibly Jr. High). Our Richmond Human Relations Council hopes to be prepared for this by the spring of 1962. Since this is our initial step in this direction, we would very much appreciate [illegible] need

help. Any information you may have to share would be welcome.

Sincerely
Mrs. Paul Runge

April 8, 1963

Mrs. Ben Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Dear Jean:

The meeting for April 17 is now set, and as agreed, will be held here in our offices.

Charles Jones will have to leave the meeting at 3:00, so it would help if you can arrange to get here early in order to finish up before he gets away.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

217 W 125 Street New York 27, N.Y. 666-9510

A. Philip Randolph Institute

LD
PAe
MLV
AV

A. Philip Randolph, President
Robert W. Gilmore, Treasurer
Bayard Rustin, Executive Director

July 15, 1965

Dear Friend,

Your contribution to the A. Philip Randolph Institute's Atlanta orientation session was invaluable, and I want to thank you for it. Although I cannot speak for them, I know that the students are grateful and profited considerably by your participation.

It is most unfortunate that we did not get to talk together before you left; I would very much like to hear your opinions on the achievement of this session and your ideas for future institutes. If you could find the time to write even the briefest evaluation of that week's events, I'm sure I would find it enlightening and helpful. Please try to do so.

Best wishes for a fine summer.

Sincerely yours,

Bayard Rustin

Bayard Rustin,
Executive Director

BR:s

P.S. I apologize for sending a mimeographed letter; it was unavoidable.

Free "Pu" Gen

August 16, 1968

Russell Sage Foundation
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I should like to order one (1) copy of The Foundation Directory, Edition 3 to be sent to the following person: after August 26th:

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757.

Please bill the Southern Regional Council for this purchase at the above address.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

Conference on

FARMER COOPERATIVES

and

JOB TRAINING

September 22 - 27, 1963

Penn Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Sponsored by

National Sharecroppers Fund

and

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

The National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, in sponsoring this conference, hope that it will supply local rural leaders with the tools they need to build a better life for American farm families.

FARMER COOPERATIVES JOB TRAINING

HOW THESE CAN HELP YOU

This conference for small farmers and other rural people explores practical steps that may be taken to meet the need for more profitable farm operation through cooperative purchasing, services, and marketing. It will answer the question, What role can farmer cooperatives and credit unions play in helping low-income farmers remain in farming?

The conference is also concerned with how those farmers and rural youth who can no longer earn a living on the land may prepare themselves for off-farm employment.

Experts from federal, state, and private agencies will explain the programs that are available to deal with these problems. Workshops and panel discussions will enable conference participants to learn how to develop the programs they need in their own communities and how to get guidance and financial assistance in carrying them out.

PROGRAM

Sunday, September 22

3:00 - Registration Begins
4:00 - Tour of Local Facilities

6:00 - DINNER

7:30 - A BETTER LIFE FOR SOUTHERN RURAL FAMILIES
Chairman: Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund
Welcome - Courtney Siceloff, Director, Penn Center, and Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Keynote Address - Frank P. Graham, Mediator, United Nations; former President, University of North Carolina, and U.S. Senator

Monday, September 23

9:00 - THE ROLE OF FARMER COOPERATIVES

Chairman: John Potts, President, Voorhees Junior College, South Carolina

Purpose of the Conference - Jac Wasserman, Project Director, National Sharecroppers Fund

What Is a Cooperative? - Irwin W. Rust, Chief, Membership Relations Branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA

The Small Farmer and the Technological Revolution - M. D. Farrar, Senior Scientist, School of Agriculture, Clemson College

How Cooperatives Can Help Small Farmers - Dwight D. Townsend, Washington Director, The Cooperative League of the USA

12:30 - LUNCH

2:00 - TYPES OF FARMER COOPERATIVES: MARKETING, SUPPLY, AND SERVICE COOPERATIVES - How Can They Help the Small Farmer?

Chairman: Paul Webber, Department of Economics, South Carolina State College

Farm Marketing Cooperatives - Claud Scroggs, Southern States Cooperative, Richmond, Virginia

Farm Supply Cooperatives - C. H. Kirkman, Director of Membership Relations, Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Raleigh, North Carolina

Farm Service Cooperatives - French W. Hyre, Chief, Farm Service Branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA

Panel - Effective Use of Local Farmer Cooperatives
Questions and Discussion

6:00 - DINNER

7:30 - Continuation of Afternoon's Panel Discussion

Tuesday, September 24

9:00 - FACING UP TO MARKETING, SUPPLY, AND SERVICE PROBLEMS

Chairman: S. Q. Hoobler, Acting Director, Division of Marketing and Utilization Science, Federal Extension Service, USDA

Services Available Through the Farmers Cooperative Exchange - George E. Prince, Administrative Assistant, F.C.X. Cooperative Service, Raleigh, North Carolina

Services Available Through the Southern States Cooperative - Claud L. Scroggs, Director of Economic Research, Southern States Cooperative, Richmond, Virginia

Questions and Discussion

12:30 - LUNCH

2:00 - WHAT CAN SMALL FARMERS DO ABOUT THEIR MARKETING, SUPPLY, AND SERVICE PROBLEMS?

Continuation of Morning's Discussion

6:00 - DINNER

7:30 - WORKSHOPS TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC LOCAL PROBLEMS

(Resource leaders will meet with each workshop.)

Wednesday, September 25

9:00 - FACING UP TO RURAL CREDIT NEEDS
Chairman: H. D. Monteith, M.D., President, Victory Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Credit Services Available Through Farm Credit Cooperatives - Robert A. Darr, Chairman, Presidents Committee, Farm Credit Banks of Columbia, Columbia, S.C.
Credit Services Available Through Farmers Home Administration - E. P. Rogers, South Carolina State Director, FHA
Credit Services Available Through Small Business Administration - James H. Cofer, Loan Specialist, SBA
Local Credit Unions as a Source of Credit - Wilfred F. Broxterman, Managing Director, S.C. Credit Union League

Panel - How Would You Cope With This Credit Need?
Questions and Discussion

12:30 - LUNCH

2:00 - HOW CAN SMALL FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN USDA PROGRAMS?
Chairman: Walter A. Hasty, Jr., National Farmers Union

S. Q. Hoobler, Acting Director, Division of Marketing and Utilization Science, Federal Extension Service, USDA
E. P. Rogers, South Carolina State Director, Farmers Home Administration, USDA
Albin T. Chalk, Assistant State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, USDA

6:00 - DINNER

7.30 - HOW CAN SMALL FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN USDA PROGRAMS? (continued)

John B. Vance, Director, Southeast Area, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA
J. D. Strange, Chief of Cooperative Forest Management, Forest Service, USDA

Questions and Discussion

Thursday, September 26

9:00 - FACING EMPLOYMENT NEEDS
Chairman: George H. Robinson, Office of Area Operations, Area Redevelopment Administration, USDC

South Carolina's Present and Future Employment Needs - Thomas P. Evans, Chief of Research and Statistics, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Training Programs for Farm Workers - Louis McConnell, Chief, Special Programs Branch, Office of Farm Labor Service, U.S. Department of Labor

Questions and Discussion

12:30 - LUNCH

2:00 - EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Chairman: W. F. Hickson, Assistant Supervisor, Agricultural Vocational High School Teachers, South Carolina State College

J. Bratton Davis, Chairman, State Development Board
L. H. Dawkins, Principal, South Carolina Area Trade Schools, Denmark, S. C.
Paul D. Jarvis, South Carolina Coordinator, Manpower Development and Training Act

Questions and Discussion

6:00 - DINNER

7:30 - JOB TRAINING FOR THE RURAL UNEMPLOYED
Chairman: M. D. McCollom, District Superintendent, Methodist Church, Walterboro, S. C.

A. C. Mallory, Manpower Training Specialist, Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, USDL
Lester Rindler, Deputy Assistant Director for Automation and Manpower Utilization, U.S. Employment Service, USDL
Anne Gould, Training Coordinator, Area Redevelopment Administration, USDC

Friday, September 27

9:00 - FACING UP TO JOB TRAINING NEEDS

Basic Education Needs of Unemployed Adults - Mrs. C. E. Anderson, State Supervisor of Adult Education

Determining Training Needs of Unemployed Adults - Ernest A. Muller, State Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training Act, State Department of Education

Questions and Discussion

12:30 - LUNCH

2:00 - FACING UP TO JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Selecting Trainees for Apprenticeship Training - William H. Hall, Jr., State Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, Columbia, S.C.

Questions and Discussion

3:30 - CONFERENCE ADJOURNMENT

* * *

MEMO to Conference Participants

HOW TO REACH PENN CENTER: Penn Center is located at Frogmore and is one-half mile off U.S. Highway 21, six miles beyond Beaufort, S. C. It is roughly 50 miles north of Savannah, Georgia, and 75 miles south of Charleston. Greyhound bus line serves Beaufort from Savannah and Charleston, and taxi fare from Beaufort to Frogmore is $2.00. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serves Yemassee, S.C., about 30 miles from Frogmore, and several airlines serve Savannah and Charleston. The Penn staff will provide transportation from Yemassee (at charge per carload of $6), Savannah airport ($10), or Charleston airport ($13), IF THEY WILL NOTIFY PENN OF THEIR ARRIVAL TIME IN ADVANCE. Write to: Courtney Siceloff, Director, Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina.

ACCOMMODATIONS: Penn Center has dormitory facilities for over 100 people, with additional accommodations in private homes if needed. Linen is provided. The dining room serves all meals cafeteria style. Main sessions of the conference will be held in Frissell Auditorium on the Penn campus; discussion groups will be in the classroom building.

REGISTRATION: To register for this conference, please use the Registration Form and return envelope provided. There is no charge for registration. Room assignments will be made upon arrival at Penn Center

COSTS: $3.50 per day for room and meals, or $17.50 for the full five-day conference.

SCHOLARSHIPS: Scholarships will be available to provide financial assistance to persons who could not otherwise attend. Please indicate on the Registration Form if scholarship is desired.

For further information, contact:

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

(SCCHR is a non-profit, voluntary council that seeks--through fact-finding, discussion, and action--to attain equal opportunity for all people in South Carolina.)

or:

Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

(NSF is a non-profit, voluntary organization working to bring economic advancement to low-income Southern farm families, and to improve conditions for all American farm workers.)

Summary of Conference
on
Farmer Cooperatives & Job Training
Held September 22-27, 1963
at Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.
Sponsored By
National Sharecroppers Fund
and
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

(NOTE: This summary was prepared by Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg, South Carolina, who was invited to attend the conference. The views expressed below are not his, but those he felt were expressed by the conference participants.)

The conference was officially started Sunday evening, September 22, 1963 with an opening statement of purpose by Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund; and words of welcome from Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Director of Penn Center, and Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. There were 245 participants in attendance, coming mostly from Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina and eighteen counties in South Carolina.

The keynote message of Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mediator, United Nations, and Chairman, National Board, National Sharecroppers Fund, was read by Miss Fay Bennett since Dr. Graham was absent due to illness. This message really set the stage for the deliberations that followed during the course of the conference. In his message Dr. Graham pointed out several important factors for consideration, among them:

1. Man has developed the capacity for production, and the capacity for destruction, unprecedented in history.

2. A family income of $4,000.00 per year is needed in America today to keep a family living above the level of poverty.

3. By this standard 68% of all farm families in the south -- and of these, 80% of them Negro farm families live in poverty.

4. It is evident that some vocational educational programs are geared too much to the past rather than to the present and future to be of maximum help to a substantial number of farm families.

5. The prime purpose of this conference is to bring an awareness to all farm families of the opportunities to initiate and participate in local, state and federal programs for the purpose of self help for the present, and to provide a fairer future for their children.

Most of the conference time on Monday and Tuesday was devoted to developing a better understanding as to what farmer cooperatives are, and what role, if any, they may play in assisting farm families to achieve participation in and benefits from new and existing programs at all levels

of government. During these two days, seven well known experts on cooperatives, private and government officials, addressed the conference which was followed by lively discussions. Some of the major points brought out were:

1. In the same manner that government, private business, and farms are getting bigger and bigger in America, cooperatives are doing likewise. A hypothetical figure of $200,000.00 per year was mentioned as the suitable volume at which a local cooperative or a segment of a large cooperative may expect to be operated successfully. There are about 9,000 farmer cooperatives in the United States today.

2. Cooperatives may serve a useful purpose, in some cases as a vehicle in implementing farm programs on the local level. The services of Rural Area Development may be activated through some farmer cooperatives. Inquiries directed to The Cooperative League of the USA, Washington, D.C., may provide valuable information to persons interested.

3. A feasibility study must be made before a cooperative may be successfully launched, because a cooperative venture should not be created or revived unless there is a definite need to be served.

4. Many existing farmer cooperatives stand ready to serve small farmers and enable them to reap benefits in the form of dividends.

5. Some educational attainment is required to understand the functions of a cooperative and is a basic requirement to participate in the activities of a coop effectively.

The conference program on Wednesday was devoted to two major points of interest:

1. Credit for rural needs, and 2. Participation of small farmers in U.S.D.A. programs concerned with credit.

Five resource persons explained the various ways in which financial credit could be secured by farmers and rural groups. They represented the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, The Farmers Home Administration, Small Business Administration, and local credit unions. The availability of credit to small farmers through local banks and conventional sources of credit was not mentioned, perhaps due to the absence of the president of a bank who was scheduled to participate on the program, but was unable to attend.

In the afternoon and evening on Wednesday, five individuals, all of whom were federal officials gave their views on the participation of small farmers in various agencies of the USDA. The Federal Extension Service of Washington was represented as well as FHA, S.C.S., A.S.C.S. and the Forestry Service. The theme of all of the government officials seems to present a solid front that the primary purpose of government is to meet the needs of its people. In the discussion that followed it was brought out that racial segregation was practiced in some localities, especially in Alabama and Mississippi, to the extent that a vast number of people are not being served and these people are the ones the programs were designed to assist.

For the most part all of Thursday and Friday (this report was read at noon on Friday) was devoted to the problems of employment needs and opportunities. Emphasis was placed on the facing up to job training needs, employment opportunities, and the effective functioning of state and local agencies in keeping with the national interest in unemployment and underemployment in the southeastern United States. ARA and USDL were represented by their research specialists, statisticians, and training specialists. The State Department of Education discussed education needs of adults.

SOME GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE

1. The people in attendance at this conference came from many different walks of life. They included dirt farmers, teachers, ministers, federal employees, state and county employees, The Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, Human Relations Council, and National Sharecroppers Fund. Some of the people present were among those who: (a) make things happen, (b) watch things happen, and (c) never knew anything ever happened.

2. The geographic area about which most of the discussion was directed, the Southeast, is considered to be burdened with poverty, ignorance, racial discrimination, unemployment and underemployment.

3. The conference served to reflect that times are changing, political and power structure roadblocks are being overcome, though too slowly for many.

4. Speakers and other consultants repeatedly gave a step by step approach in securing information for rural people and reporting of injustices where they are known to exist. Identification and documentation is needed for speedy action.

5. Just taking advantage of the opportunities that will occur in the immediate future will prove to be a full time job for many people.

6. The complete absence of any representative from the State Extension Service System was noted even though invitations went out to that arm of the service also.

7. The federal government is geared to the elimination of segregated services for all people.

8. The conference admonished the youth in attendance that they were needed, they are loved and admired, they are free under our system to protest and be vocal; however, ambition and aggressiveness should be tempered with patience and responsibility. Demonstrations in the streets cannot replace education in the classrooms.

9. This conference reflected the problems, frustrations, successes, conflicts, and unrest that are being experienced in the transition of socio-economic changes in the southeastern United States, as well as the rest of the country.

(The conference adopted a "Statement and Recommendations" concerning various government programs which is reproduced separately.)

A BETTER LIFE FOR MISSISSIPPI FARM FAMILIES
A conference sponsored by
National Sharecroppers Fund
February 29 - March 1, 1964
Mt. Beulah Christian Center
Edwards, Mississippi

Purpose: To acquaint leaders of low-income farm and rural families with the opportunities offered by governmental and private agencies to improve their economic position.

Saturday, February 29

10:00 a.m. Registration
11:00 a.m. Informal get-together and discussion of needs and questions that need answering
12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. Rural Areas Development
Building for a Better Future - Jac Wasserman, Project Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
What RAD Can Mean to the Small Farmer - L. A. Potts, Special Assistant to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture
How Technical Action Panels Work to Promote Rural Development in Mississippi - T. B. Fatherree, State Director, Farmers Home Administration
The Role of State Extension Service in Aiding Low-Income Farmers - W. E. Ammons, Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service

4:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion

6:00 p.m. Dinner

7:30 p.m. Address - The Small Farmer in Today's Agricultural Economy - Alfred L. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary, USDA

8:30 p.m. Workshops with RAD Panel and Resource Specialists

Sunday, March 1

7:30 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. Credit Programs for Farm and Rural People
--Through Farmers Home Administration - T. B. Fatherree
--Through Credit Unions - Donald R. Slatton, Managing Director, Mississippi Credit Union League
--Through Farm Credit Banks - William R. Sharman, Assistant Director of Information, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans

12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. The Role of Farmer Cooperatives
Henry W. Bradford, Chief, Cotton and Oilseed Branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
E. G. Spivey, General Manager, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives

3:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion
4:00 p.m. Adjournment

NOTE: Mt. Beulah Christian Center is located about 30 miles west of Jackson, just off Hwy. 80 or Int. 20.

A BETTER LIFE FOR GEORGIA FARM FAMILIES
A conference sponsored by
National Sharecroppers Fund
March 7-8, 1964
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Purpose: To acquaint leaders of low-income farm and rural families with the opportunities offered by governmental and private agencies to improve their economic position.

Saturday, March 7

10:00 a.m. Registration
11:00 a.m. Informal get-together and discussion of needs and questions that need answering
12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. Rural Areas Development
Building for a Better Future - Jac Wasserman, Project Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
What RAD Can Mean to the Small Farmer - L. A. Potts, Special Assistant to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture
How Technical Action Panels Work to Promote Rural Development in Georgia - D. D. Slappey, Chief, Real Estate Loan Division, Farmers Home Administration
The Role of State Extension Service in Aiding Low-Income Farmers - Dewitt Harrell, RAD Representative, Georgia Cooperative Extension Service

4:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion

6:00 p.m. Dinner

7:30 p.m. Address: The Small Farmer in Today's Agricultural Economy - Alfred L. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary, USDA

8:30 p.m. Workshops with RAD Panel and Resource Specialists - Discussion Leader: Thomas L. Delton, Office of Rural Areas Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Sunday, March 8

7:30 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. Credit Programs for Farm and Rural People
--Through Farmers Home Administration - S.L. VanLandingham, State Director, Farmers Home Administration
--Through Credit Unions - J. Theodore Rutland, Associate Regional Representative, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
--Through Farm Credit Banks - Representative of Farm Credit Banks of Columbia, South Carolina

12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. The Role of Farmer Cooperatives
Henry W. Bradford, Chief, Cotton and Oilseed Branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
M. C. Gay, Secretary, Georgia Cooperative Council
3:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion
4:00 p.m. Adjournment

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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May 1, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am pleased to send you the enclosed proposal for a joint effort on the part of the National Sharecroppers Fund and the Southern Regional Council to bring about social and economic advancement in the rural areas of eight Southern states. Also enclosed is a report on our cooperative work in South Carolina, conducted under the leadership of Alice Spearman, of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and Mr. L. S. James, whom we have shared as a rural field worker. We do believe that the report of work accomplished, and particularly the prospects for the near future, provide great hope.

There are a number of other enclosures which I trust you will read in your spare time.

Needless to say, we hope that you and your board will give this request your prompt and sympathetic attention. We hope the response will be favorable, and that we can then pursue the matter of raising the necessary funds.

Certainly the climate is ripe, and there is every reason to believe that the funds can be raised and the work go forward without too much delay. This will not only brighten the lives of many people in the rural South, but should slow down the exodus to the unreceptive urban centers.

I am also sending copies of the enclosed material to Vernon Eagle, Alice Spearman, and Frances Pauley, since all of them have been interested and have asked for copies.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

fb:gh
encs.

National Sharecroppers Fund Proposal
to Stimulate Community Programs
for Social and Economic Advancement
in the Rural South
April, 1964

The Proposal: That the Southern Regional Council contract with the National Sharecroppers Fund to recruit, train, and supervise the work of field representatives who will cooperate with the state Human Relations Councils in programs to help improve the living and working conditions of the disadvantaged rural people in their respective states.

Need and Opportunity

The very people who are most deprived--rural Negroes--are those who have the hardest time getting help. Traditional patterns of exclusion and discrimination have barred them. They have not known what to ask for and how to go about it. Most programs to date are urban-oriented.

Government programs that can help these people are available: Area Redevelopment, Manpower Retraining, and surplus food programs can aid nonfarm as well as farm people in rural areas. Farm loans and grants, crop loans, insurance and allotments, and various Extension services can aid low-income farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers.

The expanded program of the national war on poverty should make it possible to reach some who were too poor to qualify for previous forms of aid; and its wide popular support should create a climate in which state and local cooperation is easier to secure.

More than a year of successful cooperation between the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council of Human Relations has demonstrated both how much can be accomplished by this type of field work and how much remains to be done. (A progress report on the South Carolina project is attached.)

Goals of the Program

1) To end discrimination in the administration of government programs designed to assist low-income farm and other rural people.

2) To bring information about available programs to those who are eligible but have thus far been excluded, and to assist them in obtaining the benefits to which they are entitled.

3) To secure the expansion of government programs into areas which have not yet been reached, by documentation of need and representation to appropriate federal, state, and local agencies.

4) To stimulate the development of local rural leadership which is a legal necessity for many of the federal programs and a practical necessity for their implementation in successful community betterment.

Background

Despite an outmigration of millions of people from the rural areas in the past two decades, rural underemployment is currently estimated to be the equivalent of four million persons. If the openings needed for rural young people in the next decade are added, the job gap becomes eight million.

Technical improvements in agriculture such as mechanization and chemical control of weeds and insects will continue to reduce the number of farm jobs available, and increased capitalization costs will further the present concentration of land ownership and the decline in the number of small farms. But some people who have spent their lives in farming and are too old or too ill-educated to learn another trade want to remain on the land. Other farm workers and young people would like to stay in farming or in rural communities if they could be trained in the new skills required by mechanized agriculture. The fact that many people prefer to live and work--if they can--in rural areas even when they can no longer make a living by farming is indicated to a certain extent by our over-all population figures. Of our total population, 22.6 per cent are now rural nonfarm people, and only 7.5 per cent farm people.

Migration is not a satisfactory solution, although it is a partial one. Those who leave the rural areas usually lack the skills needed to compete in the industrial job market successfully, and the number of unskilled jobs is declining all the time. Under these conditions migration is apt to mean a swelling of city relief rolls rather than a better life for the migrants. What is needed is the rebuilding of the rural areas to provide work opportunities, social services, and the amenities of civilized living.

This is true for all rural people. But by every standard--income, employment, education, housing, health and welfare services--the situation of the Southern rural Negro compared to that of the white is worsening both relatively and, often, absolutely. In the most important escape route from poverty and despair--education--this shows up dramatically. The number of farm whites 25 to 29 years of age who were high school graduates in 1950 was 18 per cent more than that of non-whites. By 1960, the difference had increased to 30 per cent.

National Sharecroppers Fund Experience

For almost three decades, the National Sharecroppers Fund has been working to improve the living and working conditions of sharecroppers, tenant and low-income farmers, migrants, and other farm workers, particularly in the South.

When it became apparent that the accelerating pace of agricultural displacement required expansion of NSF interest to cover the entire rural area, NSF launched its field program. At present it has field workers not only in South Carolina, but also in Tennessee and Louisiana-Arkansas. Its project director spends much of his time in the South.

Regional conferences in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi have shown the way. Often for the first time, federal and state officials have met with rural people to discuss their problems and to discover that programs were not reaching those who need them. Local and individual conferences between NSF staff people and officials on the one hand, and needy rural people on the other, have coped with problems the larger conferences could not consider.

This field work has been backed up by national staff work. NSF has cordial relationships with agency officials in Washington. Field reports of apparent discrimination have been investigated and corrective action taken where warranted. Periodic meetings are held with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and his agency heads. An example of the type of presentation made at such meetings is the attached "Discriminatory Practices Affecting Programs of the Department of Agriculture." In this connection, the Southern Regional Council's study of nine South Carolina counties has been of continuing value. A statement of the use NSF has made of it is also attached.

NSF is publishing a series of fact sheets explaining in non-technical language the various government aid programs available to rural people and how to obtain benefits under them. These have been widely distributed and well received. Copies of those already issued (Acreage Allotments, Farmers Home Administration Loans, Farmer Cooperatives, and Surplus Food Programs) are attached.

NSF's constructive role in the rural South has been recognized and warmly appreciated in Washington. Its Executive Secretary is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Rural Areas Development of the Department of Agriculture. NSF's Chairman, Dr. Frank P. Graham, has been appointed Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment of the Department of Commerce. NSF is called upon constantly to furnish speakers, advice, and resource people to both government and community agencies.

Recently, NSF's capacities were recognized by the Department of Labor, which granted an eighteen-month contract under the Manpower Development and Training Act to stimulate job training programs in rural areas of six Southern states. This will open up new opportunities for NSF to reach disadvantaged rural people in states and areas where we have had little contact before. Additional field representatives will be essential if we are to take advantage of the favorable climate created by this work to further economic and social improvement in other areas.

NSF was requested to testify before the House Committee on Labor and Education on the Anti-Poverty Bill. This testimony was widely reported by the press. A copy is attached.

Extent and Cost of Project

It is hoped that at least one field representative would be employed in each of the following Southern states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi. These representatives would use the office facilities of the state Human Relations Councils where feasible. They would be under the direction of a field supervisor based in Atlanta. Washington representation would continue to be handled by the national staff.

Technical training and supervision of the field staff in the area of economic programs would be under the direction of the National Sharecroppers Fund. Membership building in the rural areas, to the extent that this is desired by the state Human Relations Councils, would be under the supervision of HRC executives. (NSF is not a membership organization.) The SRC staff would be expected to meet with the field supervisor in assisting NSF's executive secretary to evaluate and direct the over-all expanded Southern field program.

The estimated cost of this program in eight states for one year would total approximately $120,000. This breaks down to $12,000 for each state, covering salary of a field worker, travel, and incidental expense; and allows $24,000 for a regional office, including salary of a field supervisor, travel, conferences, etc. This program has the advantage of flexible development, on a state by state basis, as funds become available.

South Carolina
Employment Security Commission

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1225 LAUREL STREET
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 15, 1964

COPY

Mrs. Alice M. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Please accept this belated letter of thanks for the services which have been rendered to those of us in Employment Security, and especially the ones involved in the training under the new STEP Program, by Mr. L. S. James of your organization. As you know, the STEP Program is under the Manpower Development and Training Act and, in my opinion, will be of invaluable assistance to many of the citizens of our State in whom we are both interested. I have been informed that Mr. James has been of tremendous help to our offices in the recruitment of trainees for the various training projects which have been started. We sincerely hope he will be available to help us in the recruitment of trainees for future projects.

I also appreciate your letting Mr. James accompany Mr. Phenizee Ransom of our Regional Office on a trip to some of our local offices a few weeks ago. I believe that Mr. James and Mr. Ransom were beneficial in assisting us to create the proper image in connection with the goals which we have in mind for rendering services to the people of South Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

Keith R. Aull
Executive Director

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TESTIMONY OF FAY BENNETT
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
ON H.R. 10440, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964
April 13, 1964

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My name is Fay Bennett. I am Executive Secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund, an organization which has been working for more than a quarter of a century to bring economic and social justice to sharecroppers, tenants, small farmers, and farm workers. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee to testify to the necessity for a broad federal program to end rural poverty. We support H.R. 10440 as an important step in that direction. We are particularly interested in Title III of the Bill, in the section to help young people through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs, and in the rural community action programs.

There is much talk about the exodus from the land. We all know that in the last few decades millions of Americans have left the farm and have gone to the city. We know that American research and know-how have made possible the production of a super-abundance of food and fiber, with fewer and fewer people. Just the other day, the financial pages of the New York Times (April 10) told of new developments to harvest prunes and lettuce mechanically. Machines are replacing men on the farm as they are in the factories.

It almost seems as though people are becoming obsolete. When machinery becomes obsolete, we scrap it. Are we also to put our jobless people on the scrap heap? It seems that this is what happens when we offer the jobless the alternative of starving or seeking relief checks.

A nation's human resources are its most important component. This is why the Economic Opportunity Bill is such a necessary and hopeful first step in the war on poverty. It offers hope that a civilized nation with a highly developed technology, educational system, and culture can do the necessary providing and planning to rescue its poor, its unemployed, and its underemployed from despair.

How will it do this?

Here is how the bill will work to help the rural poor. Title III provides for grants of up to $1,500 and loans of up to $2,500 to low-income rural families who have a reasonable possibility of bringing about a permanent increase in their income. They could do this by improving their land or acquiring more land, improving their operations, participating in cooperative associations, paying off debts, and generally "getting on their feet." They would also get technical assistance and help in planning for a better income-producing operation. Those who do not own any land of their own could buy a family-size farm from a nonprofit corporation which, under the Bill, could acquire available land and develop it for resale to low-income farm families. Its cost is slight and can mark the difference between remaining independent and being reduced to relief. This is the realistic help that many of these persons need to gain self-sufficiency.

By now this Committee is well aware of the fact that one out of three rural families (over 15 million in all) has a cash income of less than $3,000 a year. Yet $3,000 would seem like great wealth to the more than five million farm families (some of whom are hired farm workers) whose yearly income may be a few hundred dollars, or perhaps $1,000, but less than $2,000. These are the people who do not have enough to eat, whose children go to bed hungry and often do not have a pair of shoes. Their houses are unsafe, and the wind and rain blow through. They sleep four and five to a bed. They are in despair. They must have help.

Many people in these situations write to our office and ask what they can do to help themselves. Here is one such case: Mrs. C. is a sharecropper in north

Leflore County in the Mississippi Delta. She has eleven children. Her two oldest sons, aged 15 and 17, help her work the farm. They raised 24 bales of cotton last year, but all she got in the settlement was $500, on which all twelve are barely surviving. "In severe need of clothes and food," the report to our office says.

What will happen if Mrs. C. finally gives up this seemingly hopeless struggle to survive on the land? Or, what is more likely, if she is forced off by her landlord's decision to fully mechanize his cotton crop? She will probably not find work to feed, clothe, and house her family of twelve in the country or in the city. They most probably will all be reduced to complete dependence upon welfare, at a tremendous cost to her dignity, her children's future, and the economy of the community. If they come to New York City, they will join the 470,000 persons who were on the Department of Welfare's rolls in January, 1964--six per cent of the population. This welfare cost $34,668,000 for the month, for an average of $180.62 for each of the over 190,000 family cases on the rolls. If Mrs. C.'s family were paid only the average, it would come to $2,167.44 for the year.

Will the Economic Opportunity Bill help Mrs. C.? Probably not directly, and not much. But it could give her children a chance to break out of this pattern, through the work-study, work-training, and job corps programs. And it could and will help many rural families whose situation is not so extreme.

Here is the case of Mrs. D., a South Carolina widow: She and her sons, aged 27, 18, and 14, work her 109-acre farm, 70 acres of which are cleared. She raises cotton, soybeans, and tobacco. Her debts amount to $2,500, and her income is insufficient to warrant a Farmers Home Administration loan to help her improve her situation. Under Title III of this Bill, she might be eligible for a grant or a loan from FHA, along with help in planning for a more efficient and profitable farming operation. Other provisions of the Bill would help her sons prepare for a better future.

Another story comes from Mr. W. P. Canty, who is here today. He writes as follows:

"I am Willie Preston Canty. I live in Pinewood, Clarendon County, South Carolina. I have lived and worked on a farm all my life. I am still anxious to stay on a farm. I am now 56 years of age. I have a wife and three children to support. I have been operating a farm for 36 years. I raise four crops in addition to raising hogs and vegetables for my family as well as for sale.

"Last year, I was able to raise 20 bales of cotton which grossed $3,000, $400 worth of tobacco with an allotment of one acre, and $100 for soybeans. I also raise some corn. My gross income from the farm was $3,500. After paying all expenses, I had about $1,200 left. There has been a gradual decrease in the tobacco allotment which has helped to decrease my income. I was forced to mortgage my farm, which is composed of 112 acres with 55 acres clear land. My total debt including the mortgage and cost of machines is $9,887.

"Many of my relatives and friends have left the farm because of heavy indebtedness and poor crop yield plus inability to get credit. I have found it very difficult to get proper credit from agencies which lend to other farmers. My friends who have gone to cities bring back some disturbing stories about the conditions in which they have to live in some areas. I should like to stay on my farm and raise my children in the country where I feel it is best for all of us; in fact, at my age changing from the farm would <u>not</u> be <u>easy</u> nor <u>helpful</u>."

Mr. Canty will gladly answer any questions the Committee may wish to ask him.

I think that legislators from the urban areas should be deeply interested in supporting the part of Title II of the Bill which calls for community action programs in the rural as well as the urban areas. Our cities are already overcrowded and staggering under the almost crushing burden of trying to meet the needs of millions of uneducated, poorly educated, and untrained people who have already

been cast off the land. We dare not add to this intolerable burden. Many of our urban centers are potentially explosive because of the unmet needs of the millions of rural cast-offs.

The community action programs could spark the efforts needed to improve rural health and social services, education, job training and counseling, economic development, and housing. Other programs already authorized will gain greater impetus through a joint community effort aided by federal financing. All of this could bring about a rebirth in our rural areas, relieve the overcrowding in our cities, and help the nation along the road to economic prosperity and social health.

The Bill's loan program to local cooperatives to help low-income farmers would provide essential production, processing, purchasing, marketing, and other services and facilities which may make the difference between survival and going under. This is not a new idea. This kind of program literally saved thousands of small farmers during the thirties. Many of these small and struggling farmers of the thirties have become big and prosperous through their cooperatives. They aren't interested in the little fellow who today is struggling to survive as they struggled to survive thirty years ago. The government of the people in a democracy must care. It must now offer the seed money, along with the technical assistance needed, the guidance, and the intelligent planning to reawaken and renew rural communities.

Of course I am not suggesting that this Bill will bring about the millennium. Lots more is needed in the way of public works programs, extending the minimum wage and unemployment insurance to farm workers, etc.

The provisions of H.R. 10440 will help to make a family self-sufficient, able to provide its members with adequate food, clothing, and shelter. It will bring new dignity and new hope to the mothers and fathers of these families. It will save the taxpayers millions of dollars in relief and welfare payments, which

often perpetuate poverty because they do not give a family the basic help needed for a new start.

In addition, it will give local leadership the opportunity to work hand in hand with local government, state government, and federal government to take advantage of the many programs available for education, vocational training, health, and welfare. It will spur cultural development and spiritual growth.

Who can say what kind of new awakening can come from giving those now left out a chance to be included in the promise of the American dream? Who can say what new musicians will develop, new writers and composers, new orchestras and choral and theater groups, and new strength for Americans to think and work and plan together for a better country for all?

STATEMENT ON DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES AFFECTING

PROGRAMS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TO: Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture

FROM: National Sharecroppers Fund - August 29, 1963

This statement is intended not as a full-scale review of USDA agencies, policies, and practices in relation to Negro farmers, but as a brief report of how certain USDA programs have been unequally administered, with the result that thousands have been forced off the land.

We are concerned with the slowness of progress in ending traditional exclusion from local USDA committees of those who most need many of the Department of Agriculture's assistance and remedial services; with the apparent lack of dynamic and imaginative planning in assisting to remain on the land those whose present farm operation is not now considered economically viable; with the continuing disparity in the ratio between the number of Negro rural people in the South and the number of Negro field employees of the Department at all levels; and with the lag between the announcement of the Rural Areas Development program and the implementation of that program in the poorest sections of the rural South, particularly in predominantly Negro areas.

The slowness in modifying old practices and the delay in implementing new policies is unnecessarily dooming two generations of the rural poor -- the older farmer and the just maturing young -- to being thrust off the land and into an unreceptive urban labor market for which they are totally unprepared. We recognize that new legislation and new appropriations are needed, but much can be done now within the existing facilities of the Department of Agriculture. We submit these concerns to you today because we know of your own deep concern with them.

We believe that the techniques now being employed to reach the 1.2 million family farms which gross between $2,500 and $9,999 a year will, in fact, help many to reach the $10,000 level defined as necessary for minimum adequacy. For most, however --particularly those in the South -- we fear these techniques will not make available in time those additional opportunities needed to have a decent standard of living on the land.

These techniques are not even beginning to cope with the problems of those whose gross farm income is less than $2,500. Our concern is primarily with this lowest income group. These are the people who suffer the most neglect and are least prepared for alternative employment. Existing USDA programs have very little effect on these families, who make up the large majority of U.S. farmers.

As you stated to the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Farm Families on July 11, 1963, "There is a clear need for an action program to provide alternative economic opportunities for the farm family with less than adequate resources." We hope that the following observations and suggestions will help expedite that program.

Farmers Home Administration

Farm credit is the life-blood of the small farmer. Its availability at reasonable terms usually determines whether or not the small farmer can stay in business. Last December, several representatives of the National Sharecroppers Fund met with you and presented a summary of a study that Mr. Ira Kaye, Sumter, South Carolina, attorney, had made of the operation of federal agricultural assistance programs over a three-year period in nine predominantly Negro South Carolina counties. This study, later published by the Southern Regional Council, showed that Negro farm families were receiving only 5% of the funds lent for farm purchase and less than one-third of those

lent for farm operation under the Farmers Home Administration. The report suggested a causal relationship between these percentages and the facts that no Negroes were members of the local FHA committees which certify eligibility for loans, and that, generally, Negroes were not employed on the local FHA staffs.

As a result of this presentation, Mr. Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator, sent a representative to investigate. We are happy to note that steps toward correcting this specific situation are being taken. Negro committeemen have been appointed in a number of these counties. Negro applicants are receiving more careful consideration and a somewhat larger number of loans to Negroes is being made. We are advised that the pattern of "minor" indignities and discourtesies practiced in the local FHA offices which discouraged Negroes from even filing applications will be ended. While we doubt that full equality of treatment has been achieved here, we believe that progress in this direction will continue to be made.

It is unlikely that these nine South Carolina counties are unique. Our experience shows that comparable discriminatory conditions exist in most FHA county committees and FHA offices throughout the South. This example of positive action by the Department is a hopeful beginning of needed corrective action.

However, far more is needed to give help to farmers not now considered to have viable operations, because it is clearly the long years of neglect and discriminatory practices which have rendered them presently ineligible for FHA aid. Here are some of the actions we urge upon you to undo some of the injustices of the past and to prevent further erosion of the rights of small Negro farmers:

1. Instruct State Administrators to select qualified Negroes to serve on the committees in every county where there is a substantial number of Negro-operated farms.

2. Give special attention and special efforts to the needs of small farmers whose present operations are not considered viable, and who may be ineligible now for FHA credit. FHA should consider a moratorium on many small loans (as was done in the 1930's) to enable farmers to qualify for the assistance they urgently need.

3. Initiate a stepped-up program of recruitment through colleges and employment offices of qualified Negroes for employment at all local levels -- blue-collar, secretarial-clerical, and supervisory; qualified Negro Assistant County Supervisors should be given a genuine opportunity to become County Supervisors.

4. Have the FHA Administrator issue a directive setting forth standards of local office conduct and procedure to assure that common courtesy is accorded to all.

5. Issue a directive that no one be discouraged from filing a loan application merely because the local staff doubts his eligibility; this step is important not only to eliminate pre-application discrimination, but also to supply the Department with information necessary to develop new programs of assistance for those not presently qualified under FHA.

6. Revise FHA informational materials and gear them for comprehension by those of limited education, and institute a positive program for their dissemination to everyone who could possibly benefit by any of the FHA facilities. Local newspapers, radio stations, and Extension Service agents cannot now be relied upon to accomplish this.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's responsibility for production adjustment, conservation assistance, and price and market stabilization is the key to the economic health for most of the farms of the country.

Its local committees, through their control over acreage allotments, and its local staffs, through their actual land measurements and enforcement powers, literally control the survival on the land of many farm families.

Mr. Robert Moses and Mr. Timothy Jenkins, Mississippi field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, have received numerous complaints of discrimination against Negro operators in such allotments and measurements. Here is one example:

> A Negro farmer, Thomas C. Johnson, owns a 979-acre farm near Lexington, Mississippi, of which 315 acres are cleared for farming. His initial 1962 cotton allotment was 45 acres, and he was granted another 10 acres when he applied for 15 more. In 1963, he was allotted 41½ acres, and received an additional 3 acres when he sought 15 more.
>
> On the three-year remeasurement of the land, one of Mr. Johnson's fields, which had always been 3 acres, was determined to be 4.3 acres, and he was ordered to plough up 1.3 acres of it. When he complained, the ASC office made a new measurement and decided it was 4.1 acres. Johnson was charged $9.00 for the remeasuring.
>
> A white farmer in the vicinity, H. U. Brock, has a farm of approximately 800 acres, 75 to 100 of which are cleared; he was given a cotton allotment of 65 acres.

We realize that crop history and other factors can affect the allotment, but it seems unlikely that these could account for this gross discrepancy. Even though the ASC review committee can only correct technical violation of the rules by the local committee in its initial determinations, the fact that it generally has no Negro members tends to increase the Negro farmers' fear that they will be unfairly treated. As the allotment approaches the legal minimum, the essential cash crop nears extinction; therefore, federal court appeal becomes economically unavailable.

The Southern Regional Council's nine-county South Carolina study revealed that no member of the review committee in South Carolina is a Negro, that no member of the county or local committees in the survey is a Negro, that no Negroes have ever been employed as land surveyors, office clerks, or supervisors,

and that, by custom, Negro farmers do not participate in local committee elections. It is our belief that this situation is widespread throughout the South. In reply to our inquiry, Mr. Ray Fitzgerald, Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, disclaims any responsibility for the failure of local offices to employ Negroes, and suggests that it is natural for the office manager to select employees of his own choice as long as they meet the minimum standards. He states his belief,

> "...that the negroes [sic] failure to secure county office employment could stem in part from this failure of the negro [sic] to participate in these [local ASC] elections."

Surely this begs the question and avoids a solution. Negroes do not participate in the local elections because they are positively and effectively discouraged from such participation by the local white community. The ASCS, which pays all the local wages and salaries, has some responsibility under Executive Order No. 10925.

The ultimate responsibility, of course, lies with the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 8-B of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, provides:

> "The Secretary shall make such regulations as are necessary relating to the selection and exercise of the functions of the respective committees, and to the administration, through such committees, of such programs."

This power, in practice, has long since been abdicated. As stated in the current Yearbook of Agriculture, <u>After One Hundred Years</u>:

> "In some regions,..notably in the South, leadership in local administration was shared at the outset with county agents and other officials of the Federal-State Agricultural Extension Service. This variation in administrative pattern developed out of the widespread assistance given by the Extension Service on the educational phases of the programs and the development of administrative machinery."

We believe that the time is ripe for a review of this policy.

Pending such overall review of ASCS policy in the South, some steps can be taken now:

1. The ASCS should use all of the resources of the Department to educate the Negro farmers to their right to participate in local committee elections, to encourage such participation, and to invalidate elections where such participation is not freely granted.

2. The Secretary should promulgate new regulations controlling the administration, through the local committees, of the employment policies of the county ASC offices, to encourage the recruitment and employment of applicants regardless of color.

3. The Secretary should appoint to the State committees only such farmers who are dynamically committed to preventing discrimination in administering the ASC programs.

The Agricultural Extension Service

As the educational and organizational arm of the USDA, the Agricultural Extension Service wields enormous power as it provides or withholds its information and services to small farmers. We are aware that many of the problems arise from the fact that the Agricultural Extension Service is a joint federal-state venture with the various states maintaining primary control over employment policies and the actual operation of the program at the local level. This fact, however, has been too long used by the Department of Agriculture to excuse its involvement in the gross discrimination in the quantity and quality of services rendered the rural Negro and in the notorious discrimination in employment practiced by the Extension Service.

As just one example: The Southern Regional Council's report, referred to above, points out that there were only five Negro extension agents and six women

home demonstration agents in the nine counties studied, while there were full staffs of white extension service personnel in each of the counties. Three of the counties had no Negro 4-H Club members whatsoever. Also, as a result of the shortage of trained Negro Extension personnel, these agents had to cover more territory and deal with far more people than their white counterparts, with the consequence that their work could not begin to compare with the quality of work done in the white communities. This situation is typical in the South.

At a conference of Negro Extension agents at South Carolina A. & M. College on January 30, 1963, the National Sharecroppers Fund's field representative learned that these agents had been completely excluded from usable knowledge and planning for Rural Areas Development programs and that none of them knew that 22 South Carolina counties were eligible for ARA assistance. He further learned that the State Extension Service Director, Mr. G. B. Nutt, had discouraged the Negro Extension agents from attending a privately sponsored conference called for February 13-15, 1963, to inform rural families and state and local officials of these and other federal programs to aid rural people. (The conference was attended by South Carolina officials from the Department of Education and the Employment Service, and by Agriculture and ARA officials from Washington.)

Certainly, the Department can develop procedures to see to it that local Extension agents have full knowledge of <u>all</u> rural aid programs and are encouraged to assist those who need them most to make use of them. A full review and reappraisal of the administration of the Extension Service on the national level is called for. If new legislation is needed, it should be proposed by the Secretary. How much longer must the federal government subsidize the largest segregated educational system in the world?

Rural Areas Development

We share your enthusiasm for the potentials of the program for Rural Areas Development, and we have confidence in the RAD director, Mr. John A. Baker. Your July 11th statement to the House Subcommittee outlined how it could "bring new life and opportunity to rural America...to town and country alike." The obstacles delaying the RAD program are so great, however, that we fear its exciting hope will not be fulfilled. The time has come for you to intervene directly to remove some of these obstacles.

At the March 7-8, 1963, meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Rural Areas Development, the Subcommittee on Broader Opportunities for the Disadvantaged submitted a report on some of the problems facing the RAD in assisting this group in the rural population. The Subcommittee made a series of recommendations which it modestly entitled "Approaches to Solutions." While all of these recommendations should be carried out, we consider the implementation of the first one to be particularly urgent. The Subcommittee's recommendations are:

1. Provide a specialist for each state RAD Committee to give full time and attention to the promulgation of the RAD and other USDA programs with disadvantaged groups.

2. Accelerate special RAD projects to deal with the most difficult problems through employing personnel to inventory human resources and stimulate action by persons in a position to develop remedial action.

3. Gear programs to different categories of need, e.g., farmers over 45, young people, etc.

4. Develop procedures that would insure equitable treatment for all in lending, SCS, technical assistance, ACP cost sharing, and Extension Service programs.

5. Sponsor FHA Act amendments to authorize loans to assist the disadvantaged in their education.

6. Encourage and assist in developing OMAT education and demonstration training projects for farm youth and older farm workers, and develop such programs through USDA's own agencies.

7. Plan and propose strong basic education programs, in addition to the work experience, under the Youth Conservation Corps plan.

8. Encourage and assist in developing ARA feasibility studies in disadvantaged rural areas.

9. Explore means of tying resources of community, college, and other educational institutions into the RAD program.

10. Take bold and positive action to get state and local USDA agency personnel to give special attention to the needs and problems of disadvantaged groups.

While these Subcommittee proposals must be initiated on the Departmental level, they cannot be successful in promoting the interests of the most disadvantaged unless they are under constant review in the field. That is why we consider the appointment of the recommended specialist to state RAD committees so important. He cannot function effectively, however, isolated from daily cooperative contact with other agency personnel. We recommend, therefore, that he have his base in the Technical Action Panels. The mobilization of technical skills needs the leaven of his full time attention if the programs developed are going to truly serve those who need them most.

Conclusion

In the limited scope of this statement we have not attempted to discuss all the agencies of the Department that play a critical role in the lives of small farmers and other low-income rural people. Nor have we attempted to

catalog all the reforms that we would like to see come to pass in the agencies that we have discussed. What we have pointed out are a few of those more glaring inequities which we believe you can take prompt and positive action to correct.

We present these matters to you now because of our confidence in your determination to imaginatively use the resources of government to help build a more fruitful life for all rural Americans.

STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of Participants in
Conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training
Frogmore, South Carolina
September 22-27, 1963

On September 22-27, 1963, a conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training was held at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. During the course of the week over 200 small farmers and other rural people explored with state and federal officials, and with cooperative and other organization representatives, ways in which they could secure the benefits of agricultural cooperatives, and ways to obtain job training programs in their areas to enable them to find more gainful employment on or off the land.

As the conference progressed, it became increasingly clear that many of the governmental programs to aid rural people through agricultural cooperative development, job training, loans, and grants are not now being used effectively to improve the lot of the lowest-income farmers. Many of these programs do not even begin to consider the needs of those who now have little net cash income and, through past discrimination and neglect, lack the resources to meet the present minimal requirements for credit aid. The conference participants agreed that drastic action is needed now to keep these rural people from losing the small holdings they do have. It also became apparent that most rural people who need job training cannot be reached by the methods now being used to establish training programs and select the trainees.

The conference therefore adopted the following specific recommendations and urged that they be immediately implemented by the agencies concerned. Where new legislative authorization or appropriation is needed, it was urged that the Administration give top priority to pressing for such legislation.

A. The Department of Agriculture

1. Cooperatives

On July 9, 1963, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman issued a policy statement (Secretary's Memorandum No. 1540), reaffirming the government's longstanding policy to accord "recognition and encouragement" to agricultural cooperatives. He said that the Department is "specifically directed to carry on research, educational and service work respecting agricultural cooperatives,..." and to "utilize the cooperative pattern in carrying out a number of its action programs,...." He instructed all agencies of the Department to give proper recognition to the basic nature of cooperative enterprise and to accept fully the responsibility to encourage the growth of cooperatives.

To this end, the conference urges that the Secretary of Agriculture promptly appoint, through the Farmers Cooperative Service, a cooperative specialist in each state to help local groups to conduct feasibility studies and to supply technical information, and to provide aid to them in organizing and operating agricultural cooperatives where they can serve a needed function.

2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

While the conference recognizes that the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has taken some steps to correct local abuses, the ASCS has still not faced the need for positive action to overcome continuing discrimination against the small Negro farmer in many areas.

To meet this need, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to:

a. Appoint qualified Negroes to each state ASC committee in those states where there is a significant number of Negro farmers.

b. Require that state and county ASC offices adhere to the fair employment practices required for federal agencies under Executive Order No. 10925.

c. Carry on an intensive educational campaign, in cooperation with the federal-state Extension Service, to inform all farm operators, including sharecroppers and small tenant farmers, of their rights and obligations under the ASC program.

d. Establish a revised procedure to be sure that all eligible farm operators are positively and fully informed of the time and method of nominating persons for local ASC committees and of participating in their election, and are advised of their right to challenge the validity of any ASC election or referendum in which they have been illegally denied participation.

e. Provide a procedure by which each concerned farm operator be notified at the same time of all acreage allotments in his area, and the land measurements upon which they are based. This should be done in ample time to avoid both overplanting and undue delay in utilizing excess allotments. In addition to individual notification this information should be published with full information on appeal rights and procedures.

f. Simplify and expedite acreage allotment and land measurement appeals and review and insure that Negroes are represented in such review.

g. Recommend that priority be given the small or low-income farmer in the distribution of excess acreage or crop allotments.

3. Federal-State Extension Service

The cooperative federal-state Extension Service continues to discriminate against Negroes in services, facilities, and employment.

In the spirit of Executive Order 10925, the Secretary of Agriculture is urged to refuse to provide funds to support any state extension service which

a) maintains segregated services and facilities;

b) fails to maintain services and facilities in areas of large Negro farm population proportionally equal to the services and facilities maintained in other rural areas of the state;

c) fails to employ and promote secretarial-clerical, blue collar, and professional personnel without discrimination on a non-segregated basis.

4. Farmers Home Administration

Partly because of personal misfortune but largely because of generations of discrimination against them, many older small landowners and tenant farmers, mostly Negroes, do not now qualify for FHA loans and other FHA assistance. It is more economically rational and socially humane to revise FHA policies to enable them to remain on the land even on a minimally self-sustaining or on a semi-subsidized basis than to thrust them upon the relief rolls of urban slums.

To attack this problem within the framework of FHA, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to:

a. Liberalize the loan provisions of FHA by permitting a moratorium upon prior existing debt and by reducing the qualification standards below what is now considered necessary for a viable self-sustaining farm operation.

b. Broaden the provisions for FHA grants to provide a source of financial assistance to those too poor to qualify for FHA loans.

c. Mobilize the full force of all agencies of the Department to assist all applicants for FHA assistance to become qualified and to successfully meet their obligations when aid is granted.

5. Surplus Food Distribution

In many areas the state or community has no program whatsoever for distribution of surplus food, and in others the program is totally inadequate to satisfy the hunger of the needy. In some areas the granting

or withdrawal of surplus food is used to force Negroes to abandon assertion of their civil rights and to maintain them as a docile, exploited labor force available for plantation owners' seasonal needs.

Where any of these conditions exist, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to authorize such distribution of surplus food by qualified private agencies.

6. U. S. Department of Agriculture Meetings

The Department of Agriculture sponsors or supports many local meetings of interest and benefit to the rural people. Often, however, they are so inadequately publicized that those who could most benefit are unaware of them until after they have taken place, if at all. All such meetings should, of course, be held in non-segregated facilities, and special efforts should be made to encourage the attendance of grass-roots people and minority groups.

The Secretary of Agriculture is requested to instruct all agencies to develop publicity programs that will assure that all eligible participants are notified of informational and official meetings.

B. Other Agencies of Government

1. Area Redevelopment Administration

It is urged that the pending authorization bill to increase the available funds for this program be enacted and that the Secretary of Commerce give increased attention to utilizing these funds, in cooperation with the Rural Areas Development program, to stimulate economic and community development in the most depressed of the rural counties that are eligible for this aid. It is urged that positive steps be taken to assure Negro participation in the planning and execution of any project where a significant percentage of the area's population is Negro. Steps should also be taken to ensure that employment will be open to Negroes on all levels in the new industries and developments.

2. Manpower Development & Training Administration

Few rural people have benefited from the job training programs so far developed under MDTA. Most of these programs use the state employment offices to determine the need and to recruit the trainees. Rural people generally are not covered by unemployment compensation and therefore have little contact with state employment offices. Inadequate rural schooling has left many young people, particularly Negroes, unqualified to enter the training programs that have been launched. State employment personnel are often unimaginative in setting up training programs where needs are readily apparent.

The Secretary of Labor is requested to:

a. Authorize OMAT to anticipate the employment needs in communities in rural areas so that persons may be trained in advance to fill those needs.

b. Instruct OMAT to explore ways in which rural persons who are not now being reached by the state employment offices may be recruited for the training programs.

c. Give priority to training programs that will enable rural people to gain employment on the land or in communities near where they live.

It is also urged that OMAT be authorized to continue to develop its training programs with or without state financial participation and that greatly increased appropriations be authorized to expand the training programs.

3. Department of Health, Education & Welfare

One of the greatest needs of rural America is increased welfare and medical services, health clinics, and improved sanitation facilities both for individual families and for communities. Whole counties are without even the most rudimentary clinical care for the rural Negro poor. We urge the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to give this problem top priority and suggest that a beginning can be made towards solving it by setting up training programs for visiting nurses and re-development programs for construction of rural clinics.

What you should know about

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION LOANS

If you are a farmer and need additional funds at reasonable terms and rates to consolidate debts, for operating expenses, to improve your crop, stock, house, or buildings, or to buy a farm or equipment, Farmers Home Administration may be able to help you. You may have been turned down for an FHA loan in the past--or have been told that it is useless for you to apply. But if your farm experience makes you believe that with enough credit you can manage a farm successfully as either an owner or a tenant, you should apply again. Be sure to apply in writing, as only written applications can be considered.

Floyd F. Higbee, FHA Deputy Administrator, instructed all FHA offices:

> "We must concentrate on helping farmers improve their conditions... rather than to use their problems and shortcomings as a basis for rejecting their applications for assistance....The best efforts of this agency are now directed specifically to assisting family farmers through loans and guidance to the end that no deserving family farmer will have to give up the struggle of remaining on the farm because of factors that have come about through reasons beyond his control." (FHA Bulletin No. 691, February 15, 1961.)

Kinds of loans available

If you think any of the FHA loans listed here might help you, ask your FHA county office for the special leaflets that will tell you much more about them.

Operating loans: To help make your farm and home operations successful. Loans for livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm equipment; for food, clothing, medical care, and other household expenses; to refinance debts; to produce trees, and to do other things to make your farm more productive. Terms: Loans up to seven years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry operations.

Farm Ownership loans: To buy, enlarge, and improve family farms. Loans for farm homes and buildings, to drill wells, to develop and improve forest or recreational enterprises. They are for larger, longer-range projects than operating loans. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry.

Rural Housing loans: To build or improve farm homes or buildings, or non-farm homes in rural areas or communities of less than 2500. Loans to install heating or water, or to modernize; or to buy a house or homesite for persons over 62 years. Terms: Loans up to 33 years at 4% interest. Owners unable to repay a loan may be able to get a grant of up to $1000 for minor safety or health improvements.

Water Development and Soil Conservation loans: To improve your water supply and your land; for wells, farmstead water, irrigation and drainage, grading, fertilizing and seeding; to develop permanent pastures and improve forestry practices; to join a water district; and to pay for engineering plans and legal fees. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% for forestry.

Emergency loans: To help farmers who need special credit to carry on their normal operations because of widespread losses caused by floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. They are usually made only in areas specially designated by the Secretary of Agriculture but sometimes can be made when only one or a few farmers are affected. Terms: Loans up to 7 years for livestock and equipment, up to 20 years for buildings and land improvement, at 3% interest.

Loans to groups: These are available for watershed improvement, water systems, irrigation, soil conservation, the development of grasslands, and forestry and recreation enterprises, and for the building of housing for older persons. Ask the FHA county office for information about these programs.

Who is eligible for FHA loans

The special requirements for the different types of loans are given in the FHA leaflets. All of the loans (except for rural housing) require the following:

1. that you are unable to get credit for the loan you need at reasonable rates and terms from private or cooperative lending agencies;

2. that you have a farm background and the farm experience or training necessary to be successful in carrying out the planned farm operation;

3. that you work out a plan with the FHA county supervisor that will make it possible to carry through the operation and pay off the loan;

4. that after the loan is made you actually will be managing or operating a farm either as owner, or tenant under a written lease, and that you be of legal age (and, in some cases, a U.S. citizen);

5. that you have the character, industry, and ability to carry out the farming operation for which you obtain the loan.

How to apply -- Who determines whether or not you are eligible

Consider your own farm operation very carefully. If you think that with a loan you can increase your cash income enough to both live better and pay off the loan, ask the FHA county supervisor to help you plan your operations and help you prepare your application. Your application will be reviewed by the FHA county committee which will decide whether or not you get the loan. The FHA committee is made up of three local farmers appointed by the FHA state director. The committee may ask you and your family to meet with it. Try to have other farmers who know you tell the committee about your background and ability. The local committee should decide in about two weeks. Appeals may be taken to the state director. Even if you don't qualify for an FHA loan at this time, the FHA office can help you plan for farm improvements.

What to do if you think you are not being treated fairly on an FHA loan

You have the right to have the FHA county office help you review your farm operations and plan your improvements. You are entitled to be treated with courtesy at the FHA county office and to receive help in preparing your loan application. If other debts are keeping you from qualifying, the FHA office may be able to help you try to work out new arrangements with your other creditors. The FHA county committee must consider your application fairly regardless of your color, the smallness of your farm, or any bad credit or operating experiences in the past.

Keep a careful written record of all your contacts with the FHA office and a copy of your applications. Keep every letter or notice that is sent to you, and keep the envelope it came in. If you think that you are not being treated fairly, write a letter telling everything that happened to: The Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

What you should know about

HOW FARMER COOPERATIVES CAN HELP YOU

A cooperative is a business owned and operated by the people who use the goods and services it supplies. It is one way that people can pool cash and some of their other resources to work together for a better life for each of them.

Most successful farm operators depend upon cooperatives. They get their electricity through their local rural electric cooperatives, and their seed, fertilizer, feed, and other supplies through purchasing co-ops; sell the products they grow through marketing co-ops; and borrow the money they need to carry on their operations through cooperative land banks and credit unions. Even the smallest farmer -- and the farm worker, too -- may find that cooperatives can help him save money in his farming and in supplying his family's needs.

An Example of a Need - Credit Unions

One of the easiest ways to save money is not to borrow it from the landlord, the supply merchant, the ginner, the loan shark. Yet almost all farmers and sharecroppers must borrow during the growing season, and farmworkers often must borrow during the off season. A study showed that Negro small farmers in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, were really paying their landlords 11.7% and their supply merchants 14.8% interest (even though it was reported at a lower rate). Those who could borrow from the Production Credit Association or from a bank paid 6% to 6.8% interest (with no extra hidden charges). Most of the loans were from $50 up to $500.

A credit union is one kind of cooperative. It could have lent this money cheaper and might have worked out a better schedule for repayment. It might have been able to help those that the Production Credit Association and the banks would not help, including farmworkers and non-farmers.

How a cooperative operates

A cooperative is organized to save money for all its member-users and to bring them needed services, not to make a profit for just a few stockholders. Most cooperatives operate on these basic principles.

1. Open membership. Anyone can join who can use its services and pay its membership fee. (You have to be a farmer to belong to many farmer co-ops. The fee depends upon the kind of business, usually ranging from $5.00 to $100.00.)

2. Democratic control. The business is controlled by the members, every member can vote, and each member usually has only one vote no matter how much stock he owns.

3. Limited interest on capital invested. Members buy shares in the cooperative so that it will have enough money to operate, but it is set up to serve its members, not to make a profit, so the members limit the amount of interest they pay themselves on their invested capital.

4. Service at as near to cost as possible. After cooperatives have paid their operating expenses and put something in reserve for the future, they pay the interest owed to the members on their invested capital. The money left over is paid to the member-users as patronage refunds. This means that it is divided up on the basis of goods bought or services used during the year. The more you use your co-op the larger refund you will get.

Types of cooperatives

There are almost as many kinds of cooperatives as there are needs for goods and services. Here are a few that have been most useful for rural people:

Purchasing co-ops - to buy at wholesale and to sell to their members such products as seed, fertilizers, machinery, gasoline, home appliances, and groceries.

Marketing co-ops - to gin, pack or prepare their members' products for market; and to sell them locally or ship them to market.

Credit unions - to lend money to its members at reasonable rates. Usually, all members must belong to the same organization, such as a church or civic group.

Other Service co-ops - to own and operate expensive machinery; to develop water, forestry, and conservation districts; to build and operate housing for older persons, and health clinics; to reduce insurance and funeral costs.

How to use a cooperative -- or start a new one

First, visit the cooperative nearest you. Get its literature on how it operates and how to join. If it can meet some of your needs, join it, take part in its meetings, vote in its elections, and use its services. If there is no co-op nearby, try to get the one that best meets your needs to open a branch in your area.

Many co-ops have failed. Before starting one, learn if a cooperative will meet your local needs and if you have the resources to make it successful. (This is called a feasibility study; experts on cooperatives can help you with this.)

Some of the causes of co-op failures have been: (1) Not enough persons in the area had enough need for it; (2) The members did not understand how cooperatives really operate; (3) There was no convenient source of supply for a purchasing co-op or a reasonable market for the products of a marketing one; (4) The manager was not qualified to run the business; (5) The members could not raise enough capital (although loans may have been available if the plans were really feasible).

No matter how big some cooperatives now are, most of them started with just a few persons sitting down and planning together how to get the things and services they need cheaper and better. But expert help is needed; get it from the start.

How to get help

Private organizations and the federal government are ready to help you learn about cooperatives, and to form one if a feasibility study shows you can use one successfully. For further information on cooperatives and the nearest cooperative association that may help you, write to: The Cooperative League of the USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

For information and help on credit unions, write to: Credit Union National Association, 1617 Sherman Avenue, P.O. Box 431, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

The Farmers Cooperative Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Washington, D. C. 20250) is set up to advise and help farmers organize and operate cooperatives successfully. Write to it for Bulletin Reprint 6, What is a Co-op, and Circular 18, Organizing a Farmer Cooperative, and for other information. Ask Farmers Cooperative Service for help as you go along.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19 Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

What you should know about

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
(for cotton, rice, and peanuts)

This fact sheet tells how the acreage that you can plant in cotton, rice, and peanuts is determined, when it is determined, and what you can do if you think that you are not being fairly treated. It does not try to tell everything about how acreage allotments, along with marketing quotas, operate as a part of the overall price support program.

Market quota, referendum, and acreage allotment

Your local or county ASC committee* each year holds a referendum called by the Secretary of Agriculture to approve the marketing quota for each of these crops for the coming year. This referendum is held not later than December 15th (except for rice, which may be held in the following January). Before the referendum is conducted, your ASC county committee has made the acreage allotment for each farm in your county, and the notice of your allotment (if you are entitled to one) should have been mailed to you. If you hear that a marketing quota referendum is going to be conducted and you have not yet received your notice of acreage allotment, check at once with your county agent or at your local ASC office.

Who takes part in the referendum, the ASC committees, and the acreage allotments

You are entitled to participate in the referendum (and in the election of your local ASC committee) if you operate a farm as a sharecropper, tenant, or owner and are entitled to an acreage allotment. You must have an acreage allotment if you produce cotton, rice, or peanuts for market (if two-thirds of the producers of the country who vote in the referendum approve the marketing quota for the crop).

How big an acreage allotment should you get?

The acreage allotted to you should be your fair share of the acreage allotted to your county for the crop. Generally, your fair share is based upon the past crop history of your farm and of the other farms producing the crop. (Abnormal growing conditions, the land, crop rotation, and your own experience are sometimes considered.) The allotments for all the farms in your county are listed at the ASC county office. Examine this list right away if you do not think your allotment is fair. Even if you have a small farm or a new farm you are entitled to some allotment for the crop. Ask the ASC office or your county agent to explain your allotment to you.

What to do if you don't get your notice on time or think your allotment is unfair

If you do not get a notice of your allotment in the mail at the same time that your neighbors get theirs and before the marketing quota referendum,

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*The ASC committees are committees elected by the local farmers to help carry out the programs of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

inquire at once at your local ASC office and write a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., telling him what happened.

When you get a notice of your allotment in the mail, read it carefully right away and save it. If you do not understand it, ask your local ASC office or your county agent to explain it to you. If you are not satisfied with the acreage allotted to you (or your farm marketing quota upon which it is based), file a written application for review with your local ASC committee within fifteen days of the postmark on your notice. Keep a copy of the application for yourself.

If you apply for a review of your allotment in time, it will be reviewed by an ASC review committee of three farmers who have been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and who are different from your local ASC committee. This committee will change your allotment if it decides, after considering all aspects of your case, that you did not get a fair share of the crop acreage allotted to your county.

If you still do not think that you are being treated fairly after the review committee has made its findings, you can appeal to the United States District Court or to the State Court of your county for further review. This is likely to be expensive, however, and you should get legal advice before you try to do this.

How to get an extra allotment

If you want to put more acres in the crop than you were first allotted, apply to the ASC committee. The county committee has held in reserve part of the allotted land to take care of the adjustment of any claims made, and sometimes growers do not want to plant all the acreage given them. This excess is divided among all those who apply for it.

The measurement of your land

The correct measurement of your farm is important to you and to the government. If your fields are measured too big, you will not be planting all the acres to which you are entitled. If they are measured too small, you may be planting more than you were allotted and have to plow up some of it or be subject to other penalties. Regularly--at least once every three years--the local ASC committee is supposed to measure all the lands you cultivate without cost to you and can, at any time, check by measuring to be sure you are not planting an excess of the crop. If you request it, the ASC committee must measure your fields before you plant them or will remeasure them later. But you must pay for the cost of this special measurement, so be sure you find out how much it is going to cost you before you ask the committee to do it. If you don't ask for prior measurement or remeasurement, you are bound by the ASC committee's determination of your acreage.

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If your ASC committee office does not treat you with fairness and with courtesy, or if it segregates you or discriminates against you in any other way, get all the facts you can, including what happened and when and where it happened. Get the names of the persons involved and of witnesses if you can. Send a full report of it to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19 Street, New York 3, N.Y.

What you should know about

SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAMS

What they are

"Surplus food" is some of the food the farmer grows but cannot sell at the price he wants to get for it. It is available for distribution to people who need it but cannot buy it because they are out of work, unable to work, or paid too little when they are working to carry them over the off-season, or because disaster strikes.

The Department of Agriculture buys or takes over this food under price support and other governmental programs and, through the Agricultural Marketing Service, gives it to state and local welfare agencies and to schools. The federal government usually does not distribute this food directly to the persons who need it, and the Department of Agriculture does not have the money or the staff to do this except on an emergency basis.

How the food is distributed

1. Direct distribution through local public welfare agencies. The Agricultural Marketing Service packages the food and delivers it without charge to central distribution points within a cooperating state. Local public welfare officials decide whether or not they want to participate, to what extent, and for what period of the year. As they pay the cost of collecting the food from the central depots in the state and of distributing it to the persons entitled to it (sometimes with help from the state), there is no way legally to force a local community to take part in the program--or continue in it--if it does not want to do so. Occasionally, a local community has permitted a private welfare agency to assume the responsibility for (and the costs of) local distribution, but the public officials still must supervise the program with the help of AMS workers.

If a local community does take part in the direct food distribution program, it must follow the standards set by the federal government. It can distribute the food only to those in need, and it determines what families are in need. However, it cannot apply different tests to different families. It cannot deny food to persons because of their color or punish them by withdrawing food because of their civil rights or other political activities.

If your community is not taking part in the program or if it ends the program altogether at the end of the off-season, only negotiation or public pressure can bring it to take part or continue in the program. Sometimes local civic and religious groups can be persuaded to intervene. Sometimes a private welfare agency will take up the burden with the consent of the local officials. Sometimes state officials or the Department of Agriculture will intercede.

2. National School Lunch Program. Any public or nonprofit private school can take part in this program if it operates its lunch program on a nonprofit basis, serves lunches free or at a reduced cost to those who cannot pay the full price, and serves lunches that meet the Department of Agriculture's nutritional standards. The federal government will pay $1 out of every $4 paid for some of the food bought locally for the lunch program and will contribute

most of the rest of the food needed. Any group, such as a parent-teacher association, church, or fraternal or other service club, can help the local school start and carry on the program.

If your local school does not have a school lunch program, find out why from the school board. Interest local individuals and groupsin helping to get a program launched. Seek help from the state Department of Education, which supervises the program in each state.

3. Special Milk Program. Even if a school does not take part in the school lunch program, it can still get federal assistance to serve milk free or at a reduced cost. This aid is also available for camps, orphanages, and other child care institutions. For information, write to Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

4. Disaster Relief. Substantial supplies of federally-donated food are almost always quickly available to whole communities when such disasters as hurricanes, floods, drought, and widespread fire strike. But disasters sometimes strike single families too, and the same relief is often available if quickly sought. Check in time of need with local welfare officials and the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Food Stamp Program

This is an experimental program operating on a limited budget, and it is not now being expanded to new communities. It permits low-income families to spend their food money to buy food stamps of higher value. The family can then use the stamps to purchase food at any grocery. If you think that your community has a great need for this program, rally local backing and write to the Secretary of Agriculture urging that you be included in it.

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If you find that any federally-assisted food program is not being administered fairly and you cannot work it out with local and state officials, gather your facts carefully and send a full account of them to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19 Street, New York 3, N.Y.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

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June 10th, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Leslie:

I have given further thought to the problem of budget for our proposed cooperative program in southern rural areas as we discussed it in your office Monday. You raised the question as to whether NSF would need additional funds in connection with this expanded program. Without giving the matter much thought, it seemed to me at the moment that we would be able to manage with our present resources.

After thinking this through, however, and discussing this with several members of our finance committee, it has become apparent we will need additional funds to carry our share of supervising this expanded program. I am suggesting, therefore, that an additional amount of $12,000 be included in the budget to cover planning, resource developing, conferences, follow up in Washington, and over-all supervision.

I would also suggest that the $24,000 item for a regional office be cut to $16,000 since our office would absorb some of the work that we had thought a regional office might handle. Thus, the $16,000 which I am now suggesting for the regional office might break down to $9,000 for salary, $4,000 for travel, and $3,000 for sharing office expense, secretary, etc.

These changes would raise the total budget by $4,000 to a total of $124,000. According to my calculations if you would add an item for SRC to cover administration at 15 per cent, or $18,600, we arrive at a grand total of $142,600.

I hope that you will agree that this will make for a more sound operation.

It was good to talk to you and Paul Anthony. I look forward to receiving your draft proposal to submit to Foundations when it is ready. You may be sure that we will go over it immediately and I will be in touch with you further.

Sincerely yours,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

June 16, 1964

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Fay:

Enclosed is our draft of the proposal. We have lifted much of the language of your original document, though have tried to hold the length to a minimum.

The number of states to participate has been left open--"up to eleven"--to allow us to work with whatever resources we can find. Also, in this regard we have keyed the overhead for NSF and SRC to the resources. Should the total program be funded your overhead needs and ours would follow the idea expressed in your last letter. They will, of course, be reduced corresponding to any overall reduction in resources. We felt this was the only way to get around large sums for overhead before the program funds could begin to be used.

I think the enclosed follows closely our discussions here and comes out as an attractive proposal. Needless to say, feel free to make any revisions you see fit.

The wheels grind slowly, but I am encouraged that they grind.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

MS-file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

file

PROPOSAL

The Rural Advancement Project

The Rural Advancement Project is a cooperative program for economic, health, and educational advancement in the rural areas of southern states, sponsored by the state Councils on Human Relations, the National Sharecroppers Fund, and the Southern Regional Council.

Goals of the Program:

(1) To stimulate the development of local rural leadership and community organization.

(2) To document the needs of local areas and to present findings and recommendations to appropriate federal, state, and local administrative agencies.

(3) To bring information, about available federal and state programs to those who are eligible but have thus far not benefitted, and to assist them in obtaining the benefits to which they are entitled.

(4) To combat discriminatory practices in the administration of government programs designed to assist low-income farm and other rural people.

The Need and Opportunity:

Despite an outmigration of millions of people from the rural areas in the past two decades, rural underemployment is currently estimated to be the equivalent of four million persons. If the job openings needed for rural young people in the next decade are added, the job gap becomes an estimated eight million.

Continued outmigration is not a satisfactory answer to this situation. Some people who have spent their lives in farming are too old or too ill-educated to learn another

trade. Many farm workers and young people would like to stay in rural communities if training and employment opportunities were available. Further, those who leave the rural areas usually lack the skills needed to compete successfully in the shrinking industrial job market. Under these conditions migration is likely to mean a swelling of city relief and crime rolls, rather than a better life for the migrants. What is needed is the rebuilding of the rural areas to provide work opportunities, social services, and the amenities of civilized living.

This is true of all rural people. But by every standard -- income, employment, education, housing, health and welfare services -- the situation of southern rural Negroes compared with that of the white is worsening, both relatively and, often, absolutely. In the most important escape route from poverty and despair -- education -- the number of farm whites 25 to 29 years of age who were high school graduates in 1950 was 18% more than that of non-whites; by 1960 the difference had increased to 30%.

These people who are most deprived, rural Negroes, are those who have the hardest time getting help. Traditional patterns of exclusion and discrimination have barred them. They have not known what to ask for and how to go about it.

Government programs are available: Area Redevelopment, Manpower Retraining, and surplus food programs can aid non-farm as well as farm people in rural areas. Farm loans and grants, crop loans, insurance and allotments, and various Extension services can aid low-income farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers.

The expanded program of the national war on poverty should make it possible to reach some who were too poor to qualify for previous forms of aid -- and its wide popular support should create a climate in which state and local cooperation is easier to secure.

The Cooperative Program:

This idea of a cooperative effort has developed because of the several unique assets of the agencies involved.

The state Councils on Human Relations have offices, professionally staffed, in the several southern states. They have intimate knowledge of their states, experience in working in localities, and established memberships.

Proposal - 3.

The National Sharecroppers Fund has developed over a period of almost 30 years a high degree of experience and technical knowledge in this specialized area. It enjoys also a cordial relationship with officials in Washington whose cooperation is required for this program.

The Southern Regional Council has superior research resources and a close cooperative relationship with the state Councils on Human Relations. It is in a position to determine in which states this program can be most effectively developed. The agency's administrative experience can be used in the distribution of funds and seeing to their proper usage. The SRC research staff, in consultation with NSF, is available to carry out pertinent research projects and distribute needed information.

The program would be organized as follows:

(1) A staff person for this program would be added to each participating state Council on Human Relations.

(a) There are presently eleven state Councils. The program here proposed is a flexible one and, depending on the availability of funds, could be carried on in from one to eleven states.

(b) The states in which program would be carried on would be selected by the Southern Regional Council after considering need and opportunities, the interest of the state Council in the program, and the state Council's capability of administering it along with its other program.

(c) NSF would recruit and train personnel, to be placed with the approval of the appropriate state Council director.

(d) The staff person assigned to each state would be under the administrative supervision and direction of the state Council director. Program planning would be provided through the cooperative action of the state Council and NSF, and NSF would assist and counsel in carrying out field programs.

Proposal - 4.

(2) The National Sharecroppers Fund will establish a regional office in Atlanta, headed by a regional program director. This office, with the assistance of the NSF national office, will provide staff training, regular consultation and advice to the field staff, liaison with other NSF programs and with SRC, would be available for special conferences, workshops, etc., and would assist in consultations with federal offices.

(3) The Southern Regional Council would receive and disburse funds and would select, after discussion with all concerned, the state Councils which would participate. SRC would also undertake research and publications in this field, as seemed to it desirable on the basis of advice from NSF and the state Councils.

Proposed Annual Budget:

Programs of eleven state Councils @ $14,120 per Council	$155,320.00
NSF regional office	23,500.00
Total cost for eleven states	$178,820.00

As was noted above, however, this is a flexible program that can be started state by state. Furthermore, if only one or two states were participating, the budget for the NSF regional office would be somwhat lower. The budgeted figures include an allowance of 15% for administrative and research costs, to be divided equally between the Southern Regional Council and the NSF national office.

(2) The Regional Superintendent, Southern Region, [illegible] a regional office in Ilipra, headed by a [illegible] program director. This office, with the assistance of the NYA regional office, will provide [illegible] training, regular consultation and advice to the field staff. Liaison with other NYA programs and with CWA, would be available for [illegible] contacts, [illegible] and would assist in [illegible] with Federal officers.

(3) The Southern Regional Council would provide [illegible] Negro farm and school leaders, after discussion with all concerned, the state committee which would participate. CWA would also undertake research and publications in this field, as needed to be available on the basis of advice from NYA and the state committee.

Proposed Budget Summary

Programs of eleven state committees @ $10,750 per month	$132,750.00
The regional office	[illegible]
Total cost for eleven states	$[illegible]

As was noted above, however, this is a flexible program with cooperation secured state by state. Furthermore, if only one or two states were participating, the budget for the NYA regional office would be somewhere lower. The budgeted figures include an allowance of 15% for administrative and research costs, to be divided equally between the Southern Regional Council and the NYA national office.

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LWD

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

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administrative assistants

July 7, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I would have replied sooner to your letter of June 22nd but I have just returned from a week in Washington for briefing meetings with various government officials and our Southern Rural Training staff. We are really off the ground and have great hopes for what this program will accomplish.

Enclosed is a list of foundations which may be interested in financing a part of our new joint program in the rural south. I am sure that some of these are known to you but I think that some of them will be new to SRC. I have checked these and after the proposal is sent to them (blind carbon to me), we will be able to follow up personally at this end.

In SRC's covering letter to these foundations, you may wish to mention that the new civil rights law under Title VI provides that no person be subjected to racial discrimination in any program receiving federal aid, and directs federal agencies to take steps against discrimination. These could lead to the withholding of federal funds from state and local agencies that discriminate. As we know from past experience, enforcing this provision will require leadership on the local level as well as the national level and our project will further this end.

I have not mentioned the New World Foundation, the Taconic Foundation nor the Field Foundation, since I know that you already have a relationship with these foundations.

Sincerely yours,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr
enc.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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July 8, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I neglected to mention in my letter of yesterday that since you had planned to use our attachments in sending out the proposal to foundations, you may want us to send you the required number. Will you please let us know approximately how many copies of which documents you would like us to send.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF, and State Councils on Hum. Rela).

REGARDING:

Financial assistance in support of the Project.

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

✓ **NAME OR SUBJECT:**

Foundations" "The Richardson Foundation, Inc."

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF, and State Councils on Hum. Rels.)

REGARDING:

Financial assistance in support of Project.

Follow-up ltr. mailed February 19, 1965

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Foundations: "Payne Fund, Inc."

File
Rural Advancement Project

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF, and State Councils on Hum. Rels.)

REGARDING:

Financial assistance in support of Project.

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Foundations: "McGregor Fund"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF and State Councils on Hum. Relations)

REGARDING:

Financial assistance in support of Project.

Follow-up ltr. mailed February 19, 1965

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Foundations: "The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc."

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF, AND State Councils on Human Rels.)

REGARDING:

Request for financial assistance in support of Project.

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Foundations: "The Hochchild Fund"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project
(Joint project of SRC, NSF, and State Councils on Hum. Rels.)

REGARDING:

Request for → Financial assistance in support of Project.

Follow-up ltr. sent February 19, 1965

DATE

July 31, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Foundations: "The Compton Trust"

File
Rural Advancement
Proj

August 31, 1964

Miss Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Bennett:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Lehman in which he indicates that the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation will not be in a position to assist the Rural Advancement Project.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

September 1, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Please send a copy of our joint proposal to the following:

Dr. David A. Thomas
Administrator
The Charles E. Merrill Trust
P. O. Box 392
Ithaca, N. Y.

with a blind carbon copy to the following:

Mr. Charles Merrill, Headmaster
Commonwealth School
151 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 16, Massachusetts (Put a Please Forward on it)

Please also send me a copy of this correspondence.

As soon as I have had a meeting with David Hunter, I will be in touch with you about sending a proposal to the Stern Fund. I will also let you know how I make out with some of the other Foundation people whom I hope to call upon.

Enclosed for your information and for Les, too, is a copy of my letter to Richard Boone of the Poverty office. We urgently need more field people to develop leadership in order to take advantage of all of the programs that are available and are becoming available to bring the by-passed rural poor into the mainstream of American life.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr
enc.

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August 25, 1964

Mr. Richard Boone
The President's Task Force
on the War Against Poverty
Washington, D. C. 20525

Dear Mr. Boone:

Now that the Economic Opportunity Act is law, I am reminded of our conversation in Washington last May at the Statler Hilton regarding community action programs in southern rural areas.

In this connection you will be interested to know that the National Sharecroppers Fund has joined with the Southern Regional Council and the state Councils on Human Relations in sponsoring a cooperative field program for economic, health and educational advancement in rural areas throughout the South. This project, when financed, will provide a full time rural field worker in all of the southern states.

You probably know that we already have four full-time field workers in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana-Arkansas. In addition we have four professional staff people working under an OMAT contract to stimulate and develop training programs to reach the hard-core rural unemployed in six southern states. You have received a letter from the project director, Dr. J. Earl Williams, suggesting ways in which our project staff can serve the purposes of the Economic Opportunity Act as well as ways in which the provisions of the Act can implement the objectives of our Southern Rural Training Project.

We are eager to cooperate in every way possible to promote the objectives of the Economic Opportunity Act in southern rural areas. The director of our southern field work, Mr. Jac Wasserman, has already talked with one of the members of your special task force in Georgia where advance preparations to develop community action programs are being made. Mr. Wasserman and Mr. L. S. James, our South Carolina field man, have already agreed to help with recruitment in their areas for the Job Corps program.

I hope you will let us know how NSF staff and community contacts can be fully used to help develop the programs available through the Economic Opportunity Act in southern rural areas.

Sincerely yours,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

SEE LTR. of September 4, 1964

Follow-up ltr. mailed February 25, 1965

DATES

Sept. 15 - 4, 1964

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed under FOUNDATIONS: Charles Merrill Trust

LWD - Shall we go ahead?

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

September 17, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

LWD

I had a good talk with David Hunter today about our joint proposal. He is very much interested and asked that Leslie Dunbar send a formal letter to the Stern Family Fund with a request for consideration of the proposal. I hope this will go out soon. After David Hunter has a chance to go over the proposal, he will let me know if he will need any additional information which I may be able to supply before their Board meets.

Thank you for sending me the blind carbon of the letter sent to Dr. David Thomas of the Charles Merrill Trust at Ithaca. Was a copy also sent to Mr. Charles Merrill in Boston?

Today Randolph Compton telephoned me to say he and the Compton Trust are interested in the proposal. However, since the Compton Trust is a small family trust with no staff, he would like me to put him in touch with the executive person in one of the foundations which does respond favorably to our request (when that occurs) so that he may get advice. I will follow up on this.

LWD

When I talked with you on the telephone some time ago, you indicated that Les Dunbar wished to delay getting in touch with the Prynce Hopkins Funds, the Ittleson Family Foundation, the Norman Fund, and several others we suggested, for the time being. I think the idea was that SRC might not wish to make the request but might want NSF to do so. Is it time for us to pursue these, and how should we go about it?

I hope to see Ray Rubinow and H. K. Hochschild and perhaps someone at the Ford Foundation in the next week or two.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

fb:gh
P.S. I think you'll be interested in seeing the enclosed glimpse of NSF's work.

Dictated September 16

A Glimpse of NSF's Program in Action

reprinted from

The New York Times

July 20, 1964

Jobs for Farm Workers

To the Editor:

Columbia University economist Joseph Froomkin has found that only a small minority of the current manpower retraining programs "appear likely to get the trainees off the unemployment rolls," according to a report in The Times of July 6. Mr. Froomkin is especially skeptical about training workers in farming . . . .

My own knowledge and experience in this field convince me that retraining can greatly benefit farm workers . . . in alleviating their abysmal conditions.

Certainly the labor requirements of the nation's farms are changing under the impact of vastly improved technology. But the workers currently being displaced from the land can and should be taught to operate the new machinery. Often such retraining must begin with equipping them with the basic skills of literacy . . . .

Currently several excellent training programs are in progress for farm workers . . . . Some are sponsored by the Area Redevelopment Administration and some by the Manpower Development and Training Act. Along with basic literacy courses, these provide training in the operation and maintenance of farm machinery, pruning and other skills . . . .

There are other training courses which can improve the standard of living of these low-income people. Among these are small-farm management and the principles and management of farm cooperatives and credit unions. The United States Government is today conducting just this sort of training around the world with great success . . . .

The National Sharecroppers Fund has recently contracted with the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training to help set up some of these important programs in the rural areas of six Southern states. They will be reaching farm people whose yearly income is less than one-third of what is considered the poverty level. At least 25 per cent of these workers are functionally illiterate.

I should like to suggest that basic changes must occur in our agricultural labor patterns before we can provide adequate gainful employment in rural America. Three essential changes are ending the importation of surplus foreign labor, abolishing racial discrimination in Federal and state economic aid programs, and extending minimum wage coverage and the right to union recognition to farm workers . . . .

Fay Bennett,
Executive Secretary,
National Sharecroppers Fund.
New York, July 8, 1964.

NSF MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

"How can we better our lives?" *Farmers and sharecroppers learn about rural training programs, credit unions, Farmers Home Administration loans, and cooperatives.*

"How do we put these programs into effect?" *Staff members of concerned groups attend NSF conference to learn about programs to aid those by-passed by our "affluent" society.*

NSF's Field Staff: Art Emery, L. S. James, Ocie Lee Smith, and Jac Wasserman. NSF field men organize meetings; develop grass roots leadership; speak for the oppressed; bring help and hope.

[redacted]MES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

MEMORANDUM September 24, 1964

To: PA

From: LWD

(1) Send to Stern. I would like to enclose a note to Hunter.

(2) We did send a copy to Mr. Charles Merrill.

(3) The Prynce Hopkins Fund is so funny, I would prefer not rocking the boat there by submitting this proposal to it.

(4) Ittleson turned down both Harold and me at different times, and in a way that makes me extremely reluctant to ever go to them again. Fay can talk to them if she wants to, but I think I would not want to send a proposal up unless she were assured of a highly sympathetic consideration.

(5) I have no objection to Fay talking to the Norman Fund. I am going to see Mrs. Cole on the morning of October 7. If Fay does talk to them, it would be helpful, probably, if she did so before I got there so that I might add to what she had said.

(6) The Kaplan Fund amd Mr. Rubinow are in trouble with the law. Is Fay sure she wants to push our application with them?

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

~~STERN-FAMILY-FUND~~ RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF and SRC and State Councils on Human Relations.

DATE

Oct. 2, 1964
BC- Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FOUNDATIONS: Stern Family Fund.

2

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF and SRC and State Councils on Human Relations.

DATE:

OCT. 2, 1965

bc: Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FOUNDATIONS: New World Foundation

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF and SRC and State Councils on Human Relations.

DATE

OCT. 2., 1964

BC: Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FOUNDATIONS: Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF and SRC and State Councils on Human Relations.

Follow-up ltr. sent February 19, 1965

DATE:

OCT. 2., 1964

bc: Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FOUNDATIONS: The Ford Foundation

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF and SRC and State Councils on Human Relations.

D A T E

OCT. 2., 1964

bc: Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

FOUNDATIONS: Field Foundation

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Joint proposal of the NSF, SRC, and state councils.

Follow-up ltr. mailed February 25, 1965

DATE

10/6/64

cc: Fay Bennett

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

ELIOT PRATT FOUNDATION .

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rural Advancement Project

REGARDING:

Re: Joint proposal of the NSF, SRC, and state Councils on Human Relations.

DATE

10/14/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed in FOUNDATIONS: Reader's Digest Foundation.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Re: Joint proposal of the NSF, SRC, and the state Councils on Human Relations.

DATES

10/14/64 and 12/8/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Correspondence filed in: FOUNDATIONS - W. K. Kellogg

Rec'd 11/9/64

File: Rural Advancement Proj.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR

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SINCE 1937

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PA - please handle

November 6th, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Dear Les:

This is to give you a quick run-down on my follow-up work with Foundations, and to ask that your office send another letter and copy of the proposal and enclosures to the Eliot Pratt Foundation.

I had a visit with Eliot Pratt yesterday. He has just recently returned from a long hospital stay and he couldn't find your letter regarding the proposal nor could he remember receiving it. He and his Foundation get hundreds of appeals and it must have gotten thrown away inadvertently. He has no secretary.

I hope that another copy of the letter and enclosures can be sent him right away. Please let me know when it goes out and I will follow up immediately.

Regarding the other Foundations, I have had a couple of good visits with David Hunter, and, at his request, have sent him copies of materials for each of his Trustees. The same with Vernon Eagle whose Board meets today.

I met with Ray Rubinow and must prepare a one-page letter for Mr. J. M. Kaplan since they don't have time to read anything longer over there!

I have written Charles Merrill and hope to see him in Boston soon.

The Compton Trust may respond favorably as soon as New World or Stern give approval and let Compton know; the latter has no staff for looking into proposals.

Christopher Edley had me in for a couple of hours Wednesday and I talked with him and another member of the Ford Foundation staff. They need lots more evidence of the economic efficacy of our program for the long haul. I am working on this.

More later but I want to get this right off so we can follow-up with Eliot Pratt without delay.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

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FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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Tennessee representative

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

November 12th, 1964

Mr. Christopher Edley
Public Affairs Program
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Edley:

When I visited with you last week I mentioned several publications issued by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor which might be of interest to you. These are Agribusiness And Its Workers and Louisiana Story, 1964: The Sugar System and the Plantation Workers. These give some idea of how the agricultural economy works with special emphasis on the rise of agribusiness at the expense of farm workers and small family farmers. The reports show how government policy and public subsidies have played a role in the development of huge agricultural enterprises to the detriment of the public interest. I am sending you copies of these reports separately.

Another publication which I am sure will be of interest to you is Farms and Farmers in an Urban Age by Edward Higbee published in 1963 by the Twentieth Century Fund in both paperback and cloth.

The book, The Cold Rebellion by Dr. Lewis W. Jones and published by MacGibbon & Kee, can be obtained from the British Book Service, 122 East 52nd Street, phone number is EM 1-7900. This will provide much useful background on the economic, social, and political situation which faces the South today.

I will keep my eyes open for other publications dealing with the economic efficacy of the proposal put before the Ford Foundation by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund and the state Councils on Human Relations.

I was very glad to have had the opportunity to meet with you and your associates to discuss the proposal. I do hope that you will feel the proposal has merit and that there may be an opportunity for us to discuss it in more detail another time.

Sincerely yours,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

112 East 10th Street • New York, N. Y. 10003 • Gramercy 3-0284

November 12th, 1954

Mr. Christopher Isley
Public Affairs Program
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Isley:

When I visited with you last week I mentioned several publications issued by the Medical Advisory Committee on Farm Labor which might be of interest to you. These are Guidelines and Ten Workers and Longshore Story, and The Farm System and the Plantation Workers.

Enclosed are copies of how the agricultural economy works with special emphasis on the place of agriculture in the economy of farm workers and small farmers. The reports show how government policy and public institutions have played a role in the development of agricultural [illegible] to the detriment of farm workers, [illegible] of the farmers as [illegible].

Our [illegible] publication I am sure will be of interest to you is Farms and Farmers: Ten Years Ago by Thomas Ada by Thomas [illegible] in 1955 by the Twentieth Century Fund in both Spanish and English.

The book, The Social Mobilization of Mr. Lewis Jones and Associates by Benjamin Mays, can be obtained from the Southern Rural Action Center, 1217 East [illegible] Street in NW 1 7000. This will provide much needed background on economic, social, and political situation which faces the South today.

I will keep my eyes open for other publications dealing with the economic situation of the proposal to establish the Ford Foundation by the National Regional Council in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund and the Southern Committee on Human Relations.

I was very glad to have had the opportunity to meet with you and your associates to discuss the proposal. I do hope that you will feel the proposal has merit and that there may be an opportunity for us to discuss it in more detail another time.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Bennett
Executive Secretary

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[illegible]
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10th Dr.

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PA

November 12th, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

I know you are as delighted as we are that the New World Foundation has responded favorably to your proposal regarding our joint project. Vernon Eagle phoned to give me the good word and he also agreed to talk with Mr. Randolph Compton of the Compton Trust. The latter is a small family trust and may not give much but I have the feeling, from my talk with Mr. Randolph Compton, that they will respond favorably if Vernon Eagle can give them the information they need about our proposal and Vernon has agreed to do so.

In going over some notes I made after talking with you at the NAIRO conference in New York and then later on the telephone, I find a scribble which says that you will call David Freeman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to sound him out about sending the proposal to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and also to get his advice concerning the Ottinger Foundation and whether a proposal should be sent to it. (Perhaps you know the good news that Westchester County now has a liberal Democrat representing it in Congress in the person of Richard Ottinger who lives in Pleasantville, N. Y. and is practically a neighbor of mine. My college children campaigned for him and helped register voters for him and so we feel we had a part in his election.)

I think you also said that you would address a copy of the proposal to the Norman Fund.

I am sure this proposal isn't the only thing you have on your mind, but as soon as you can do something about these and your office can send out the proposal, do let me know and I will try to follow up.

Meanwhile I await word as to when another copy of the proposal and the enclosures has been sent to Eliot D. Pratt so that I can see him again. I am not sure we will get a great deal from the Eliot Pratt Foundation but I know he will be sympathetic and I think we will get something.

Perhaps sometime in the next month I should plan a visit in Atlanta so that we can discuss priorities in regard to the rural advancement project.

Sometime in the latter part of January, we want to plan a two-day conference of our OMAT-NSF staff, our regular NSF field staff, a few key civil rights people in the South, along with SRC personnel and a few government representatives to discuss our rural training projects, the antipoverty program and related matters. Can you suggest a couple of dates during the third or fourth week in January which you think would be good for such a private conference. How about the weekend of Jan. 23-24, or Jan. 30-31?

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS F

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy

November 16th, 1964

Not Sent

Mr. J. M. Kaplan
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10003

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Dear Mr. Kaplan:

You will be as pleased as we are to learn that the Board of the New World Foundation has voted to contribute $20,000 toward our joint program with the Southern Regional Council and the state Councils on Human Relations to work for economic and social advancement in the rural South. This will more than cover the cost of the program in one state. Several other Foundations are expected to act favorably on the proposal in the next month.

But we still need help to meet the year's budget of $178,820 to do the job right in all eleven southern states where the income of rural people averages around $1,000 a year; for Negroes it is often just a few hundred dollars. These are the people -- uneducated and untrained -- who are migrating to already exploding northern cities. The Rochester, N. Y. riot of several months ago was touched off by a spark and fed by the frustrations of the newly arrived agricultural cast-offs from the rural South, according to a New York Times report.

We have proved in South Carolina and Tennessee that a trained field staff can provide the guidance necessary to help these poverty-stricken, deprived rural southerners get on their feet and organize to obtain the benefits of government programs which up to now have largely passed them by.

A gift of $14,120 from the J. M. Kaplan Fund will finance this program in one state for one year. The dividends of such an investment would be incalculable. It would make possible grants, loans and technical assistance from government agencies for opening up jobs and providing job training; developing water and sewage systems; providing health and recreational facilities, day-care centers and housing for the elderly. In short, it would begin to make a backward area habitable and thriving, boost the economy and give disadvantaged people a new lease on life.

The enclosed glimpse gives a little idea of how we work. May I come to see you to discuss this project in greater detail?

Sincerely yours,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr
enc.

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MUTILATED PAGE (s)

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December 4, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are photocopies of my letters to Mr. Hochschild and to Mr. Kaplan which may have ideas in them for us in a follow up letter by Leslie Dunbar to foundations not yet heard from. As you will recall our conversation when you were in my office, the idea is to write to those foundations from whom we have not yet heard or whose decision is still pending to let them know that some foundation support has now come through, and at the same time suggest a few ideas to stimulate them to act favorably.

As enclosures with the follow up letter I am suggesting a copy of our "A Glimpse of NSF's Program in Action" and the fact sheet about our Southern Rural Training Project. Enclosed are copies of each. Do you need more?
I have just learned from the Hochschild Fund that their meeting is December 4. Here's hoping!

It was good to have a chance to talk with you and I appreciate your dropping by to see me.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr
encs.

I had a very nice talk with Alice Spearman on the phone today (our warm friendship is renewed!) and I shall spend three days in So. Carolina with her, James and Paul Webber (of our special training staff) to review many things.

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FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

LWD
PB

January 15,1965

Dear Paul:

Your letter of January 11 has just come in since the enclosed was typed. I am adding this little note to say that I will definitely be in Atlanta Friday afternoon, January 29, for a meeting with you and Les about fund raising for the joint project, and to discuss the possibility of taking on James Mays in Mississippi, and a few other details relating to the Georgia office, and where we go from here.

I hope that Al Ulmer and Lloyd Elliott will be able to attend our meeting on January 30 and 31, and we will look forward for you to come as soon as you can get away from Birmingham.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

Mr.Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

FB:em

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SW

January 15, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I wrote to you on December 17 about several matters but I've had no reply. Perhaps you've been home sick, or taken a vacation, or just been swamped!

The plans for our January 30-31 consultation are coming along very well. The meetings will begin at 9:30 Saturday morning at the Dinkler Plaza and continue through noon Sunday. Sunday afternoon we will have a special meeting with our own NSF field staff and we will be glad to have you sit in on that if you have time and the inclination.

We are having a lunch meeting on Saturday, January 30, at which additional guests will be invited to hear a group of government officials who will act as a panel on available programs through the Poverty Program as well as training and other programs which make up the package program under the Economic Opportunity Act.

I am particularly very interested in knowing whether you and Les approve our taking on James Mays as a field worker in rural areas in Mississippi as mentioned in my December 17 letter. Mays is doing an excellent job and we have been providing guidance to him. He will have an interesting report of progress as well as obstacles in his difficult state to make at the January 30 meeting. The CORE Education Scholarship and Defense Fund has now asked the NSF Board to assume full financial responsibility for Mr. Mays'work since it obviously falls under our program and we have been providing the guidance and he has actually been using the name of field worker for NSF. This is fair and our Board has approved our doing this. We hope Mr. Mays can be financed from the joint program of SRC and NSF. Salary and expenses for Mr. Mays would come to $7,500.00 a year.

Can you let me know what you think about this or would you prefer further discussion when I come to Atlanta Friday afternoon, January 29. Since Saturday and Sunday will be pretty well tied up with meetings with our field and training staff and Advisory Committee, I would like to have a chance to talk with you and Les on Friday afternoon if that can be arranged.

Has any other money come in in response to the Foundation requests? I do understand that the Compton Trust and the Hochschild Fund will give some money to the project. We are inviting some other Foundations to attend our Atlanta consultation and I think this will give them a good idea of what we are doing and of what needs to be done. Perhaps this will stimulate their interest. In any event, I do think that we should follow up with some of the Foundations who have seemed interested but have not taken action and I want to spend more time seeing people about this.

Sincerely,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date January 18, 1965

To: LWD From: PA

Subject: Plans on disbursement of funds with Rural Advancement Project

(Original proposal called for up to 11 state programs at $14,120 per state for a total of $155,320 -- including overhead to SRC and NSF -- plus $23,500 for NSF regional office; grand total of $178,820.)

Total for each state operation would be as follows:

$12,000 (maximum) for all expenses to state council (maximum to be paid SCCHR)
1,060 held in reserve for SRC overhead expense
1,060 held in reserve for NSF overhead expense
$14,120

$2,000 held in reserve ø for NSF regional office operation until such time as there are sufficient funds to start this program.

Thus each state ~~øøø~~ operation -- including all overhead and allotment for NSF reigonal office -- costs approximately $16,000.

PB-67
MJR file
~~MM~~

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

July 16, 1865 1965

RECEIPTS

New World Foundation	$20,000.00	
Hochschild Fund	1,000.00	
Compton Trust	3,000.00	
Eliot D. Pratt	2,000.00	
Total Receipts		$26,000.00

Disbursements

South Carolina Council on Human Relations	$9,000.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	900.00	
Total Disbursements		9,900.00
Balance, July 16, 1965		$16,100.00
		300
		13100
		900
		12200

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION - RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING:

Ltr from LWD to Vernon A. Eagle re progress report from the Rural Advancement Project financing.

DATE:

8/5/65

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

SUBJECT:

LWD ltr to Vernon A. Eagle, New World Foundation, re Rural Advancement Project financing.

DATE: August 5, 1965

SEE:
Subject:

Foundations, New World Foundation, Inc.

File
Rural Advancement Proj.

bc: Vernon A. Eagle

MEMORANDUM August 16, 1965

To: PAnthony

From: LWDunbar

Confirming our conversation the other day, Earl Williams and I agreed that OEO cannot further explore the Rural Advancement Project in its present form. We also agreed that the best procedure to follow, if there is further interest at our end in OEO financing, would be for a state Council to apply directly. It would be desirable, though not necessary, for such application to have the support of the state planning group, which I think could be a possibility in, say, Tennessee or Arkansas. Williams also asserted that he would be glad to have an informal letter in advance from a state Council interested in this kind of project, and would be prepared to offer guidance.

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October 19, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

James Mays, our Mississippi Field Representative, and I had lunch the other day with Christopher Edley and William Pendleton of the Ford Foundation to discuss some of the work we are doing. Bill Pendleton is a rural economist and very knowledgeable in the areas of our concern. I was delighted to learn from them that the Ford Foundation is providing a grant to SRC and that some of it will go for rural work. This is great news. I understand that this will mean another full-time field representative to work in rural areas and that you are thinking of adding this person in Florida and Alabama. We shall start the search for some good men, and I understand that you are in touch with Jac Wasserman about this.

I have just heard from some of the people in North Carolina with whom we have been working and who have recently had a conference for low-income farmers in the Eastern area, that they hope a similar program can be worked out there. Because there is no full-time field representative in that state, we lent them Mr. James for their conference and sent them some of our literature. They found both to be extremely useful to them.

I don't think we have an up-to-date list of the directors of the State Councils on Human Relations and their addresses and phone numbers. If you have such a mimeographed list available, we would appreciate very much if you would send it to us. Also, we hope you will put us on your mailing list to get all of the reports and pamphlets you publish. I understand that you have now published Bob Cole's paper on "The Migrant Farmer." Do send us a copy.

When do you expect to be coming to New York? Let me know ahead of time and I hope we can see each other. With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Fay

FB:lt

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

MT - file

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October 20, 1965

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Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Yesterday James Mays and I met with Mr. McCall of Taconic Foundation at Mrs. Eddy's suggestion. We had a good meeting and Mr. McCall asked that a request for financing of our joint Rural Advancement Project be sent to the Taconic Foundation. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to him for your information.

While Mr. McCall did say that Taconic is already deeply involved in financial support of SRC generally, he did feel that they might also give consideration to our joint work in rural areas. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of your letter to him, with a copy of the proposal, so that I might follow it up if necessary.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lt
Enc.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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administrative assistants

Mr. H. Carl McCall
Project Director
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Mr. McCall:

I appreciate the time and attention you gave to me and Mr. James Mays, our Mississippi Field Representative, yesterday. We very much enjoyed the opportunity to meet you and to talk about the work we are doing.

I am writing to Mr. Paul Anthony, following your suggestion, that he send a copy of our joint proposal for the Rural Advancement Project to you for consideration by the Taconic Foundation. As I mentioned in our conversation yesterday, if the Taconic Foundation can provide a part of the financing, it will enable our joint program to move ahead in an additional state.

I mentioned our Southern Rural Training Project, which is financed by a contract with the Labor Department, but neglected to give you the enclosed folder which tells about it.

Do let me know if I can be of further help in interpreting our program or in answering any questions which you may have concerning this work.

Sincerely yours,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lt
Enc.

cc: P. Anthony ✓

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

file

MS file

Rec'd 11/30/65

November 29, 1965

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South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

With just about six more months to go, our Southern Rural Training Prlject is looking for a capable Field Representative to replace Bill Bergeron who must leave the Project at the end of December for personal reasons. If you know of a good man for this position, will you please get in touch with the Project Director, Dr. Sam F. Parigi, at the earliest possible moment? His phone number is listed on the enclosed brochure.

The field man we are looking for will be working in Alabama, West Tennessee and perhaps Arkansas. The job pays a salary at the rate of $9,000 a year plus additional fringe benefits.

I hope to hear from you soon as to whether it may be possible for additional help to be given to our Atlanta office and Jac Wasserman from our Rural Advancement Project program.

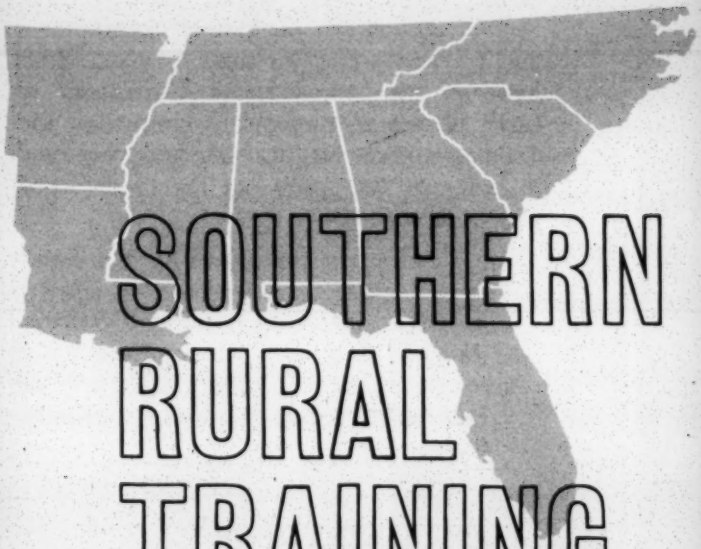
It looks as if we may be very close to working out an agreement with the Office of Economic Opportunity for NSF to sponsor state conferences and programs in the rural areas of the South to help develop community action programs and to develop rural leadership. If and when this is worked out I will send you a copy of the project. This will tie in closely with the Rural Advancement Project with which we are already cooperating, and the State Councils on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lt
Enc.



SOUTHERN RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

1407 FIFTH AVENUE N.E.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37917
Telephone 615-524-3451

IDENTIFICATION

The Southern Rural Training Project is a manpower development project authorized by Section 201 of the Manpower Development and Training Act. It was created by a contract between the United States Department of Labor (Office of Manpower, Automation and Training) and the National Sharecroppers Fund in order to help carry out the fundamental goal of Section 201 of the Act:

> *". . . promote and encourage the development of broad and diversified training programs, including on-the-job training, designed to qualify for employment the many persons who cannot reasonably be expected to secure full-time employment without such training. . . ."*

OBJECTIVES

The project is designed to demonstrate that local leadership in poorer areas of the rural South, in cooperation with local institutions and organizations, can assist in developing effective training programs that will help rural unemployed and underemployed to better their economic status. In its first year of operation the project has stimulated programs in Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Now in its second year, the Southern Rural Training Project will assist in developing programs in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Other Southern states may be added.

PROCEDURE

President Lyndon B. Johnson in his Manpower Report of March, 1964, said, "We must have

new willingness to experiment with fresh approaches and put resulting knowledge to practical use."

In keeping with this approach, the Southern Rural Training Project staff, through local contacts with leadership of rural groups, helps to develop experimental and demonstration programs as well as other needed training programs. This work is done in cooperation with various interested groups, such as the State Employment Service, agricultural agencies, educational institutions, and other state and federal agencies concerned with training. At times these groups, despite their real interest in and desire for such government projects in their area, are understaffed and, consequently, cannot devote the time necessary to initiate these projects to reach the rural, hard-core unemployed and underemployed. Moreover, occasionally some agencies are geared more for the urban rather than rural disadvantaged persons. Thus our procedure, in working closely with the local sponsors of proposed projects, is to help develop effective working relationships with the various agencies and groups in the area in an attempt to bring desirable manpower development projects into existence.

THE FIRST YEAR

Several training projects of diverse patterns have been developed with the assistance of the Southern Rural Training Project staff during the first year of its operations. One, sponsored by Austin Peay State College, Tennessee, is a cooperative plan involving three TVA watershed community groups. It will train farm people, unemployed miners, and mountain people, and will test different selection procedures. A second, sponsored by the Chattanooga Public School system, will train a group of rural migrants in the city, together with a group from the rural supply areas; it will emphasize literacy and test various teaching methods. A third, sponsored by Fort Valley State College in Georgia, will train small farm-

ers in farm management. A project sponsored by the Loyola Institute of Human Relations in New Orleans will train sugar-cane workers in the use of farm machinery. Another, also in Louisiana, is sponsored by St. Mary's Dominican College and will train rural young women as secretaries. Other projects are in the planning or idea stages.

In addition, the Southern Rural Training Project, under the provisions of a special amendment to its governing contract, has participated in a special program, in cooperation with the State Employment Service, designed to test and demonstrate suitable methods of bringing unemployed farm workers together with those who have need of their services.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

The National Sharecroppers Fund is a nonprofit, voluntary agency with more than twenty-five years' experience in working with Southern sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and other low-income farm and rural families. Through this work NSF has gained contacts throughout the South and has developed programs for rural people who are hard to reach through normal governmental channels. In these programs NSF has worked cooperatively with many church leaders, educators, and community relations leaders, as well as with government officials.

OVER-ALL PURPOSE OF THE SRTP

The SRTP's activities will be geared to assist in achieving the fundamental goals of President Johnson's Active Manpower Policy:

- **to ascertain job needs**
- **to develop the abilities of our people**
- **to link the first two—to match people and jobs**

For information, write or phone

Dr. Sam F. Parigi, Director
Southern Rural Training Project
1407 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917
615/524-3451

PROJECT STAFF

DR. SAM F. PARIGI, Director of the Project, is an Associate Professor of Economics on leave from Lamar State College, Beaumont, Texas. Dr. Parigi is a member of the American Economic Association; the Industrial Relations Research Association; and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is President-elect of the Lamar chapter of the Texas Association of College Teachers, 1965-1966, and is experienced in working with economically disadvantaged persons.

PETER L. PESOLI, Field Coordinator, is on a year's leave of absence from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, where he is an Associate Professor of English. Mr. Pesoli's background includes actively working with labor union organizations and minority underprivileged groups. He is a state officer in the Texas Regional Conference of American Association of University Professors.

PAUL WEBBER, Field Representative, is an Associate Professor of Economics on leave from South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. He has been a teacher of vocational agriculture, school principal, agricultural agent in Aiken County, South Carolina, and chief appraiser in the Veterans Administration. His memberships include the Southern Economic Association, Association of Social Science Teachers, and American Economic Association.

→

ALFRED L. MORRIS, Field Representative, was formerly an Associate Professor of Business at the Fort Valley State College in Georgia and acting Department Chairman for five years. He has been the recipient of a number of research grants. He also has served as a Special Program Developer for the State of Georgia Office of Economic Opportunity.

WALTON H. SHARP, Field Representative, is a graduate of Lamar State College of Technology with a B.B.A. degree. He was formerly with Dun and Bradstreet in the areas of Houston and Beaumont, Texas.

WILLIAM H. BERGERON, Field Representative, is a graduate of Tulane University with a B.A. in Sociology. He has worked for a number of years with impoverished rural people in Louisiana and Texas. He served three years in the U.S. Army (Army Security Agency) with duty in the Far East.

SOUTHERN RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

1407 FIFTH AVENUE N.E.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37917
Telephone 615-524-3451

file - Nat'l Sharecroppers Fund
Cr. ref. State Councils - "Florida"

November 29, 1965

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

Your request that funds be diverted from the Florida Council Rural Advancement Program to the Southern office of the National Sharecroppers Fund is so out of the question that I find it difficult to answer your proposal. However, among the reasons why this cannot be done are the following:

(1) The funds have been committed to the Florida Council and, as you know, they are seeking staff.

(2) The funds were raised for the express purpose of providing two statecouncils with these resources. We could not legally or morally divert them to any other purpose.

(3) We could no more consider using these funds to support a need of the National Sharecroppers Fund than we could consider diverting them to meet another SRC need, and we like you, of course have other needs.

(4) The major purpose of this program is to provide each of the appropriate state councils with the resources to secure a full-time staff person to work in rural areas. If we were to divert resources to regional staff -- of either agency -- at the expense of this purpose we would justifiably lose all support from and respect of these councils.

Please do not take this reaction as any measure of disagreement with your evaluation that the NSF southern office needs more staff and money. That office obviously needs both, critically, if any meaningful program is to be realized.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Jac Wasserman
Dr. H. Franklin Williams

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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Tennessee representative
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

November 16, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I tried to reach you on the telephone yesterday but found that you were at a meeting of the SRC at the Biltmore. Since I am off to Washington today for the Planning Session for the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights", I am getting this off to you.

Jac Wasserman and I have had some discussions lately on the greatly increasing burdens on our regional office which he heads. Jac is responsible for keeping on top of all of the Federal programs and offices located in Atlanta, keeping in touch with our office and with government agencies in Washington, giving supervision and guidance to our growing field staff, attending conferences, going out into the field to work with staff, attending to correspondence, etc. This is obviously more than a one man job.

Jac and I agree that it is essential for him to have more help. Since our budget does not permit taking on another staff man at this time, we wonder whether it would be possible to hold up hiring a Florida rural field worker and put that money into hiring an assistant for Jac. He knows one or two good people who could fulfill the requirements of this job very well.

Then, on the strength of our more effective field work and cooperative effort with SRC and the State Councils on Human Relations, I think that more funds can be raised to put a rural staff person in Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia. This is urgently needed.

I hope you approve this idea and that your grant from the Ford Foundation is flexible enough to make it possible.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lt

cc: Jac Wasserman

MJ - file

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

November 30, 1965

Mr Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your letter of November 29th. I am afraid I must apologize for giving you the impression that I was suggesting that funds be diverted from the Florida Council Rural Advancement Program to the Southern office of the National Sharecroppers Fund. The intention of my letter was to ask whether the funds could be put to use on a borrowing basis for an assistant to Jac since I had understood that the Florida Council was without an executive head and that it might be some time before they would be in a position to utilize these funds.

If my letter did not make this clear, I earnestly apologize. The last thing we do, or ever suggest that anyone else do, is to divert funds contributed for one program to another. We feel as strongly as you do about this. Obviously, our integrity is at stake.

In my letter of November 29th, which crossed your letter to me, I mentioned that it looks as though we may get a contract from the Office of Economic Opportunity, to make possible the state conferences in the South on economic programs as well as to hire additional professional and sub-professional staff, and to be able to pay indigenous local persons to develop community leadership and community action programs in rural areas. If this goes through, Jac will immediately have additional professional and secretarial help, as well as ample travel money, and this will give a big boost to the whole Rural Advancement Program. I have already talked about this project with you and indicated how it would cooperate with SRC, the state Councils on Human Relations, church and civic groups, and all others concerned. I will send you a copy of the project proposal as soon as it is worked out.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lt

cc: Jac Wasserman

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

December 14, 1965

Mrs. William H. Scheide
133 Library Place
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Scheide:

I enjoyed very much having lunch with you today, and am writing to you without delay, as promised, to send you additional information about the National Sharecroppers Fund's work and, particularly, about our joint program with the Southern Regional Council and State Councils on Human Relations under the Rural Advancement Project.

Enclosed is a copy of the Project proposal which includes a budget for eleven states as well as for a National Sharecroppers Fund regional office. As I mentioned over luncheon today, sufficient funds have already been obtained for this Project to finance rural field work in four of these states; namely, South Carolina, Georgia and, more recently, Alabama and Florida. In some cases a foundation has provided the financing of the budget for a whole state or more than a state, and in other cases such as Georgia, several smaller contributions were made by small family trusts until we had enough money to employ a person for that state under this co-operative program.

It is good to know that you and your husband will consider making a gift to this Rural Advancement Project in the coming year. I hope that your gift can be allocated to our regional office in Atlanta which supervises this field work. With the addition of Florida and Alabama under this program, our Field Director, Mr. Jac Wasserman, who works out of our regional office in Atlanta, must now supervise the rural work of our field staff in seven states. This is a great burden upon him and he should have additional assistance as well as more travel money. Thus far the National Sharecroppers Fund is financing our regional office and the work of our Field Director from its own resources. It would be of considerable help if some of this burden was taken up by our Rural Advancement Project which would make possible more effective direction of our rural field work from our regional office.

Also enclosed is a "little glimpse" of NSF's work. Separately I am sending you a report of one of our conferences held at Bricks, North Carolina, which is called "A Better Life for Farm Families." I think you will find reading this little booklet of great interest to you, and it will give you a good idea of how effective such conferences are. Since the Bricks conference we have had two conferences in South Carolina, one

in Mississippi, one in Georgia, and we are now planning one for Alabama. The conferences plant many seeds which come to life after the conference participants go home. As an example, if you will read the quotation I have marked on page 2 of the pamphlet, the follow-up to this is that the small rural co-operative, of which the priest was president, was one of the first Southern rural groups to receive a loan from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Father McKnight used the knowledge he received from the conference, and subsequent help and guidance which we were able to supply, to make use of several government programs which he had not known about previously.

Do let me know if I can give you any further information about our work or about our co-operative program with the Southern Regional Council under the Rural Advancement Project.

It was a pleasure to meet you and I look forward to our having lunch together and talking about our mutual concerns in the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

FB:lt
Enc.

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

P.S. - I should mention that your check for this joint program which NSF supervises in the rural areas of the South, should be made payable to the Southern Regional Council, which is tax exempt to donors.

F. B.

fue

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Receipts 1965

New World Foundation		$ 20,000.00
Ford Foundation		24,000.00
Compton Trust		3,000.00
Hochschild Foundation		1,000.00
Individuals		2,050.00
Total Receipts:		$ 50,050.00

Disbursements

National Sharecroppers Fund	$ 900.00	
Georgia Council	3,000.00	
South Carolina Council	12,000.00	$ 15,900.00
Balance, December 31, 1965:		$ 34,150.00

Receipts 1966

Balance, January 1, 1966	$ 34,150.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund	10,000.00
Total Receipts:	$ 44,150.00

Disbursements

Alabama Council	$ 3,000.00	
Florida Council	3,200.00	
Georgia Council	3,000.00	
South Carolina	3,000.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	4,350.00	$ 16,550.00
Balance, April 1, 1966:		$ 27,600.00

January 11, 1966

Miss Mary L. Dyckman
596 Berkeley Avenue
Orange, New Jersey 07050

Dear Miss Dyckman:

Thank you for your contribution of $50.00. We are today orwarding these funds to the National Sharecroppers Fund, indicating you wish that they be used in support of the program of the southern interest of the Fund.

We deeply appreciate your interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Miss Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund

Enc.

MARY L. DYCKMAN
596 BERKELEY AVENUE
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY 07050

December 28, 1965

Mr Paul Anthony, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta Georgia. 3

Dear Sir;

I enclose herwith my check for $50. as a contribution to the RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT about which I have heard very good reports, and I am sending this to the Council after learning from Miss Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund that the Council would receive funds designated for the project and that such contributions would be deductable under the Income tax law.

If possible, and not too much trouble for those who handle the funds, I would like this designated for the Regional office in Atlanta from which, as I understand it, the field work in seven states is directed. This is not vital, and if it is going to put you to a lot of trouble please ignore the request. I make it partly because I have heard such good reports of the Atlanta office and partly because I am a retired social worker and I know how important supervision is in a project of this kind.

Miss Bennett kindly sent me a copy of your four page Proposal and budget for the project but beyond that I dont know much about the Council or its work. I would appreciate receiving a report or brochure about it if you have one to spare. But PLEASE DONT put me on your mailing list for appeals. This is a special gift which I may not be able to repeat, which I have added to my contributions list at this late date because it seems to me so important to do my bit toward getting this project under way.

Yours sincerely,

Mary L Dyckman

mld

cc Miss Bennett.

$50.00 ck
12-29-65 rh

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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to obtain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 4, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

Just a reminder that SRC will forward to the National Sharecroppers Fund the overhead grant for the Florida and Alabama Rural Advancement Project. This sum of $900 each will be forwarded when the programs in each state become staffed. I do hope these may be extra funds for your need for the regional office.

As in the other instances, SRC is not taking overhead grants.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

B
cc: sent to Jac Wasserman 5 Forsyth N.W.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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South Carolina representative
ART EMERY
Tennessee representative
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our receipt for $50 to be used specifically for the work of our Southern Rural Advancement Project and to give special assistance to Jac Wasserman's travel.

We had an excellent conference in Montgomery. It was as educational to the government officials who attended as it was to the conference participants. You will be glad to know that it has stimulated real interest in some government officials to do something about the immediate need for housing for people in Alabama who have been evicted or who are about to be evicted. Similar programs are in the planning stages for Louisiana and Mississippi. Perhaps I shouldn't say "planning stages". I think they are still in the talking stages but we do hope to get them off the ground.

You will be interested to know that I was able to raise $1,000 toward the Alabama Conference which was made payable to the Alabama Council On Human Relations which cooperated with the conference.

Now I hope that we can find some additional funds to finance the Regional Office since that is part of our joint program with SRC and the state councils and yet all of the expenses of the Regional Office are being met by the National Sharecroppers Fund which can ill afford to meet them. Do you have any ideas on the subject?

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:lm

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

February 24, 1966

file

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT - SRC

SEE: Letter of Feb. 22, 1966 from
Paul Anthony to:

Mrs. Deborah M. Cole
Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New Yor, New York

filed under Foundations

Aaron E. Norman Fund

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Cole, Mrs. Deborah M.
Aaron E. Norman Fund

REGARDING

Transmittal of $10,000 check in support of the Rural Advancement Project - Southern Office of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

DATE

March 18, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Foundations: Aaron E. Norman, 1966

See Rural Advancement Proj.

March 22, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Director
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

Enclosed is our check for $2,500 representing the first quarterly payment on the grant from the Aaron E. Norman Fund to the Rural Advancement Project for support of the National Sharecroppers Fund Southern Regional Office.

I note that Mrs. Cole has sent you a copy of her letter of transmittal of March 18 in which the Fund stipulates the way in which these funds are to be used. We shall, each quarter, forward to the NSF Office the proportionate share of the grant on receipt from you of brief financial reports indicating that the stipulations of the Fund are being adhered to.

It is a real pleasure to see the regional office get this much needed support, and we look forward to the services these funds will make possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

pa/mmj
cc: Deborah Cole
Jac Wasserman

March 30, 1966

To: PA

From: MMJ

Re: Rural Advancement Project Funds — file

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

Granted RAP a three-year grant of $20,000 a year "if first year's operation proved successful and the need for it continued to exist through 1967." (See attached Eagle ltr. of November 11, 1964.)

We got the first $20,000 instalment January 15, 1965; I suppose the next instalment will not be forthcoming unless some communication is sent to Mr. Eagle reporting on the success of the project up to this point, and pointing up its present and future needs, etc., etc.

THE COMPTON TRUST

Compton gave RAP $3,000 in May of 1965. While it said it did not want to make commitments to this program beyond 1965, it did say ~~tha~~ it would be glad to consider the Project again in 1966. (See Mr. Compton's letter to Les of April 20, 1965.)

HOCHSCHILD FUND, INC.

An "anonymous" contribution of $1,000 was received for RAP from this Fund. They made no commitment one way or another, but if anybody feels like it, another approach this year might possibly prove productive.

THE ELIOT PRATT FOUNDATION

This foundation gave, through Fay Bennett, $2,000 in July 1965. Miss Bennett transmitted the check with a letter to Les of July 7, with no indication as to future possibilities at Pratt. It is not certain what Pratt's feelings were about the RAP -- however, a supplemental follow-up letter to the original proposal was submitted, supposedly to impress on the Foundation the importance of the Project. After the follow-up letter, a grant was made. I don't know what good it would do to approach them again, and yet, there may be a possibility.

NOTE: There are ~~[illegible]~~ 6 foundations who never responded to our proposal, and 4 others who definitely said they would not support the Project/ among this latter group STERN FAMILY FUND said no, but perhaps later would consider the Project.

file

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

A Report of Program During 1965 and 1966 Through March 31

- : -

The first program under the Rural Advancement Project was developed with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. This Council was chosen since it was with this agency that the experience had been gained on which a southwide program was envisioned. Also, the South Carolina Council had available a skilled person who could continue in work of this nature if funds were made available. A grant of $12,000 was made for this purpose to the South Carolina Council to cover all of their expenses during 1965 and a similar amount is being paid them during 1966.

The first director of this project was Mr. L. S. James. Mr. James is now on leave doing very much the same work, but under the auspices of the federal government, and his work is now being directed by Mr. Eugene Hagans.

The second program was sponsored in the fall of 1965 with the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and that program is continuing during 1966. The work in Georgia is being headed by Mr. Herbert Thomas.

A grant from the Ford Foundation late in 1965 enabled us to expand to the states of Alabama and Florida. In neither instance, however, were these programs begun until early 1966. Adequate staff was not secured until that time.

In each instance the state councils is being given a sum of $12,000 to cover all costs and is responsible for staff supervision. The National Sharecroppers Fund provides technical assistance and the Southern Regional Council administers the funds and provides program assistance.

A $900.00 overhead payment for each staffed program is provided to the National Sharecroppers Fund; SRC takes no overhead from these grants.

(In addition to the overhead amount we have secured from the Aaron E. Norman Fund a grant of $10,000 to assist the NSF Southern Office.)

From the SRC office the primary responsibility for this program is handled by Ed Stanfield, Director of Field Activities. The director of our Community Organization Project, Al Ulmer, is also involved in these programs particularly in assisting the project staffs in developing

local organizations for the purpose of forming cooperatives, securing anti-poverty grants, dealing with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and similar interests.

In all of these programs the first emphasis has been on seeing that Negroes in rural and small-town areas share in whatever federal programs, particularly those that are developed in the local communities. Frequently, this has included assisting local groups in requesting such programs, preparing the formal requests, and beginning the operation of them when funds have been secured. In a number of other instances this has involved helping persons with complaints to find the proper complaint channels.

The closest degree of cooperation with state and federal offices located within the state has been achieved in South Carolina. Here, frequently, the project director has been asked to go into rural and small-town areas and interpret appropriate programs to persons in these communities, to recruit individuals for training programs, and on a few occasions, to serve as liaison between state and federal offices and white and Negro communities.

The work in Georgia has been centered primarily in South Georgia where the Negro has had the least opportunity for participating in the programs of interest. During the summer and fall this has been complicated by the considerable resistance on the part of the white communities to Negro efforts in school desegregation and voter registration. Although the project does not concern itself directly with the civil rights matters, it has frequently been difficult to avoid these interests in southwest Georgia. And, a number of efforts at community organizations have centered around the interest in school desegregation.

In Florida there are several programs sponsored by other agencies conerned with rural problems. These include programs sponsored by the federal government and the American Friends Service Committee; a particular concern is with the migrant worker. The project director in Florida has attempted to coordinate all of these programs so that maximum benefit can be achieved from them and has begun to concentrate on North Florida, the area least affected by the other programs.

In Alabama the project director is finding opportunities for less cooperation with appropriate state and local officials than in any of the other states. There is in Alabama, however, a larger degree of activity on the part of local people concerned with organizing themselves into

cooperatives, providing their own marketing outlets, and providing means of earning a livelihood. These range from an effort at a land-farming marketing co-op in Black Belt Alabama, to a co-op formed near Selma for the purposes of marketing quilts made by women of the area. In these instances, the project has concerned itself with programs ranging from getting appropriate federal assistance to the agricultural efforts to finding more stable markets for the goods being produced. Here, particularly, the project is being developed in cooperation with Al Ulmer of the SRC staff.

This emphasis on local organization and self-help efforts is gradually emerging as the major interest of all the projects. For instance, in South Carolina cooperatives and credit unions are now being organized in Bamberg, Lee, Dorchester, and Clarendon Counties. In another area of that state, the announcement of a meeting to consider local organization has led to regular meetings being attended by approximately 600 persons. Because of local interest we expect a great deal more of this type service from the project.

There are now indications of considerable new interest in the rural areas of the region, and of how these areas can be rebuilt. We feel this interest is essential and hope the Rural Advancement Project is encouraging that interest and developing skills which will be valuable to future private and public programs.

- : -

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Receipts 1965

New World Foundation	$ 20,000.00
Ford Foundation	24,000.00
Compton Trust	3,000.00
Hochschild Foundation	1,000.00
Individuals	2,050.00
Total Receipts:	$ 50,050.00

Disbursements
1965

National Sharecroppers Fund	$ 900.00	
Georgia Council	3,000.00	
South Carolina Council	12,000.00	$ 15,900.00
Balance, December 31, 1965:		$ 34,150.00

Receipts 1966

Balance, January 1, 1966	$ 34,150.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund	10,000.00
Total Receipts:	$ 44,150.00

Disbursements
1966

Alabama Council	$ 3,000.00	
Florida Council	3,200.00	
Georgia Council	3,000.00	
South Carolina Council	3,000.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	4,350.00	$ 16,550.00
Balance, April 1, 1966:		$ 27,600.00

file
RAP. 1966

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Rural Advancement Project

REGARDING

Narrative report on Project during 1965 thru Mar. 31, 1966

DATE

April 19, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

New World Foundation (ltr. to Miss Brooke Harris)

File: Rural Advancement Proj.

May 5, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

The time is at hand to review the several relatively small contributors to the Rural Advancement Project, and to see if they are willing to renew these. Before we send in the requests for renewal, I thought it best to check with to see whether or not you wanted to make some inquiries before we wrote. Or, for that matter, whether or not you felt in any of these instances it would be more effective if you wrote the actual renewal requests.

The Compton Trust, which gave us $3,000 in May of 1965, should be acted on right away; the other two should be done within the next few weeks. That is, the Hochschild Fund, which gave us $1,000 and the Eliot Pratt Fund which gave us $2,000.

Please give me your reaction to the three as soon as possible.

It was a real pleasure seeing you recently in Atlanta, and I hope we can get together again soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

PA/mmj

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

May 12, 1966

See Rural Advancement Proj

MS file

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South Carolina representative

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Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

In reply to your letter of May 5, I think the quickest and simplest procedure would be for you to write to the Compton Trust, the Hochschild Fund and the Eliot Pratt Fund requesting a renewal of their gifts to make possible the continuance of the Rural Advancement Project for another year. With your letter of request I assume you will enclose a report of what has been accomplished with Hubert Thomas during the past year.

I hope that you will ask each to increase their gift for the coming year. It might be a good idea to use my name as a signer of the letter along with yours, or if you prefer you might say that you are writing for me also. Then put an open carbon to me and say that I will be getting in touch with each personally to discuss the work more fully and to answer any questions they might have about the Rural Advancement Project.

I am sorry I missed seeing you when I was in Atlanta earlier this week, but you were headed for New York!

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Director

FB/vmg

file Rural Advancement Project, 1966

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

June 16, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Conference, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am delighted that the Compton Trust has renewed their $3,000 contribution to our joint Rural Advancement Project to continue the work of Hubert Thomas in Georgia. I have a copy of Mr. Hochschild's letter saying that he will not know until later this year whether he can make a contribution again. I will see if I can follow up with a personal visit with Mr. Hochschild and endeavor to convince him that he should give more to this program.

In your report on the work of the Rural Advancement Project for 1965 and through March 31 of this year, I want to call your attention to a small error in paragraph two. Mr. L.S. James' work is not under the auspices of the federal government, but under the auspices of the National Sharecroppers Fund which is administering the Southern ~~Regional~~ Rural Training Project under a Labor Department contract. This is an important distinction which we want to make clear.

We hope to have a good, full two-day NSF-RAP field staff meeting in Atlanta June 22-23. On June 22, the SRTP Director and Field Coordinator will spend the day with us giving a clear description of how to go about developing training and OEO projects in rural areas.

There are several matters that I would like to talk over with you when I will be in Atlanta and hope that you will be free to have lunch with me on Tuesday, June 23.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett

FB:BZ

P.S. I think you will be interested in seeing the enclosed editorials on NSF's annual report.

Rec'd 7/28/66

(3)

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

July 26, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a financial report, prepared by our accountant, of the expenditures covering the period from April 1st to June 30th, 1966, of the $2500.00 sent to us as the first quarterly payment on the grant from the Aaron E. Norman Fund to the Rural Advancement Project for support of the National Sharecroppers Fund Southern Regional Office and for workshops and travel.

We did not quite use up the $2500.00, as the enclosed statement shows, since the Secretary-Assistant did not begin her service at the beginning of this quarterly period. However, we anticipate going over this budget and drawing on our own funds during the next quarter and, therefore, make this formal request for the $2500.00 to cover this program during the present three-month period.

As you know, we have now employed Michael Kenney as Field Coordinator of NSF, working out of our Atlanta office with Jac Wasserman.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:BZ
Enclosure

cc: Deborah Cole
Jac Wasserman

RURAL ADVANCEMENT FUND - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - NORMAN FUND

Expenditures - April 1 to June 30, 1966

Salary (for Secretary-Assistant to Field Director)	$1,180.00	
Travel (Washington, D.C.; Field)	900.00	
Conferences; Staff Meetings; Workshops	300.00	
TOTAL		$2,380.00

Salary includes fringe benefits paid to Secretary-Assistant to Jac Wasserman.

Travel includes expenses of staff on assignments and trip of Michael Kenney to Washington, D.C.

Conferences and Staff Meetings include expenses of Atlanta workshops and meetings.

File
Rural Advancement
Proj.

July 28, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Fay:

Thank you for the report on expenditures of the first quarter of the Norman Fund grant. Incidentally, we are delighted with the way the program is developing, and see every confirmation that these funds were certainly needed.

Enclosed is our check for $2,500 representing the second quarterly payment of this grant in support of the Southern Regional Office of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check, $2,500.00)

File Rural Advancement Fund

MJ

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

August 1, 1966

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Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for the check for $2,500 representing the second quarterly payment on the grant from the Aaron E. Norman Fund. I enclose our receipt.

Miss Bennett is now away from office and will not be returning until after Labor Day. I have put your letter on her desk as I know she will want to reply to you as soon as she returns.

Sincerely,

Verna M. Gardener

(Mrs) Verna M. Gardener
Secretary to Miss Bennett

PA - Sept 2+3!! Fla. - R.A.P.
ES

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. Box 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Lavery H. Taylor - Project Director

Report of Field Activities - August 21 -- 31, 1966

Our activities these few days have been centered on the ASCS Elections. The results of which follows:

Jefferson County

Of the 925 eligible voters in the county a total of 524 ballots were cast. The county is divided into three major communities. The following number of votes being cast in each community. Community #1. There were 241 votes cast. Of this number 46 were received by Mr. Willie Gallon. In community #2 166 votes were cast of which 23 went to Mr. James Hall. In Community #3 117 votes were cast 17 of which went to a Rev. Major Gaffney. In each of these communities the number of votes listed for each individual indicates the highest of votes cast for any Negro in that community.

My evaluation of our failure in this election is that #1 we started making an effort to arouse people on the issue of ASCS at a very late date. #2. The individuals working on the elections within the county had told some groups that they should vote for only one Negro. The problem here is that there was no co-ordination as to which Negro the ballot should be cast in favor of. Therefore, with six Negroes on the ballot the people in the community voting for only one you can imagine the inconsistence of the trend of voting. #3. There were six Negroes on each ballot and five whites. Very obviously here you would have a consistant block vote for the five whites and a very varying vote with the six Negroes. Now that the ASCS Elections are over for this year, plans are being made as mention in the last report for next years elections.

Jackson County

Our optimism and our work paid off in Jackson County. We had no overwhelming victories but we did make a couple of substantial gains. In the seven ASCS Communities within the county a total of 3,247 ballots were mailed out from the ASCS Office. Of that number 1,130 were returned to the ASCS Office. Of the 1,130 returned ballots 916 were counted as eligible votes. Approximately 214 were thrown out because of the failure to sign envelopes properly, voting for too many candidates, or failure to get the ballots into the ASCS Office on time.

Our successors rather what we would call successors were in the Campbellton Community where Mr. Simon Britt received 70 votes making him the number two man for vice chairman. Mr. Lee Wesley received 64 votes making him number three and a regular member and Mr. J. H. Reeves was number four. In this community three of the individuals elected were Negroes and of the top three successfully two were Negroes.

There were some 183 ballots returned in the Greenwood Community which is most heavily populated by Negroes. Into this community however, 560 ballots were mailed from the county ASCS Office. And even further than this of the 183 returned 31 were thrown out because of some failure on the part of the voter. This is the community in which Mr. Guy Long reside and it is also the community where we have held most of our meetings. We are very disappointed because we can't point to this community as being a model for the county. For the first time however, and modestly we attribute this to our effort, we have a Negro in the position of assistant committee chairman. We realize that this carry very little impact on the county level because it is in the county committee where we find most or all of our problems. This on the other hand was a first on the committee level and hopefully next year we'll have our first on the county level.

We are also having problems which is no new problem but merely a continuation of an old. That problem being the bussing of students who now attend formerly all white schools. Since the C R Bill of 1964 there has been no effort on the part of the superintendent of schools for the county to reroute the busses enabling them to pick up Negro students. There are busses however, which pass high school students going to elementary schools and there are busses going to high schools which pass elementary students. These busses however, are filled and wouldn't have room for such students if permitted to do so.

The local chapter of NAACP has filed numerous complaints with HEW all of which HEW has failed to act upon. The problem lies as I see it within the county superintendent of schools. A committee has been selected to go down and conference with him on this issue but you know how far they will get. An attorney is now working on a proposal in which we suggested that an injunction be placed against the county school system on the grounds that they are not adequately nor feasibly attempting to service all the people. This injunction will stop the busses from moving at all until some rerouting takes place.

A slight problem developed in Jackson County one which will not effect our work in the county. However, we feel it should be mentioned. A few weeks ago it was requested of me by Attorney John Due that I carry a young lady to Jackson County to do voter registration work

for his project and also that I find a place for her to live for a few days. I mentioned this to Mr. Long who inturn consented to let her stay with him. On Monday of this week I received a call from Mr. Long asking if the young lady was here. When told that she wasn't Mr. Long informed me that this young lady had left and along with her 4 dresses, a bank containing $8.50, $3.00 from a drawer in Mr Long's room and a pair of my pants had also departed. I informed Mr. Due of this matter and he gave Mr. Long a check for $50.00 to cover the goods taken. We are in no way held responsible or thought to be responsible for this young ladies actions. Mr. Due however, did not pay me for my pants.

The conference on Self-Help Housing has been set for 11:30 A.M. Wednesday, September 14, 1966 at the Howard Johnson Restaurant on U. S. Highway #27 in Sebring, Florida sponsored by the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry, the Rev. Ben Fraticelli, Director.

There are several proposals we have for next year's ASCS Elections. These proposals will be mentioned in our outline of field work to be presented at our staff meeting in October.

cc: Mr. Jack Wasserman
N.S.F.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Fay Bennett
N.S.F.
New York

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Georgia

LHT/bjs

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT 1966

REGARDING

POSSIBLE RENEWAL OF SUPPORT (see Report on RAP Projects attached to Vernon Eagle's ltr. of 10-26-66

DATE

10-26-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

REGARDING

Announcement of $20,000 grant to RAP (see Eagle ltr. of 11-7-66)

DATE

11-4-66 ltr. to V.A.Eagle
11-2-66 V.A.E. ltr. to P.A.

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION, 1966

File
Rural Advancement Proj

November 4, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

As you know, in May I wrote Mr. Elliott Pratt requesting consideration for a renewal of our grant to the Rural Advancement Project. While this is a relatively small grant, it is nevertheless very important to us to find a means of putting together enough funds to continue supporting the Georgia Project. Have you had any word from Mr. Pratt on this? If not, would you be good enough to give it any follow-up that you think advisable?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

See Rural Advancement Project

November 23, 1966

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay:

Thank you for your response concerning the report of Eliot Pratt for the Rural Advancement Project.

We are, of course, very disappointed that circumstances are such that you feel you cannot ask Mr. Pratt for an additional contribution to the RAP. As you know, last year the Georgia program was bearly possible, and in fact, we had to underwrite it modestly. The loss of this $2,000 is, therefore, all the more serious. However, like you, we are convinced of the value of Mr. Thomas's work and the inclusion of the Georgia Council in our Rural Advancement Program. Therefore, I have made a commitment to the Georgia Council that whatever the problems in finding these funds we will certainly support the program for the coming year.

I note with some confusion the ending of your letter in which you complain again about NSF not getting credit "occassionally for the work" done. While I did not hear either Mr. James or Dr. Henderson testify before the National Committee on Food and Fiber and while I, again, only speak from the standpoint of the southern region, it is, indeed, from that standpoint that I speak; I find no lack of awareness of the existence of the Sharecroppers Fund or the contributions which it has made.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mr. Jac Wasserman

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
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Draft to 1, Ch

November 16, 1966

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executive secretary

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field director
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Forgive this tardy response to your November 4th letter. Regarding the possibility of my approaching Eliot Pratt for a renewal of his $2,000 to the Rural Advancement Project, earmarked for the work of Hubert Thomas in Georgia, while we consider Mr. Thomas' work to be of high caliber and Mr. Thomas one of the best of the RAP/NSF field men under this joint program, it is not possible for me to press this matter.

I believe I wrote you, or talked with you on the telephone concerning our new agency within NSF-- the Rural Advancement Fund of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., -- which has now received a ruling from the Internal Revenue providing tax exemption to donors under Section 501 (c)(3).

Under our new Rural Advancement Fund, we have been able to receive a few thousand dollar gifts from some of our donors and have been struggling to keep our heads above water in order to maintain our expanded regional office in Atlanta. As you know, the office rent for our Atlanta office as well as other necessary expenses including telephone, etc., Jac Wasserman's salary, and the salary of Mike Kenney and Walton Sharp, are all paid for directly by NSF through its Rural Advancement Fund. We also of course cover their travel expenses. I am sure you know that both Mike Kenney, Regional Field Coordinator, and Walton Sharp, Program Consultant, are recent additions to our staff to strengthen the work of our regional office and to provide additional technical assistance and guidance to the RAP field men in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

You are probably also aware that we have entered into a three-month trial arrangement with Baxton Bryant of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to employ Mr. Isaac Richmond as field representative in West Tennessee.

To: Mr. Paul Anthony November 16, 1966

While our original RAP proposal anticipated the receipt of funds to finance our regional office in Atlanta, this has not happened. The only additional outside financing we received for the regional office is the one-year's grant of $10,000 from the Norman Fund to be used specifically for a Secretary-Assistant to Jac and to provide additional travel funds for our regional men to go to Washington to learn about federal programs and for quarterly workshops. By the way, our next quarterly workshop will take place in Mississippi and we will spend one day visiting with the farmers in the Panola County Farmers Co-operative (described in the enclosed folder). While I am sending you things to read, have you seen the enclosed reprint from the Employment Service Review showing how a coordinated training program, and the assistance of all relevant federal agencies and programs, can help marginal farmers with annual incomes of $343 double and triple their incomes, diversify their operations and cease being "marginal" farmers?

NSF and our Rural Advancement Fund are both very low in funds. I have just last week talked with Eliot Pratt in hopes of receiving from him a sizeable contribution to our RAF to tide us over this interim period while we prepare foundation proposals to finance an expanded program in the rural South. However, for the first time, Eliot had to turn me down because he is over-extended. He does hope to be able to make some kind of contribution to us next month. I certainly cannot ask him for additional funds for RAP.

Nevertheless, because Mr. Thomas' work is so very valuable, I do hope that SRC and the Georgia Council will find a way to keep him on the program. You may know that we are deeply involved in working with him in helping to develop and get government funding for OEO programs, and now in setting up a special appointment with the Farmers Home Administration top officials and one of our Union Board members to make available additional loan funds for FHA which will be earmarked for the Southwest Georgia self-help housing project which Mr. Thomas is helping to develop.

This will show you how greatly we are expending our time and money in backing up the Rural Advancement Project. Another example is our making it possible for L.S. James in South Carolina to receive an invitation to appear personally before the President's National Commission on Food and Fiber. We also helped Dr. Henderson who appeared, by providing him with basic research material for his statement. Yet in none of this activity did we ever receive public recognition. While we don't work mainly for such recognition but to get the job done, you will surely recognize the need for our getting some credit occasionally for the work we do in order to bolster our position with federal agencies and our donors (although many of them are very much aware of the role we play.)

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB/vmg
c.c. Mrs. Frances Pauley, Jac Wasserman

The Tennessee Pilot Farm Management Projects

SAM F. PARIGI

What appropriate skill training programs can be developed for unskilled, undereducated, low-income farmers living in economically declining rural areas? This problem for developers of manpower programs is compounded by the outmigration of younger, more skilled persons from such rural areas, and the difficulty of placing older, farm-oriented trainees in urban jobs. Tennessee's pilot farm management program is giving evidence of being a successful answer to this training challenge.

The MDTA farm management pilot program was developed through the cooperation of the Tennessee Vocational Education Division, the Tennessee Employment Service, and agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Although the program is still considered in the pilot stage, seven projects have been completed and four are in progress.

The Training Program

In conjunction with the county school boards which act as sponsors for these programs, the Tennessee Division of Vocational Education has developed a program designed to raise the income of trainees by 20 to 40 percent in the first year and 60 percent over a 3-year period. Prime attention is directed to four topics: Soils, crop production, livestock production, and farm plans. Other subjects receiving considerable attention are income taxes, electricity, farm organizations, and farm legislation. In each case, the trainee is shown how the topics in the training program apply to his own farming operations. This is the key to the high interest and success of trainees in the pilot projects.

A typical program would begin in July with the farm management instructor visiting the farm of each trainee to assess its potential and to discuss with the trainee what definite projects are to be undertaken on the farm as part of the training program. An overall farm plan is then developed for each trainee. The soil on each farm is "typed" early in the program by the Soil Conservation Service and the trainee is shown how to utilize the new information in his planting and fertilizing practices. Use is also made of "averaging" sheets, by which the farmer can compare his net income against what a similar farm would produce with fairly good management practices. Since trainees rarely net as much income as the farm sheets project, this income disparity provides incentive to learn and to exercise proper farm management practices.

Small farmers normally have inadequate records, so each trainee is taught to keep a record book of his farming operations. Bookkeeping is introduced early in the program, and the farm management instructor continues to check the farming records once a month.

Because most trainees know little of the range of agricultural services available to them from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, provision is made for representatives to explain their functions. In addition, the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) has made extra funds available to the trainees to carry out the soil conservation measures determined upon in their individual overall farm plans—

Dr. Sam F. Parigi is Director of the Southern Rural Training Project while on leave from Lamar State College.

For this farmer, the training resulted in better sanitation and good pastures for his livestock.

The trainees were shown how to reclaim their rain washed land so it could become productive.

liming, seeding, erosion control, and woodland improvement. Since funds from the ASCS must be matched by the farmer from his own resources, the trainee is urged to utilize at least part of his training allowances for this purpose. Field trips to experimental farms and plots of successful farmers are also taken to demonstrate proper farming techniques.

Vastly different educational levels are found among the trainees, although the program originally sought to require achievement equivalent to that of a high school sophomore for participation. In the first pilot program, provision was not made for specific classes in basic education, but 100 hours of communications instruction are now provided.

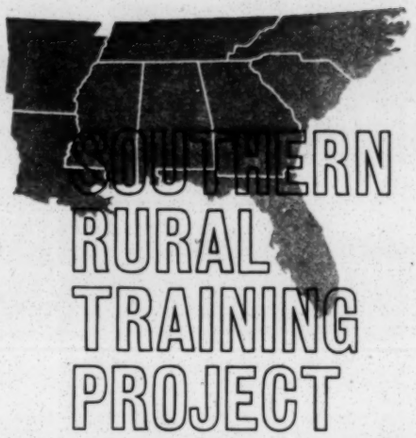
An interesting facet of the program is the integration of farm training and mathematical education. For example, the techniques of measuring land are first treated in the classroom, and instruction is given at that time on the multiplication and division needed to complete the task. Then the class goes into the field to apply the principles learned.

Throughout the program, classroom principles are directly applied to each farm. The instructor makes periodic visits to each trainee's farm and remains available to help the trainee if any difficult farming problems arise.

For trainees with marginal farms, the program may provide information on supplementary income opportunities. In one instance, the instructor suggested that the trainee might build a slaughterhouse to augment the farm income. The trainee bought a secondhand walk-in cooler and constructed the slaughterhouse with the aid of a $2,500 loan from the Farmers Home Administration. It is expected that the combined income from the farm and slaughterhouse operations will lift this trainee from the poverty classification.

Evaluation

The pilot farm management programs have shown outstanding success in raising the income of marginal farmers. A good example is the Yorkville Farm Management class,



the first of the pilot programs, which began on July 15, 1963. Income tax returns indicated average net farm income of $343 for 1962, but $1,285 in 1964. Nineteen men completed the course. One man sold his farm but the other 18 increased their income—14 by over 100 percent! It is expected that the income of the trainees will continue to increase as they complete the various stages of their overall farm plans.

Good Attendance

Attendance averaged 97.4 percent and five men did not miss a class during the entire year. An esprit de corps developed among the trainees, and the community leaders voiced their approval of the program. The success of the program may also be judged by individual conferences held with trainees by representatives of the Employment Service. When asked if they would now take a job in town, each program graduate answered, "No."

Several conclusions may be drawn from the experience of this pilot program:

1. MDTA training can substantially increase the marginal farmer's income, which is especially meaningful when viewed in the context of the limited economic alternatives for unskilled older farmers. Furthermore, the rapid increase in income may also serve to revitalize the economic condition of destitute rural areas.

2. Marginal farmers seldom have utilized the vast range of governmental aids for agriculture. MDTA programs can help remedy this situation by assisting the small farmer to obtain the agricultural services to which he is entitled. Moreover, the concentration of trainees makes it easier for the agricultural agencies to provide services. Rather than duplicating farm agency services, the MDTA program supports them.

3. MDTA courses should also be promoted for marginal small business owners who lack managerial "know how." There is an extremely high rate of small retail business mortality which could be lessened through training related to finances, marketing, recordkeeping, and inventory.

Sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund and financed by a Department of Labor contract (as an Experimental and Demonstration Project under MDTA), the Southern Rural Training Project has stimulated the development of 28 training and basic education programs for more than six thousand unemployed and underemployed persons in seven Southern states. A number of these programs have already been funded and are in operation.

The purpose of the Southern Rural Training Project, directed by Dr. Sam F. Parigi, was to demonstrate that local leadership in poor rural areas, in cooperation with local institutions and organizations, could develop training programs to up-grade the skills and economic status of low-income, poorly educated rural persons.

Because of the expressed great need for such training programs and the relative unavailability of government services in rural communities, the Southern Rural Training Project has acted as a bridge between federal programs and the people who need them.

For further information contact:

National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

or

Regional Office
National Sharecroppers Fund
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Reprinted from *Employment Service Review,* January, 1966

Panola Builds a Co-op

Panola Builds a Co-op

Negro farmers in Panola County, Mississippi, were being paid only four cents a pound for their okra. They knew their okra was worth more. The broker to whom they sold their crop, and who was making a handsome profit, wouldn't pay. What did the farmers do? They organized their own co-op to market their own okra. This is the story of how they did it with hard work, determination to succeed, and technical assistance from the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Poverty has been the way of life for generations in Panola County, Mississippi. Nearly 29,000 people lived there when the 1960 census was taken, about 9,000 less than the previous census. More than half of them are Negroes, and nearly all of them are poor farmers. The one out of four—black and white, men and women—who left Panola County forever included more than half of the young people in their twenties.

As everywhere, in Panola the Negroes were harder pressed, poorer, more apt to be forced off their land or to lose their jobs. As more of them left, the thousands who remained wondered if they should—or could—go too. This is the source of the great migration to the cities of people who are untrained, without resources, still hoping to share in the American dream.

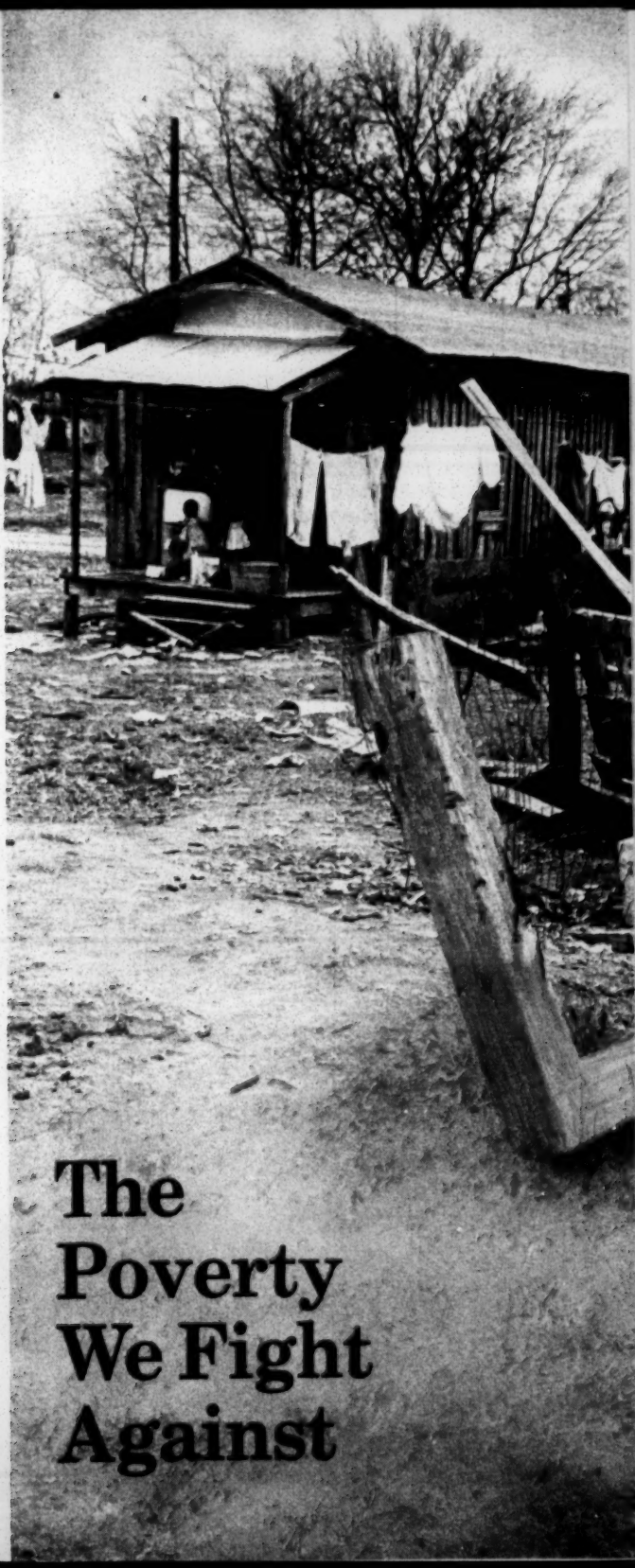
Like most of Mississippi, Panola is cotton country. And like many other southern counties, it grows okra and beans on the side. Cotton is so much the center of life that until last year children attended school on a split shift, with classes in the summer so they would be available for picking cotton at the midwinter harvest. Even small independent farmers had little control over their livelihood because they depended on a few local white brokers for pricing and marketing their crops, and they had to take what they were offered in order to get any cash at all.

Farmers Ask Help From NSF

The National Sharecroppers Fund first heard from the small okra farmers of Panola County in the summer of 1964. They asked NSF's field representative, Mr. James Mays, to come and advise them. Civil rights workers in the county had told them about cooperatives, and they asked him to help them start one.

These farmers were being paid only 4 cents a pound by the broker for their okra. When 60 of them signed a petition to the white okra buyer asking for 8 cents (and hoping for 5 or 6 cents), he told them not to try to run his business.

The farmers thought that trying to make a living was as much their business as making a big profit was the broker's business, and they decided to take the risk of trying to sell their okra for themselves. Mr. Mays helped them to get started, but they learned most by doing. Before long, they had formed the beginnings of a farmers' marketing cooperative.



The Poverty We Fight Against

The Farmers Begin

First, they learned how to buy seed wholesale and sell it to co-op members at cost, so that everybody saved. Then they learned that okra has to be graded before it can be marketed, that it has to be a certain size and shape.

When the co-op started, the farmers had to sell their okra on the open market in Memphis, Tennessee, because they had no contract for the crop. One day they might get 6½ cents a pound, and another day only 2 cents. That was because they started late in the season, and because their former buyer worked hard to prevent their getting contracts.

They decided to hold back 1 cent a pound from each member grower's sales to pay for the trucks the co-op had to hire to take the okra to Memphis, and for other expenses. The manager who kept the records and supervised the loading station didn't always get paid his $35.00 a week.

Some farmers went back to the old broker when the co-op had to cut its payments to 4 cents a pound at the end of the summer, but most of them stuck with their co-op. They knew next year would be easier because they now had experience in grading and marketing, and they had time to get contracts with out-of-state buyers and frozen food plants. With these new buyers, they could contract for other crops, too. If they could manage to buy their own trucks, they could save money there.

The Government Should Help

Both the National Sharecroppers Fund and the

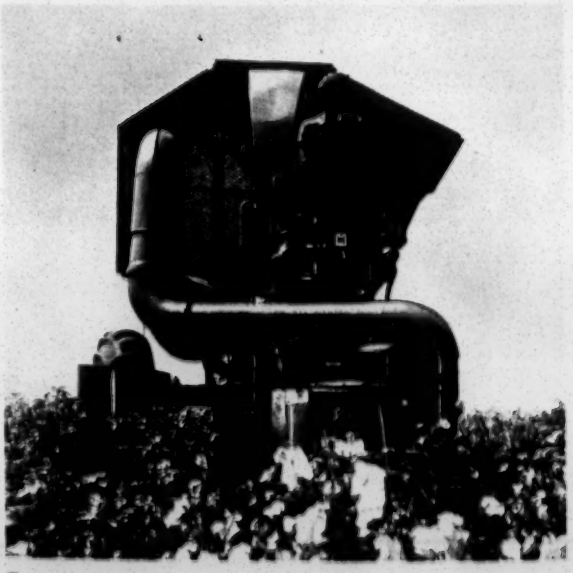
Mr. James Mays, NSF field representative

civil rights workers had told the farmers that they were entitled to government help that they hadn't been getting. The Extension Service could give them information about grading and marketing, and even help get them contracts. Other agencies could lend them money to buy trucks and equipment they needed.

Now that the West Batesville Farmers Cooperative was organized, the farmers had a way to tackle other problems. None of them could afford to buy machinery alone, but through the co-op they could share the expense. The first thing they wanted was cotton harvesters, so that their children could go to school instead of picking the crops after the split-session law was changed. They found out that the poverty program could lend money to a farmers' co-op if more than half the members were poor, but when they first went to the local Farmers Home Administration office the agent didn't seem to know about it.

The co-op filed an application anyway, asking for two cotton pickers, two bean combines, and a bulldozer. They also needed funds for an equipment shed and an office.

Then the county agent came to a co-op meeting and was very discouraging. He said the farmers were asking for too much and told them to take a survey of how many acres of cotton and beans they would be harvesting. The farmers took time off to make the survey and raised money to buy gasoline to get around the county. They found that farmers who wanted to hire the machines the co-op would buy had a total of 1,400 acres of cotton and 1,400 acres of beans. The county agent had to admit that they needed more than they had asked for—six cotton pickers instead of two, and three combines.



Cotton picking machine at work

The Loan Comes

In August, 1965, the co-op received a loan for $113,000 under the antipoverty program. They had ten years to pay, at about half the interest that was charged locally. It was the largest loan yet made to such a co-op, and all of a sudden local officials who had never done anything for the farmers became interested and even bragged about their achievement.

Now members are being trained to operate and take care of the machinery, and they are talking hopefully about the day they'll have their own cotton gin. Even though it was late summer before the loan came, they were able to make the 1965 payment on it. The drivers were paid $1.25 an hour, which big Mississippi plantation owners still claim they can't afford. Dealers are bidding for the co-op's business, and contracts for 1966 crops were signed in time. Plans are to start handling fertilizer, insecticides, and farm equipment soon.

The farmers' children are going to school now, instead of working in the fields. Some of the farmers are going to classes too, after work is done. With a special foundation grant, a young civil rights worker wrote the story of the co-op in language that people without much education can understand, in print large enough for easy reading, and with pictures that help to tell the story. This is part of a literacy program, and it also helps to spread the word about how to form a co-op.

The West Batesville Farmers Cooperative is a beginning for Panola County. The South is full of counties like Panola where people are being driven out; yet thousands want to stay—if they can get help to build a better life where they are.

Co-op member Mrs. Turner in her okra field

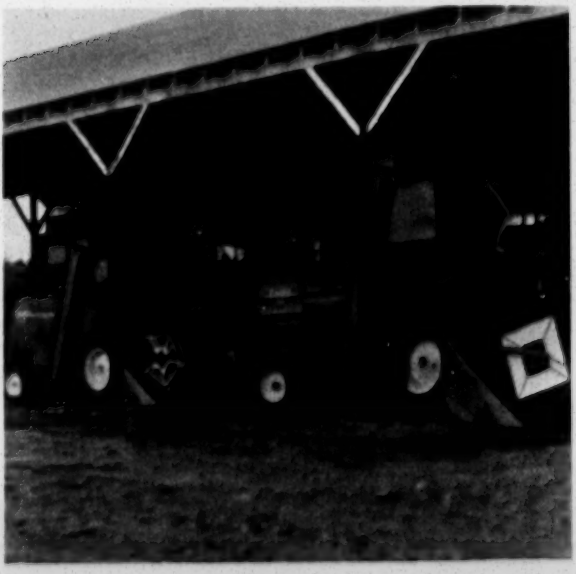
Before Panola – and After

The National Sharecroppers Fund has been helping low-income farmers and farm workers in the rural South for nearly thirty years. It brings information about agricultural assistance programs to rural people who need them, and it helps poor people to organize to take advantage of the antipoverty program and to implement the Civil Rights Act so that all may share in benefits.

NSF's first southern field represenative went into Fayette and Haywood Counties, in Tennessee, after hundreds of sharecroppers had been evicted because they registered to vote in 1960. Today, with NSF representative Art Emery as a moving spirit, farmers there have organized the MidSouth Oil Cooperative with a $49,000 loan through the Office of Economic Opportunity. A vegetable marketing cooperative and a credit union are in the planning stages, and another NSF program, the Southern Rural Training Project, is helping the local people get manpower training started there. Small machinery co-ops have been organized, too.

The very first OEO loan to go to a rural cooperative went to the Southern Consumers Cooperative in Lafayette, Louisiana. A delegate from the co-op had attended NSF's first Southern Conference (in North Carolina, in 1962) which brought government and rural people together to learn from each other. The next such conference, in South Carolina in 1963, was specifically about co-operatives, and more than 200 rural people attended. In the following years, similar meetings were held in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

Poor farmers took home ideas of what they could



Equipment bought with government loan

do themselves (such as forming co-ops) and how the government could help (through loan and training programs). NSF added field representatives to follow up with help; those in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida work in a Rural Advancement Program jointly sponsored by NSF and the Southern Regional Council and the state Councils on Human Relations. In South Carolina, NSF representative L. S. James was credited with key assistance in forming the St. Mathews Machinery Association, which secured the first loan in the state for such a co-op.

Now small co-ops are beginning to multiply throughout the rural South: machinery co-ops, marketing co-ops, even producers' co-ops. The idea is outrunning the know-how, but not the need. Members must learn not only to run machines but to keep books; to understand market conditions as well as soil potential; what they can ask from government, and what they must give of themselves.

The way out of poverty is long and difficult. Guideposts, like NSF, help show the way. But the poor are on the move, and there will be no turning back.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

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Rural Advancement Proj

file

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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December 2, 1966

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JAC WASSERMAN
field director
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I too am very disappointed that Mr. Pratt's finances are such that he does not find it possible to contribute to the Rural Advancement Project in Georgia, and is not even able to help NSF during our own present financial difficulty.

I am absolutely delighted that SRC is able to make a commitment to the Georgia Council to find whatever additional funds are needed to keep Hubert Thomas's work going.

Of course if, through our tax-exempt Rural Advancement Fund, we find that we will be able to raise enough funds to do all the things we need to do, we will help out where ever we can in our joint RAP. Meanwhile, we are so understaffed here that I cannot seem to find the time to visit foundation people and pursue some of the encouraging leads we have for greater financing of rural work.

I am sorry if I sounded complaining in my last letter about NSF not getting credit "occasionally for work" done. Actually most of our work does have to be done quietly and without headlines. We are pleased that some of the research work which Jac has done made the Sunday Times and NSF is given credit. In case you missed it, I enclose a copy of the Times article.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB/vmg

Encl.

c.c. Jac Wasserman
Mrs. Frances Pauley

The New York Times.

NOVEMBER 27, 1966.

NEGROES LEAVING FARMS IN SOUTH

Their Rate Is Twice That of Whites Who Leave

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Nov. 26—Farming is gradually becoming an all-white occupation in the South.

Only 142,506 Negroes were among the 718,900 farmers left in eight Southern states at the end of 1964.

The number of farmers of both races is shrinking, but the shrinkage among Negroes is more than twice as great.

These facts are contained in figures gleaned by the Atlanta office of the National Sharecroppers Fund. The fund extracted the figures from a five-year agricultural census completed recently by the Federal Census Bureau. The figures show the number of farmers, white and nonwhite, in the eight states in 1959 and in 1964.

The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina.

The census showed that the total number of farmers in these states declined from 890,283 in 1959 to 718,900 in 1964.

Whites Decline 15 Per Cent

The eight states had 679,692 white farmers in 1959 and 576,394 in 1964. This was a drop of 103,298, or 15 per cent, in the ensuing five years.

Negroes on the farm declined from 210,591 to 142,506, or 32.4 per cent, during the same period.

Most of those who left the farm were tenants—either sharecroppers, who share the harvest with the owner, or those who pay cash rent.

Forty-two per cent of all Negro tenants in the eight states left the farms during the five years. The number dropped fro 119,620 to 69,426.

White tenants abandoned the land almost as readily. The number dropped from 118,468 to 79,119, a decrease of 33 per cent.

Of those remaining on the farm in 1964, a total of 570,315 owned their own land, in full or in part. And of these, 497,275 were white. Thus, 86 per cent of the whites still on the farm own their own land, fully or in part, and only 14 per cent were renters.

Negro Renters

By contrast, almost half of the Negroes remaining were renters — the group with the least hold on the land and the greatest willingness to leave it.

Of the Negroes remaining, 69,426 were tenants, 50,085 were full owners and 22,955 were part owners.

Only four of the eight states still had comparatively large numbers of Negro farmers by 1964. Alabama had 20,941, down from 29,234 in 1959. Mississippi had 37,701, down from 55,369. North Carolina had 29,909, down from 43,973. South Carolina had 19,602, down from 30,977.

Arkansas still had 71,003 white farmers, down from 79,000, but only 8,589 Negroes, down from 14,657. Negro tenant farmers in Arkansas declined 53.5 per cent, from 8,100 to 3,766.

Mississippi had the largest number of Negro tenant farmers in 1959—32,854. It lost 43.4 per cent of them, down to 18,580, but still had more than any other state covered by the census.

file R.A.P. 1964

REPORT ON THE RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECTS 1964

GENERAL

The programs of the Rural Advancement Projects are as varied as the needs of rural people in the four states now participating and the personalities and talents of the four directors. Some programs are common to all, such as the emphasis in late summer and early fall on ASCS elections and efforts to educate rural folk about avialable government assistance. This is due in no small measure to the good technical assistance provided by the National Sharecroppers' Fund, which has convened the four directors along with NSF field men for three meetings in Atlanta, But the adaptability of the rpogram can be seen in the emphasis on credit unions in Alabama while community organizations was pushed in Georgia.

Each of the RAP Directors, simply by his presence and knowledgeability, has become the focus of considerable help to the areas served. They found themselves drawing on the resources of SRC's Voter Education and Community Organization Projects, as well as those of the Southern Rural Training Project and many agencies of the federal government. Their being on the staffs of the state councils on human relations focused the attention of the other staff members as well as laymen on rural needs.

We think that the following reports will indicate a usefulness far beyond the specific instances cited.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. L. S. James has been Director of the South Carolina Rural Advancement Project, the pilot project, from its beginning. He took a six-months leave of absence this year, in order to work with the Southern Rural Training Project. During this time the Rural Advancement Project had Mr. Eugene Hagans as Acting Director.

As with all of the R.A.P. men, much of Mr. James' time, especially during the summer, was devoted to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service elections. According to the 1960 census there were thirty counties in South Carolina which had between 30% and 75% of the total number of farm operators who were non-white. Yet in 1965 there were no Negroes on any county committee and only fourteen on community committees. And those fourteen were in only six counties. Since the ASCS committee aparatus determines crop allotments for all farmers this matter is of great importance. The effort in South Carolina included a statewide meeting in Columbia on August 6 which was attended by representatives of 20 counties,

numerous local and county meetings, and constant education through conversation on all field trips.

Mr. James' other activities included the following, which are typical:

A Negro woman, a Home Demonstration Agent, was being assigned to work with Negroes only and knew of many cases of discrimination against Negroes in her county. She was helped to direct a formal complaint to appropriate authorities and to secure investigation. She reports much better treatment as a result.

A modern cooperative supermarket has opened in Denmark, South Carolina. It is operated by the Bamberg County Economic Development Corporation, which Mr. James helped organize two years ago.

Mr. James is a member of the Board and Executive Committee and chairman of the Personnel Committee for "Project T-Square" (Training for Tomorrow), an O.E.O. program which will set up 12 major centers for training unemployed people and providing basic education for persons who completed less than five school grades.

Realizing that farm operations cannot provide the total answer for rural workers, Mr. James seeks other avenues, After patient negotiation over a period of two years he has succeeded in getting two Negroes employed as bus drivers by the Columbia City Bus Transportation Company. These pioneers are doing well.

FLORIDA

Staffing of the four RAP projects was completed with the employment of The Reverend LaVert Taylor in Florida, starting March 1.

Mr. Taylor works out of Tallahassee. He has been concentrating on community organization, educational groundwork for co-ops and credit unions, familiarizing himself and area Negro farmers with USDA officials and programs, and the ASCS elections. He has deliberately confined his efforts mostly to three north Florida counties: Leon, Jefferson, and Jackson.

In the matter of community organization, Mr. Taylor has avoided formation of new organizations. He found that the people felt "exploited" by national agencies--including civil rights groups--which seemed primarily concerned with establishing local affiliates of their particular institutions. Instead

he has sought to make existing groups more effective. In Jackson County he was instrumental in reorganizing the Farmers Home Organization, reactivating six community development groups, organizing a voter registration program through the local NAACP, and working through a strong Voters League on ASCS elections. He also helped to secure acquisition of land--at fair compensation--for an International Paper Company plant at Sneads which will mean 500 jobs for the area. In Leon County he secured cooperation of three community groups to sponsor a Conference on School Desegregation.

A conference on co-ops and credit unions was held in Jackson County with the aid of Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC's Community Organization Project, Mr. Lewis Black of the Alabama RAP Project, and the regional office of the National Sharecroppers' Fund.

Mr. Taylor has found the County Agents in both Jackson and Jefferson to be altogether uncooperative. There is no Negro agent in either county and no 4-H Club program available to Negro youngsters. The situation has been reported to the Department of Agriculture with no results to date. On the other hand, the local offices of the Farmers Home Administration have been very helpful.

Efforts on the ASCS elections resulted in election of a Negro as Vice Chairman of one community committee and two others as members of the same committee in Jackson County. No Negroes were elected this year in Jefferson County.

GEORGIA

Mr. Hubert D. Thomas, RAP Director in Georgia, has concentrated on the counties of southwest Georgia.

He began with three area workshops on rural problems. They were held in Albany, Bainbridge and Thomasville and were attended by people from twelve counties. Mr. Wasserman of the NSF regional office and the late Oliver Holmes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations assisted with these workshops.

Thomas' next major effort had to do with the Quitman office of the FHA. Not a single loan had been made to a Negro farmer in that area. Mr. Thomas' efforts, in cooperation with the NAACP, resulted in an investigation and to date three Negro farmers have secured housing and operational loans. Also, the FHA Supervisor was transferred and replaced with a man with a different attitude.

A major project has been the formation of a multi-county council on human relations in southwest Georgia. The council has had well-attended meetings in the seats of the various counties. The human relations coucil has been instrumental in forming Community Action Programs in Worth, Colquitt, Thomas, Grady, Miller, and Mitchell counties.

With the assistance of Al Ulmer of SRC Mr. Thomas helped ~~eighteen~~ ten heads-of-households from southwest Georgia to apply for self-help housing loans. They have entered into an agreement to pool their labor to build a house for each family, using financial and technical assistance provided through the OEO. Others in the area are interested in this program.

The Georgia RAP Director assisted the Civil Rights Commission to set up an open meeting on discrimination in the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, and Agricultural Stabilization Service. This meeting, at which complaints and the testimony of officials were heard, was held in Macon in May.

ALABAMA

Mr. Lewis Black is the RAP Director in Alabama. He was employed beginning February 1. A school teacher in Greensboro, he had been for many years a successful leader of Negroes in that area. He retains his home in Greensboro and works from there.

He has given considerable attention to establishing and improving credit unions. Applications for credit union charters have been made in Wilcox and Sumter Counties. A charter has been approved for one in Marengo County, Mr. Black is working with groups in Greene, Monroe, Clarke, Tuscaloosa, and Lee Counties toward establishment of credit unions.

A cooperative supermarket has been established in Hale County and a promising marketing co-op has been started in Perry.

Both the RAP Director and the Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations have worked for months to secure a surplus food distribution program in Hale and Perry Counties. The county officials refuse to pay the cost of storing and distributing the badlyneeded commodities from county funds and thus far have blocked efforts to organize a Community Action Agency, so that funds could be secured from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Mr. Black has had word that the Agriculture Department will send the commodities to a private organization for distribution--provided they have $12,000 in the bank to pay the distribution and storage costs!

Mr. Black helped to prepare a proposal to the Office of Economic Opportunity for a leadership training program which was operated through Miles College this summer.

He assisted organizations in five counties to prepare proposals to SRC's Voter Education Project. Two of them were funded.

Like the other RAP Directors, Mr. Black's efforts in July, August, and September were concentrated on the ASCS elections.

File: "Panel Advancement Project"

MJ

List of Foundations sent proposal for joint SRC-NSF Project

~~[illegible]~~

1. Mr. Orin Lehman
   Director
   Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation
   Empire State Building
   New York, New York

2. Mr. Henry T. Heald, President
   The Ford Foundation
   477 Madison Avenue
   New York 22, New York

3. Mr. H. K. Hochchild, President
   Hochchild Fund, Inc.
   1270 Avenue of the Americas
   New York, New York

4. ~~Mr. Jacob M. Kaplan, President~~ Mr. Raymond S. ~~Robinson~~ Rubinow, Secy.
   The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
   55 Fifth Avenue
   New York, New York

5. Mr. William J. Norton, President
   McGregor Fund
   2486 First National Building
   Detroit 26, Michigan

6. Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, President
   Payne Fund, Inc.
   350 Fifth Avenue, Room 7706
   New York, New York

7. The Compton Trust
   c/o Mr. Randolph P. Compton
   20 Exchange Place
   New York 5, New York

8. Mr. H. S. Richardson, Jr., President
   The Richardson Foundation, Inc.
   122 East 42nd Street
   New York 17, New York

9. Mr. Vernon A. Eagle (DONE- 3/30/64)
   Executive Director
   New World Foundation
   475 Riverside Drive
   New York, New York

10. The Compton Trust
    c/o Mr. Randolph Compton
    20 Exchange Place
    N.Y. 5

11. W.K. Kellogg Fd.
    c/o Mr. Glenwood C. Creech
    Director
    250 Champion Street
    Battle Creek, Mich.

12. Charles Merrill Trust
    Dr. David A. Thomas
    Admr.
    P.O. Box 392
    Ithaca, N.Y.

13. Eliot Pratt Fd.
    Mr. Eliot D. Pratt
    177 E. 71st. St.
    N.Y.

14. Readers Digest Fd.
    Mr. Sterling W. Fisher
    Ex. Dir.
    Pleasantville, N.Y.

15. Field Foundation
    Marshall Shapo
    Ex. Dir.
    New York, N.Y.

16. Stern Family Fund

File under ~~"National Sharecroppers Fund~~
"Rural Advancement Project"

List of Foundations sent
proposal for joint SRC-NSF Project

~~&&&Mr&&Hyman&Bookbinder~~

✓ 1. Mr. Orin Lehman
Director
Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation
Empire State Building
New York, New York

✓ 2. Mr. Henry T. Heald, President
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

✓ 3. Mr. H. K. Hochchild, President
Hochchild Fund, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York

✓ 4. ~~Mr. Jacob M. Kaplan, President~~ Mr. Raymond S. Rubinow, Secy.
The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
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2486 First National Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

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350 Fifth Avenue, Room 7706
New York, New York

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c/o Mr. Randolph P. Compton
20 Exchange Place
New York 5, New York

✓ 8. Mr. H. S. Richardson, Jr., President
The Richardson Foundation, Inc.
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

✓ 9. Mr. Vernon A. Eagle (DONE- 3/30/64)
Executive Director
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Memo from SANDRA WALKER

Paul, here are the list of Foundations:

1. The Eliot Pratt Foundation - 2,000
2. McGregor Fund
3. Stern Family Fund no, but perhaps later
4. Charles Merrill Trust
5. Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation no
6. Hochchild Fund, Inc. yes ($1000)
7. The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
8. Ford Foundation
9. Payne Fund
10. The Compton Trust - $3,000
11. The Richardson Foundation no
12. New World Foundation yes ($20,000)
13. Reader's Digest Foundation no
14. W. K. Kellogg Foundation ~~no~~

File
National
Humanities
Fund

FOUNDATIONS

Mr. Orin Lehman, Director
Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation
Empire State Building
New York, N. Y. 10001

Miss Helen Hill Miller
Executive Secretary
Edgar Stern Family Fund
2110 American Bank Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

phil stern class

Mr. Henry Saltzman
Public Affairs Program
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

check to whom sent to pres.

Mr. H. K. Hochschild, President
Hochschild Fund, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10020

Mr. Prynce Hopkins
Hopkins Funds
1920 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, California

Nina Ridenour, Secretary
Ittleson Family Foundation
654 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10021

Mr. Jacob M. Kaplan, Pres. & Treas.
The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10003

Ruth Alice N. Halsband, Pres.,
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Louise L. Lorant, President
The Ottinger Foundation, Inc.
11 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10036

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, President
Payne Fund, Inc.
350 Fifth Avenue, Room 7706
New York, N. Y. 10001

DeWitt Wallace, President
Readers Digest Foundation
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Emory W. Morris, Pres. and General Director
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
250 Champion Street
Battle Creek, Michigan
Glenwood L. Creech, Director
Division of Agriculture

New World
Jacob
Field

CMP
Dept Justice
CMS

SW

Foundations:

Stern Family Fund
McGregor Fund
Eliott Pratt
Reader's Digest Foundation
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
Charles Merrill Trust
Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation
Payne Fund, Inc.
The Compton Trust
The Richardson Foundation
J. M. Kaplan Fund
The Hochchild Fund - $1,000
New World Foundation
The Ford Foundation

National Sharecroppers Fund
Use of Southern Regional Council Study
in Changing Discriminatory Patterns

At the time SRC published "A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina" (December, 1962), there were no Negroes serving on any of the county FHA committees that pass on loan applications. This was the situation not only in South Carolina, but throughout the South. Today, as a result of the SRC report and NSF's work on the local level, as well as in Washington, Negroes are being appointed to FHA committees in most Southern states. The administrator of FHA, Mr. Howard Bertsch, has sent a directive to all FHA state offices that a Negro should be appointed to FHA committees in all counties where Negroes constitute 20 per cent or more of the farm operators of the county.

The SRC report further pointed out that no Negro had ever served as FHA county supervisor. Today, there is at least one Negro county supervisor in South Carolina (for Sumter and Williamsburg Counties), and another Negro is for the first time serving in the S.C. State FHA office (as Program Staff Assistant). Similar developments are also taking place in other Southern states. NSF circulated the SRC report widely to Department of Agriculture and other officials in Washington who were greatly concerned. In consequence, all the agencies were led to review their policies and take corrective action. In a letter to NSF, dated May 2, 1963, Mr. Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator, reported that he had sent a representative from his office to visit South Carolina in order to review FHA program activities in three of the counties covered in the SRC report. He stated that: "Of the 326 initial operating loans approved during the current fiscal year (1963) in the three counties...284 were approved for Negro families. Of 10 farm ownership loans approved this year, 4 are to Negro families and 3 additional loans to Negro families are in the process of development. There have been 40 rural housing loans approved and 7 of these were to Negro families. Five additional rural housing loans to Negro families are in process of development..."

From our observations, not only in South Carolina, but in the other Southern states as well, special efforts are now being made to ensure that all Negro farmers who need credit are encouraged to apply for FHA loans, and we feel that the program is now more equitably administered.

Where Negro farmers were previously seldom if ever addressed as "Mister" by federal agencies, courtesy titles are now the rule in all official correspondence.

ASCS programs are administered by local committees. Heretofore Negroes have been effectively discouraged from participating in elections for committee members. As a result of NSF representations, the ASCS has now issued specific directives to all its offices governing election procedures. <u>All</u> farmers, including sharecroppers and

tenants, must now receive notification of ASCS referendums and elections. (There are many areas where Negro farmers have never received such notices.) We believe that as a result of the educational work we are doing, Negro farmers will, for the first time, participate in ASCS elections in 1964, with a very good chance that they will also be able to elect Negro committeemen to many of the local ASC committees that determine the crop allocations in their area.

We have not had an opportunity to check on the employment of Negro clerical help in FHA state offices, but we were told by Mr. Bertsch that efforts are being made to recruit Negro personnel for all FHA offices. Our field representative, Mr. James, has informed us that the FHA office in Columbia is actively seeking a Negro clerical worker for its staff.

The State Extension Services are still completely segregated. We have called on the Federal Extension Service to refuse to provide funds to states that continue to discriminate and that still provide unequal services to white and Negro farmers. We have been informed that the new proposed civil rights legislation will give all federal bureaus the authority they claim they presently lack to implement such a policy.

Despite the fact that there are fewer Negro agents serving Negro farmers than whites; that Negro agents also are not kept as well informed of policies as the white agents and lack the same authority (they are usually "assistant" or "associate" agents); and that they have a larger territory and serve a greater number of farmers than white agents, there is some indication that there is a thaw in the rigid separation of white and Negro agents. It has been called to our attention that Negro and white agents in South Carolina have, for the first time, been called together for a meeting to be informed of RAD and ARA programs, and that they were told that all information in the future will be shared with both groups (at the same time). Negro County Agents in some of the other states have also indicated to us that there has been some improvement in their working relationships with their state offices.

The National Sharecroppers Fund is confident that this progress could not have been made as rapidly without the documentation of the Southern Regional Council's nine-county study. Immediately upon its completion, a conference was held with Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Assistant Secretary John A. Baker. For the first time it was possible to present not merely individual cases but a documented and statistical record of the operation of Department of Agriculture agencies in the nine-county area. NSF has repeatedly used this study in its work over the last year.

Progress Report by National Sharecroppers Fund
on the Joint Employment, with the
South Carolina Council on Human Relations,
of a Rural Field Representative

Mr. L. S. James' work in the rural areas of South Carolina has been carried out with guidelines laid down by NSF, and with the cooperation and supervision of Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. His work has been mainly concentrated in the following areas:

1. To bring information to low-income farm and non-farm rural families on how they can participate in governmental programs. To assist farmers in applying for FHA loans and to follow through on cases on discriminatory practices.

2. To develop local leadership and work with rural community organizations in the implementation of programs for economic improvement.

3. To secure Negro participation and representation on ARA, FHA, and ASC County Committees.

4. To help secure MDTA training programs for rural people and to encourage local people to apply for such training.

5. To work for equal employment opportunities.

6. To inform farmers of the advantages of joining or organizing their own farmer cooperatives and rural credit unions.

7. To establish the need for surplus food distribution and to get the counties to undertake such distribution to the needy and hungry in their counties. (South Carolina is the only state in the continental U.S. without a food distribution program.)

The Past Year's Work

Some of the highlights of the work and accomplishments of Mr. James in South Carolina during the past year follow.

Mr. James has had frequent meetings with farmers and other rural people in 24 South Carolina counties to inform them of governmental and other programs (ARA, MDTA, USDA, State technical schools, job opportunities in private industry and government, etc.). These are generally county-wide meetings; teachers, ministers, and other professional people have participated. Representatives of the 24 counties have now been organized into four inter-county groups of six counties each, with regular bi-monthly

meetings attended by the county leadership to discuss problems of mutual interest, to exchange information, and to plan programs. Mr. James succeeded in organizing these groups for this cooperative effort, and attends each of the meetings.

With the cooperation of the state director of the South Carolina Credit Union League, Mr. James has arranged frequent meetings explaining the purposes and advantages of credit unions to various county groups and has been instrumental in getting several rural credit unions started.

When South Carolina suspended all MDTA programs as a result of the directives from USDL that all such programs should be integrated, Mr. James was successful in persuading the State Employment Security office to arrange several integrated training projects utilizing private facilities (the State refused to provide public facilities for non-segregated programs). In one such case (Florence, S. C.) the State Employment Service was ready to give up an MDTA training course in Automobile Body Repair (a $46,000 project) as they were only able to find three eligible trainees in the whole county. Mr. James was asked to find 17 additional trainees in five days. He was successful in, finding the necessary qualified applicants, and the training course was started with five white and fifteen Negro trainees.

Mr. James was also successful in arranging for an on-the-job training program for Negroes for the Wayne Line Furniture Company in Ridgeland, S. C. They are now working on a completely integrated basis with the white employees of the factory.

The State of South Carolina has recently agreed to undertake a program of 33 MDTA training projects, with a grant of more than $5 million. These will be integrated programs. Mr. James has been requested by the State Coordinator of MDTA to help explain and publicize this program to the Negro community. The coordinating state agency for this program is the State Technical Education Commission, which already operates integrated area training centers.

Unemployed and underemployed farm and rural people are not eligible for unemployment insurance are not familiar with the placement services through their State Employment offices. Mr. James has been encouraging all people in need of jobs and/or training to make application at their local employment offices. In one county 17 Negro applicants were turned away as "not eligible." As a result of NSF intervention with the Bureau of Employment Security in Washington, all applicants who have recently applied have been courteously received and registered.

Mr. James is serving as chairman of a Coordinating Committee on Merit Employment and has been successful in finding job openings for Negroes in government and private industry, as well as in having Negroes upgraded to better jobs in department stores and elsewhere.

Work in Progress

Mr. James is currently involved in the following activities, among others: obtaining a feasibility study for establishing a farmer cooperative is Jasper County; helping a group in Dorchester County to obtain federal financing to establish a home for senior citizens; exploring the possibilities of establishing a recreation center in Orangeburg County; securing jobs for qualified Negro applicants at ARA-financed Piro-Wood Industries in Denmark, S.C., and at other federally financed industries; working with a group in Colleton County that is interested in establishing an industry in their county with ARA financing; surveying the need for surplus food distribution in various counties and petitioning the county commissioners to undertake such a program.

DRAFT

1BC - Jay Bennett -

Dear Eagle,

This is to place before the New World Foundation a joint proposal of the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Southern Regional Council, and the state Councils on Human Relations that are affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The sponsors of this proposal have faced an area of urgent problems, and have decided that they can contribute best to their improvement by a joint effort. We hope ~~that~~ you will find that the proposed Rural Advancement Project ~~to~~ merits your support.

Because of the sums involved, we are presenting this proposal to several foundations. As is explained in the proposal, the program is flexible, and depending on funds could be carried on in any number of states up to eleven. We ask, therefore, that you consider it in that light, and we shall, of course, be prepared to keep you advised of fund raising progress. It is hoped that grants may be for a three year period, or that, alternatively, renewals up to a third year may be considered.

The proposal is based on experience gained by the sponsors over the past two years in South Carolina. It has, therefore, been tried out, and we think has proved its effectiveness and value.

In addition to the proposal itself, several other documents are enclosed. These are:

1. A descriptive report of the South Carolina project.
2. Copies of programs of conferences held in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, ~~which~~ illustrate the concerns and resourses ~~that~~ which the Rural Advancement ~~66666~~ Project will draw on.

3. A memorandum on the program ~~we~~ use made of a Southern Regional Council research study, to illustrate ~~methods of~~ opportunities for cooperative use of research ~~materials.~~ findings.

Both Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund (112 East 19th Street, New York, 3, New York), and I will be pleased to discuss with you any questions you may have regarding this proposal.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LWD

Enclosure

Same letter to:

Eleanor Roosevelt

Ford

Hochschild ?

Kaplan

Payne ?

Mac Gregor

Compton ?

Richardson ?

Mr. Henry J. Heald, Pres.
The Ford Fd. 477 Madison Ave., N.Y. 22

Mr. Wm. J. Norton, Pres.
The Gregor Fund, 2486 First Nat'l Bldg.
Detroit 26, Mich.

Mr. H. K. Pres.
Hochschild Fund, Inc.
1270 Ave. of the

The S. H. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
65 5th ave
Mr. Jacob M. Kaplan Pres.

Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, Pres.
Payne Fund, Inc., 350 5th ave, Rm. 7706

Mr. H. S. Richardson, Jr., Pres.
The Richardson Fd., Inc.
122 East 42nd Street, N.Y. 17

the Compton Fund
c/o Mr. Randolph P. Compton
20 Exchange Place
N.Y.

We can only hope that this proposal conveys clearly some of the ~~[illegible]~~ sense of deep need ~~that it~~ felt for this program by the sponsoring agencies. This is a very special period in American history, when ~~[illegible]~~ a keen awareness ~~to~~ is supplanting past indifference for the human resources - for the people - of this ~~[illegible]~~ country. Nowhere is attention & intelligent ~~a~~ help more imperative

than in the mind
South which are over
supply of people (on the basis
of present economic relations) will
either be re-directed toward
useful & dignified pursuits, or will
inevitably carry ~~this~~ their
handicaps with them & already
overburdened cities of the South &
West.

Draft of follow-up letter re Rural Advancement Project

Dear____

Some time ago we placed before you a request for consideration of assistance to the "Rural Advancement Project", to be sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund, the state Councils on Human Relations, and the Southern Regional Council.

There has been some progress with this project. A grant has enabled us to initiate the program in South Carolina under the supervision of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. In addition, we have on hand approximately $5,000 toward the cost of the program in Georgia.

As the programs of the federal government continue to develop we see an increasing need for this kind of assistance. At best, the success of these programs will rest on a partnership between the government and the people. This partnership is not possible for those who most need it without considerable assistance. There is a great need for information, for guidance on organization, for competent observers to determine that the disadvantaged share in the planning and eventually become the recipients of the benefits of these programs. At this point few of these needs are being met. Also at this early stage, there are distressing signs that programs are not being properly developed and will not generally benefit those most in need.

The ~~ability~~ inability and determination of the poor and disadvantaged to help themselves is incredible. The publicity ~~from~~ about the national "War on Poverty" has given these people tremendous hope, which is now a stimulus, but which could become a cruel disappointment.

In the final analysis there is no way to break the cycle of poverty or to eradicate ~~three hundred~~ 300 years of discrimination but to take people where they are, individual by individual and hamlet by hamlet, and help them to help themselves. We believe the Rural Advancement Project is one means toward this and that the returns will be very great for the investment. Therefore, we do appreciate your consideration of the request which you have before you.

With best wishes,

Sinc. LWD

Items to be covered in letter by LWD:

Proposal is an attempt to reach that area generally overlooked, the rural South. Here segregation remains entrenched and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the essentially urban oriented programs developed in the past will not be appropriate for this section of the region.

Proposal is an effort by three types of agencies to pool their resources and experience in a joint program which takes advantages of the strengths and recognized the weaknesses of each.

A version of this proposal has been tried in South Carolina over the past two years. The experience from South Carolina has been incorporated in the proposal. One of the enclosures is a brief summary of the past year's work in that state.

Other ~~xxxxxx~~ enclosures are, a report on the use by NSF of an SRC study of rural farmers in South Carolina; two agenda of rural conferences held in Georgia and Mississippi and a report of a conference held inSouth Carolina.

Request for 2 year grant?

add of L Jones
Dept. of Anthropology
c/o Dean J A C Grant
UCLA

RURAL LIFE COUNCIL
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

Dear George:

As you will notice the first 18 triple-spaced pages on which your editorial notations appeared have been copied into 8 double-spaced pages.

I wish I could get on to the task of revision of the remainder of this draft but my emotional, if not intellectual, preoccupation with the task facing me at UCLA precludes my focusing attention on any other thing just now.

Will write to you from UCLA.

Sincerely
Lewis

6 September 1955

THE FARM TENANCY CRISIS

By

Lewis W. Jones
Director of Research

Rural Life Council
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

THE TENANCY CRISIS

The decrease in the number of tenant operated farms in the South has improved the general agricultural picture but it has increased the competition for farms and made the tenancy status more uncertain and precarious. Despite the decrease ~~in the number of~~ tenant farmers ~~they~~ still numbered nearly a million in 1950 and were more than one-third of all farmers in the South. In 1950 there were 905,322 farms in the southern states operated by tenants. Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of these tenants paid a proportion--60 percent, 50 percent, or 25 percent--of the products they harvested as rent for the land they cultivated. According to long custom, most of these tenants held occupancy and had use of the land under one-year tenure arrangements by verbal agreement between the tenant and the landowner.

The insecure tenure of the great majority of these farmers has unfortunate consequences for men who till the soil, for men who own it, and for the land itself. Tenancy in the South and the verbal agreements under which farm land is rented have become broadly uniform with the mutual obligations of landlord and tenant defined by tradition, custom, and law. These mutual obligations specifying the responsibilities and the benefits of each party to a farm leasing agreement are dubiously enforceable and their interpretation depends too often upon the economic and social status of the parties involved.

I. The History of the Unwritten Lease

The South's farm land leases are one of the misfortunes of her agricultural economy. The present tenancy arrangements resting on verbal

agreement covering a single year were brought into use originally by the necessity, in abnormal circumstances. These circumstances were the economic and social conditions that obtained in the South immediately following the Civil War. The shift from a slave labor system to a free labor system in southern agriculture was made in much confusion. The Civil War left the agricultural lands of the South in possession of an impoverished landowning class, whose only resource was land which was worth little without labor to till it.

The slaves who had been freed in the course of the war found themselves at its close desperately in need of shelter, food, and clothing. The imperative of the situation was that former master and former slave establish some sort of cooperation for their mutual benefit. The cooperation that developed involved the former slaves returning to the land and there making use of familiar skills in the production of familiar crops. The former masters reassumed the management and supervisory functions with which they were familiar. The conditions of this agreement were those involving a farm tenancy system.

The makeshift and temporary arrangements in time assumed uniformity. The general legal sanctions for the tenant system and the several forms of contractual agreement had been for the most part incorporated in state statutes enacted before 1880. Amending and supplementary statutes enacted since that time have not modified the basic law governing landlord-tenant relationships. The basic law in most of the states of the South provides for the execution of written agreements between landlord and tenant covering leasing and crop liens. However, oral contracts governed by the basic common law are not prohibited and have been recognized as being binding by the courts.

Statutes enacted and incorporated in the common law of the states following the Civil War were not invented for that period. The tenancy laws of the southern states are basically British common law and in their present provisions date from the reign of Queen Anne, (1702 - 1714). The landlord's rights and prerogatives were safeguarded while the tenant had few rights that were recognized.

Tenancy laws enacted in this period fitted well the political mood and temper of the post-Civil War South. Restoration to political power of the former slaveholder class who had been joined by a new landowning group interested in immediate profits from investment in land insured the continuance of these archaic laws There was a mood of urgency on the part of landowners to get profit quickly and laws that gave them the control and domination of labor appeared to be essential to efficient and profitable operation of the South's agricultural lands. No instrument could serve their purposes better than oral agreements which the provisions of the old common law governed, implicitly but legally.

Land use arrangements under oral agreements rooted in common law became a device to exploit the land and the men who tilled it. The tenure system weakened the economy and dwarfed democracy in the South.

Uneasiness and concern about the "farm tenancy problem" resulted in the appointment of a Farm Tenancy Committee by President Franklin D. Roosevelt whose report in 1937 in figures and tone expressed alarm. In the introduction to its report the Committee could say: "For the past 55 years, the entire period for which we have statistics on land tenure, there has been a continuous and marked decrease in the proportion of operating owners and an increase in the proportion of tenants. Tenancy

has increased from 25 percent of all farmers in 1880 to 42 percent in 1935." In its findings the Committee could conclude that: "Farm leases in the United States generally represent little more than oral agreements" and that "the year-to-year lease is prevalent." Twenty years have passed since this report was written and the problems of the farm tenant have not been solved. Economically and legally they remain today basically the same ones that plagued tenant farmers in 1880 and in 1937. Meanwhile the tenancy status had ceased to be exclusively or even predominately a Negro status. In 1950, 55 percent of farm tenants in the South were white.

II. Tenants--Farming Somebody Else's Land

Some classification of those farmers who cultivate land they do not own has served as a basis for reporting in the census since 1880 and the current classification has been used since 1920. Fairly full definition of the types used in the census classification was given in the report of the President's Farm Tenancy Committee. The following description is taken from the 1937 report of the President's Committee:

> "Cash renting is a form of renting in which the landlord furnishes only the real estate, usually paying the taxes and the money cost of the upkeep of the farm. The tenant furnishes the working capital, bears all operating expenses, and receives all the income after paying a fixed amount of cash as rent. The landlord usually does not assume any of the risks of the operation of the farm and undertakes no responsibility for management, except such supervision as he may desire to supply to prevent depletion of land and deterioration of improvements.
>
> "Crop-share renting is the most common method of leasing in the country as a whole. Under this system the landlord furnishes the real estate and usually pays the taxes and the money cost of upkeep. He may also cover certain expenses incidental to production, depending upon the type of crop produced, the fertility of the land, and the customs of the community. Under these circumstances the share rent is paid in the form of a specified proportion of the major crops produced. Often a smaller share rent is paid on very intensive

crops, such as cotton and tobacco, than on less intensive crops, such as corn and small grain. Crop-share renting is particularly well adapted to and usually fosters a single cash-crop system of farming. It generally provides, moreover, very little opportunity for the production of livestock, and necessitates the sale off the farm of most of the crops produced, thereby contributing to soil depletion. Crop-share renting is most common on corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco farms.

"Share cropping is a fourth form of share renting, and is very common in the Southern states. Under this system the tenant or cropper contributes nothing but the labor of himself and his family. The landlord supplies all other requirements, and in many instances advances credit to cover the food, clothing, and incidental expenses of the cropper and his family during the production season. In a number of southern states, as has been noted, croppers are legally classified as laborers rather than tenants, and therefore do not have legal possession of the land nor rights of ownership in the implements, workstock, or the crop itself until after it has been divided by the plantation operator. The majority of croppers work under close supervision of the landlord. They receive for their labor a share of the crops produced, usually one-half of the cotton and one-third of the grain crops.

"Standing rent is used in the case of relatively few farms, mostly in the South, A stated amount of the principal crops is paid as rent. This type of rental payment is most prevalent in Georgia and South Carolina, where all classes of share tenants are legally laborers. Under this system of renting the landlord receives the same amount of crops produced regardless of how large or how small the crop may be. Consequently, he is contractually free from the risk of loss due to bad seasons or bad management, and also of the necessity of assuming responsibility for the management of the farm. Obviously, this system is very similar to cash renting, differing mainly in the fact that the rent received by the landlord is subject to variations due to changes in prices of the products grown on the farm."

The debate has never ended between apologists for the share-cropper system who insist that croppers are laborers who received "deferred wages" and those who insist that they are operators.

Farm Tenants -- Numbers. The simplest facts about farm tenancy are to be learned from the census reports. The following table shows the trend in numbers and proportion tenants have been of all farmers in the south since 1880.

Tenant Farms in The South, 1880-1950

Year	Tenant Farms	
	Number	Percent of All Farms
1880	553,848	36
1890	706,343	38
1900	1,231,144	47
1910	1,536,752	50
1920	1,591,121	50
1930	1,790,783	56
1940	1,449,293	48
1950	905,322	34

The tenant farms were divided into the following percentages according to type of tenancy.

Types of Tenant Farms in The South, 1920-1950

Year	Percent of All Tenants				
	Cash Tenants	Share Tenants	Share Croppers	Other	Total
1920	14	41	43	2	100
1930	13	*	37	*	*
1940	17	32	38	13	100
1950	13	34	35	18	100

*Data not comparable with later figures.

In actual numbers and in proportion, farm tenants have been declining since 1935. This fact has been due less to agricultural policy and reforms than to economic changes. The three most important of these have

been crop acreage control, mechanization of farm production, and shift from row crops to agricultural enterprises that require fewer workers per production unit.

In those circumstances where tenant farming continues to be feasible and expedient one-third of the farmers continue to be tenants. The following table shows on what types of farms, in terms of the major crop produced, what proportion of operators are tenants.

Tenant Operators of Farms According to Type of Farming*

Type of Farm	Tenant Operators	
	Number	Percent of All Operators
Cash Grain	162,479	38
Cotton	375,727	62
Other Field Crops	191,035	47
Vegetable	9,986	22
Fruit and Nuts	4,979	6
Dairy	90,117	15
Poultry	12,892	7
Livestock other than Dairy and Poultry	170,159	21

*For the United States since figures for the South are not available.

From this table it is immediately apparent that those types of farms that prevail in the South, Cotton and other field crops, are those most frequently operated by tenants.

III. What's Wrong With Tenancy?

The textbooks on agricultural economics list the advantages and disadvantages of farm tenancy. The chief advantages are usually stated as being that tenancy offers an opportunity for a person who does not own

land to get a start in farm business and that it starts the young farmer up the ladder to farm ownership. Some types of tenancy do this. There are circumstances in which farm tenancy enables land-owner and farm operator to join their resources in an enterprise that proves profitable to both. In such a case the tenant can invest in farm equipment and machinery necessary to an efficient enterprise. He does not have to invest his capital in land and forego the purchase of machinery that is needed to make operation of the farm profitable. The basic condition of such tenure is the long-term lease which safeguards the interests of landowner and tenant as partners in the enterprise and legally guarantees the security of the tenant and protects his investment.

The problem of farm tenancy in the South is that the basic conditions of security and investment protection are not met. The disadvantages of farm tenancy in the South inhere in the verbal agreement between landlord and tenant for one-year tenure. These disadvantages have been well-stated in a study of Rental Arrangements in North Carolina.[1]

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[1] Ratchford, C. Brice, Rental Arrangements in A Changing Economy, Raleigh, North Carolina, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Tech. Bulletin No. 108, August, 1954. pp. 22-27.

Art I, Section 5 - Constitution of N.C.

"That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution & Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force."

"Insecurity of Tenure

"Actual leases provide little if any security of tenure. This lack of security is evident in the failure of most leases to include a provision for automatic renewal, long-term occupancy or notice for termination. Under such circumstances all desirable changes tend to be limited to those that may be completed within a year and the benefits of which can be realized within a year.

"Compensation Provisions not Included.

"Actual leases do not include compensation provisions. The effects of most long-time desirable changes are continuous, whereas the tenant and landlord retire, die, change occupations or farms. Any change of tenant or landlord will involve a settlement. In some cases the settlement will not be difficult; but, when investment has been made in real estate, such as the establishment of improved pastures or buildings, or the improvement of soil fertility, the tenant cannot recapture his interest unless there is a clear legal agreement as to how it is to be done.

"Oral, Indefinite and Incomplete Leases

"Practically all leases are oral, indefinite and incomplete. The irony of these defects is expressed in the landlord's lament, "Tenants are no good, shiftless and incompetent." Many times there is no attempt made to reach an understanding on items which are fundamental to the successful operation of the farm. Such simple things as when and to what extent cover crops are to be used, what land is to be operated by the tenant and what type of non-allotted crops are to be grown by the tenant are seldom if ever specified. There is seldom, if ever, any provision as to maintenance of living quarters.

"Small Size of Unit

"In this study the evidence indicated that the units were too small for most effective use of modern equipment and for the addition of livestock.

"Additional Characteristics by Types of Leases Which Prevent Optimum Allocation of Resources.

"Cash Rent

"A Single Rent. In all cash leases a fixed over-all rent is paid for the use of land, buildings and perquisites. When this is viewed from the standpoint of accomplishing needed

changes in systems of farming, it has several defects. This single rent may prevent the landlord from supplying buildings, pastures, fences and other facilities needed for livestock production. Although the single rent could be such that adequate facilities are provided, they are more likely provided if a separate rent is computed for land, pastures and other improvements. Many landlords are indicating that customary cash rentals are not high enough if improved pastures are furnished and would like to charge a separate rental for pasture. Also if the single rent does not bring forth the optimum amount of facilities from the standpoint of the farm as a whole, the type of livestock enterprise may be affected. For example, a lack of facilities for dairying may turn the efforts of the tenant in the direction of a less profitable enterprise, such as pork, the production of which requires few facilities. Thus it would appear desirable that the rent paid should be calculated on existing facilities and then additional rent agreed upon as pastures, building and other facilities are added. This scheme would tend to induce the tenant to shift to some form of livestock if this shift appeared desirable. Unless some such provision was inserted in the lease, the tenant would continue to engage in a less profitable system of farming. At least, such a provision embedded in the lease for calculating the rent would give the landlord and tenant an opportunity to consider the advisability of such a change, the cost of the venture and the additional rent required in the event of its consummation.

"Inflexible Rent. All cash leases provide for the payment of a fixed rent. There is no means provided for adjusting rent to changes in prices and costs or to changes in production rates during the life of the lease. There is, in short, no way of adjusting the risk between the parties if a change in prices, costs or production rates occurred. In undertaking the addition of new enterprises, such as some form of livestock, the absence of some form of risk-sharing becomes an important barrier to desirable changes. Without some form of price and cost insurance, increasing the investment is hazardous to both parties and especially to the tenant whose resources are usually more limited than those of the landlord. The tenant under such circumstances will tend to engage in a system such as one composed of annual cash crops, rather than one including some form of livestock, which might prove more desirable from the point of view of effective resource use and maintenance of soil fertility over a long run.

"Share Tenancy Leases

Share leases have the common defects that have already been described, i.e., they do not provide the necessary security,

they lack adequate compensation provisions, they are practically all oral, they are indefinite and the units are too small. In addition to these defects, there are several others that will be considered.

"Landlords Share Only in the Income from Crops. In all share tenancy agreements in the study, the landlord shared in the income from crops only. Inasmuch as the tenant was permitted to keep all income from any livestock produced, landlords had no incentive to participate in management or to furnish land, buildings, pastures, and other facilities needed for livestock production. The tenants could not afford to provide the necessary facilities, even if land were available, to establish an efficient livestock enterprise with their short term leases without compensation provisions. As a result, very few tenants tried to produce livestock and those producing livestock produced it inefficiently. Such an arrangement also influenced the type of livestock enterprise. Tenants selected those enterprises, such as hogs, which required less facilities than enterprises such as dairying, even though dairying was better from the standpoint of the farm as a whole.

"The Cost of Variable Items Such as Fertilizer is Not Shared in the Same Manner as Income. In the 50-50 share agreement, the landlord usually pays the full cost of fertilizer but receives only half the income. In the 1/3-2/3 and 1/4-3/4 agreements, the costs of fertilizer and of other items purchased are shared in the same manner as income. To the extent that the landlord and tenant are maximizing income by applying fertilizer or any other factor until marginal costs equal marginal returns, the arrangement whereby the landlord (or tenant, if that should occur) pays for the full cost of fertilizer results in a lower input of fertilizer than the optimum from the standpoint of the farm as a whole. Since marginal returns for the landlord are only one-half of those for the entire farm, marginal costs and returns for the landlord are equalized at a lower intensity of application than if marginal cost were equated with the full marginal return. Successful forage production in the Coastal Plains area requires extremely high application of fertilizer, and at least part of the returns for fertilizer on pasture are deferred for several years and are much less certain than returns from fertilizer on tobacco. Two landlords of the 12, with the arrangement discussed in this section, indicated that they could not afford to pay the full cost for the necessary fertilizer for pastures.

"The validity of the idea that the variable cost should be shared in the same proportion as the income is shared

may be demonstrated. If it is assumed that net returns from an enterprise are maximized when the marginal cost is equal to the marginal income, then the marginal cost and marginal income will be equated at a lower level of intensity if full cost of the variable item is paid by the landlord, but he receives less than the full income from the enterprise.

"In the case of the full costs being paid by the landlord and returns being divided 50-50 the optimum level of intensity will be reached when the third additional unit of fertilizer is added, whereas if the fertilizer were shared in the same way as income, the level of intensity would be carried to the point where five units were used.

"Share Leasing Arrangements Do Not Provide for the Optimum Input of "Overhead" Factors, such as Land, Labor, Buildings and Equipment. Share tenancy leases usually provide for the tenant's furnishing all labor and equipment and the landlord's furnishing land, building, permanent improvements and housing. The input of these factors is below the optimum for the farm as a whole (see Cost of Variable Items). That this situation exists is evident from the fact that the size of the farm is small, that facilities are poor on share tenant farms and that less labor is applied to farm enterprises and general upkeep on tenant farms than on owner-operated farms. This is a serious defect for any system of farming but especially for livestock and mechanized farming. Successful livestock production requires that a sufficient amount of labor be supplied; for example, cows must be milked twice each day. Adequate facilities are also required. Successful mechanization requires that the fields be large; many fields could be enlarged by open ditches being tiled and by small areas of woods being cleared. In order that livestock enterprises operate successfully, there mustbe a minimum size unit, that is, a unit large enough for the income to pay all costs. Existing leasing arrangements tend to prevent both the establishment of units of minimum size for efficient operation and the input of facilities and labor necessary for the success of such a venture.

"Income Is Not Shared in Proportion to Expenditures. A lease to promote the full cooperation of both parties must provide an objective scheme for allocating the expenses and for dividing the income. In the share tenancy agreements included in this study, the income of the landlord exceeded the landlord's expenses, and contrariwise the tenant's income was less than the tenant's contribution. This situation is recognized by most tenants and they object to it. But objection is not the important thing. Such a situation retards the full cooperation of the tenants and prevents the realization of an effective productive unit. If the income were shared in

in proportion to expenses, the tenants would be more willing and more able to enlarge the size of the unit and purchase more equipment to operate the unit more effectively.

"Cropper Leases

"Most of the defects discussed under share leases apply to cropper leases. There are two added defects common in cropper leases that retard the creation of efficient cropper units.

"The Landlord Furnishes All Equipment for Many Cropper Units and the Tractor and Equipment in Practically All Cases. In many cropper agreements the landlord furnishes all equipment, and, even in cases when the croppers furnish workstock and equipment, the landlord usually furnishes the tractor and equipment. Such arrangements hinder mechanization. Studies on mechanization show that tractors are usually a more economical source of power than workstock, primarily because of savings in man labor. In the cropper agreement in this study, however, labor costs were fixed insofar as the landlord was concerned as payment for labor was included in the half share of crops received by the cropper. The addition of a tractor on cropper units in this study resulted in an increase in power costs, but there was no reduction in labor costs. Landlords are cognizant of this situation, and, following their own best interest, they are not mechanizing as rapidly as they otherwise would.

"The Cropper Supplies No Management. According to the cropper aggreement the landlord supplies all the management. As has been realized for some time, the management of the landlord has been and still is below the desired level. This is to be expected for two reasons. First, as with other productive factors supplied by a single party receiving a share of total income, the intensity of application is below the optimum from the standpoint of the entire unit for the same reason illustrated in "Cost of Variable Items" above. Second, it is impossible for an operator with 8 to 40 croppers located over a fairly broad area to give each cropper the supervision needed. Landlords recognizing this problem feel that either the quality or the quantity of their management is even below the point at which the costs and their share of returns to management are equated. Livestock production and mechanization make agriculture more complicated and management more important than in present farming systems. Livestock production requires day to day and even hour to hour management. For example, a cow may bloat at any time and action cannot be delayed even an hour. It is possible for the operator to supply the level of management which equates the cost of management with his returns. It is entirely possible, however, that this level will not be the level required for successful livestock production."

IV. Why Do These Disadvantages Obtain?

It has been suggested above that in the absence of written leases the oral agreement between landlord and tenant is legal only as it is construed in the common law. Whatever promises are made by the two to each other only those sanctioned under the law may be considered as valid and binding. Without ever having read the law the tenant who enters into an orgal agreement with a landlord is held accountable for understanding his obligations as he has come to know them in custom and practice. The general provisions of the common law as it regulates the tenancy status may be enumerated briefly.

Whose Land and Buildings? Land and buildings are the property of the landlord, not to be altered, improved, or destroyed by the tenant. Texas and Louisiana law have provisions for the landlord's compensation of tenants for improvement of buildings.

Whose Crops? With variations in specific requirements and penalties, the crop is under lien to the landlord and may not be sold until rent and other indebtedness to the landlord have been paid.

Staying How Long? Oral agreements are usually for one year. Some state laws forbid them ~~their being made~~ for longer periods. Notice of the termination of the year-to-year oral lease varies from one month to six months in the several southern states.

The Lien. The major alteration in the old British and American Common Law in the legislation enacted in the South following the Civil War was in ~~conditions of~~ the landlord's lien. The landlord's lien for rent and advances to the tenant takes priority over all other liens. In some states the law allows the landlord to take for unpaid rent everything the tenant owns except "beds, bed clothes, and wearing apparel."

There are differing penalties for breach of contract by the tenant. The landlord's interest in the tenant's crop is protected by specification in the laws from state to state, but the tenant's interest is given the barest concern.

The widespread application of these laws has resulted in an unhealthy economy and an unhappy society.

Resource Depletion. When tenancy reached its height in the period within which the 1930 census was taken and reported 55 percent of all

farm operators in the South to be tenants, southern agriculture had come to its low point in depletion of soil fertility and farmer insecurity. In the areas of greatest tenant farmer concentration, one-crop production was the inflexible rule--cotton, tobacco, sugar cane. Cotton covered the most extensive acreage and occupied the greatest number of people and represented the arch-type of tenancy of one-year duration by oral agreement--with all the evils attendant thereto.

In the cotton region every cultivable acre was planted to cotton. As soil fertility decreased and the top soil washed away, more and more chemical fertilizers were applied to the land. Single cash crop farming according to the oral agreement allows the tenant neither land nor time to grow food or feed crops. So pervasive was cash crop production that it came to be believed that the land would not grow food crops and that tenant farmers had neither the will nor know-how to grow them. The welfare of the farmer was tied to the abundance of yield and the market of the single crop.

V. <u>The Consequences of The Prevailing System</u>

Whatever other influences were operative in maintaining single crop production the key was production credit. Cotton farmers, great and small,

owner and tenant, all used credit for operating capital. Sharecroppers were provided credit in the form of advances or "furnish" from the landlord. The "managing tenants", cash tenants and share tenants, secured credit from landlords, merchants, or banks. The conditions of credit being given were simple: the amount of credit provided was based on the acreage planted to cotton and the anticipated return. This credit system had a stranglehold on landlord as well as tenant but our concern here is with the tenant. In the case of the sharecropper and the share tenant whose rent was a proportion of the harvest, landlords were understandably interested in maximum production. In the case of cash renters or standing renters the landlord always "got his first."

For money advanced and goods provided with payment deferred until crops had been harvested it is not overstatement to say that interest rates were extortionate. These debts had to be paid if the tenant remained under contract with the landlord and must be paid if the tenant decided to move to another landlord. Law and custom penalized the tenant who sought to move and escape payment of debt.

In Woofter's[2] study of the cotton plantation in 1934 it was reported that 10 percent or almost a dollar per crop acre was spent for fertilizer. A reconnaissance survey by the Soil Erosion Service of seven southeastern states showed 10,900,000 acres essentially destroyed for further tillage. Woofter could conclude that an appreciable proportion of the cotton production is carried on below the "margin" and much more is almost marginal activity. In years of good yield and prices, small profits are realized on this land, but in bad years losses are severe. In such a meagerly productive enterprise where the margin between profit and loss was so precarious the landlord's jealous protection of his interest, narrowly conceived, may be expected.

Under the pressure of the system the oral agreement between landlord and tenant became very general and vague in stated commitments and to depend upon "understanding" of the dictates of custom. The tenant secured a house to live in and land to cultivate. Every dictate of his landlord throughout his tenure was a part of his contract. The crop was delivered to the landlord who sold it and reported to the tenant the result of the sale. This accounting of their joint enterprise by the landlord,

peculiarly known as "settlement", by custom took place in December prior to Christmas. The landlord kept the records on return from crop sales together with debts incurred by the tenant during the year. He reported to and paid the tenant what his records showed to be due him or reported to him how much his remaining indebtedness was. The renewal of the tenant's oral contract was usually made at the time with the simple expression of hope that the tenant did better next year.

Johnson, Alexander and Embree[3] could succinctly sum up the effect of such a system on the efficiency of the tenant as a producer and its effect on the production machinery.

> "Since the tenant has no legal claims on any improvements he may make, he has no interest in conserving or improving either the land or the buildings. On the contrary, just as it is to his advantage to rob the soil of its fertility, so he is tempted to burn for firewood rails from any nearby fence or planks from the porch floor or from an outhouse--if the place happens to be distinguished by having any movable materials that have not already succumbed to the ravages of time and tenants. The tenant is not likely to trouble to make any repairs that are not absolutely necessary, and these few will be so made as not to outlast his stay on the place.
>
> "Under a system which does not encourage labor and thrift men easily develop habits of improvidence. As matters now stand, the tenant who really works on his place, who labors to restore the soil, who repairs and builds is merely inviting his landlord to raise his rent. If he should use all his time and energy in improving the place on which he lives, with the hope of ultimately

> raising his own status, the tenant would have no recourse if his landlord demanded a higher rent or notified him that he would have to leave the next year. It may be argued that landlords generally would not follow any such course; but the absence of any laws on the statute books of the southern states protecting tenants in improvements made by them is a final answer to such arguments. Those who say that legal protection for the tenant is unnecessary, that we have too many laws, will have difficulty in justifying the crop lien laws which protect the immediate interests of the merchants and landlords, but ignore the immediate interests of the tenants and the long-time interests of every one in the region.
>
> "Is it any wonder, then, that the soil is exhausted, buildings not fit for habitation, and the tenants themselves thoroughly inured to habits and attitudes that, if undisturbed, will keep them impoverished? There can be no general prosperity among any class for long in such an environment."

Social Erosion. Where the tenancy system described flourishes in the South nothing else does. The tenant status is not restricted to an economic position; it has been and, where it survives, is a social position. It influences the whole order of life. The tenant home is a house, shabby and not lovely to look at, standing in a field. Ordinarily it stands alone without outbuildings—barns or chicken houses, not a pig sty. Weatherbeaten and often delapidated the tenant house affords poor protection and practically no comfort. The landlord does not improve his property and the occupant dares not. Overcrowded and meanly furnished, the tenant house is a poor excuse for a home.

The family occupying the house has few of the characteristics commonly ascribed to American family life. The father is not head of his household, the role of the patriarch so familiar in descriptions of the American rural family is not to be played by the father of the tenant family. The fortunes of his family are not his to determine; his landlord assumes that prerogative. In the oral agreement by which he secured the land to cultivate he committed the services of the members of his family. In the negotiations between landlord and tenant the children are counted as members of a "plow force" or a "hoe force"--how many sons who are able to plow and how many daughters are able to hoe the crop. When the landlord has leased the tenant sufficient land to keep his family labor force occupied each individual is expected to constantly be about his task. Children are not expected to be in school when their labor is needed in the crop. Landlord and tenant both understood this and the tenant family became first and primarily a production unit. In 1950, 47 percent of the "unpaid family workers" in American agriculture were on southern farms.

This pattern has in the very recent past undergone some changes for the better; however, in some areas the classic pattern still obtains in

which the tenant father has little to say about what his family eats or the clothing they wear or when they have a doctor's services. The landlord traditionally decided this. In the oral agreement under which the tenant assumed occupancy of the farm the landlord decided what his "furnish" should be. This is how much credit he could take up at the commissary or in later days how much money would be advanced monthly for family maintenance during the period of crop cultivation. The plantation that issued a private currency and aluminum coins, accepted only at the commissary has almost, but not entirely disappeared. In the case of illness the impoverished tenant secured a "script" from his landlord, a note to a physician acceptable to the landlord, in order to secure medical care.

If the father could not make the above decisions for his family it is hardly to be expected that he should determine their education. Regardless of school terms and teachers and facilities he could not send his children to enjoy even the meager provisions. So the tenants' poverty and ignorance came to be repeated in his children who sat in school only a few weeks each school term. Rejections for Army service on educational grounds in World War II in areas of high rates of tenancy pointed painfully, but graphically to this condition.

For many tenants respect for law and government could not develop where fear rules and the landlord's word was in effect law. It was not enough that the economic cards had long ago been stacked against the tenant in economic matters he and his children learned that the landlord's legal privileges extended far beyond land tenure contracts. An obstreperous tenant could too easily be charged with a criminal offense by his landlord while a tenant in the landlord's favor could indulge in a criminal act with impunity under the landlord's protection. More than one or two plantations in the South were off-limits to duly authorized peace officers.

The seed of the social status of the tenant was planted in the legal dependence implicit and explicit in his oral contract regulated by tenancy and lien laws. No point appeared at which his independence and responsibility could begin. So, his home, his school, his church, and his recreation remained below any standards that American society generally expects and respects. In such a cultural and social matrix the individual personality formed would be expected to be lacking in educational, economic, and social efficiency.

VI. Changes In The Tenancy Status

Changes have come in the South which make the traditional system of tenancy more of a problem than it always has been recognized as being. Under the changed conditions tenants are faced with rather acute and pressing problems. In the first place, the competition for farms by tenants is keener than ever before. In 1950 the number of tenants in the South was 926,153 fewer or less than half the number there were in 1935 and of this decrease 369,491 were sharecroppers. However, the tenancy problem was by no means solved. The 900,000 tenants remaining faced problems no less serious than those the greater numbers of tenants in other years had known. The opportunities for securing a farm to rent are fewer and of three kinds: (1) on partially mechanized farms, (2) on cotton lands that do not lend themselves to the use of machines, and (3) on livestock farms. The process of transition is not complete and there is considerable confusion about tenancy and the redefinition of the tenancy status.

Only to be fully realized after the war was the fact that the industrial revolution had quietly come to some areas of southern agriculture. The use of tractors for plowing of crops was spreading rapidly. Tenants grumbled

that landlords had certain soil preparation and crop cultivation tasks done by tractor drivers and charged the tenants for this work on their acreages. In the early thirties announcement was made that a cotton picking machine had been invented and found to be workable in experimental tests. Airplanes had been discovered to be useful and effective in the control of cotton pests. In those areas where the terrain was suited to the use of machines the plantation map changed for the first time. Tenant houses, scattered about in the fields, were moved out of the way of the machines.

Where there has been partial mechanization fewer workers are needed and the use of child laborers is not as universal as it formerly was. To operate machines a more intelligent and efficient tenant is desired. As one landlord, watching a man maneuver a cotton picking machine, remarked: "That man's got to be smart; he's sitting on $8000 of my money." Another qualification now required is responsibility. It is common practice for the tractor driving tenant to be paid a regular wage for his tractor work while his family produces a crop with his occasional assistance. For landlord and tenant the old order may not have entirely passed but it is hardly recognizable.

Where tenants are used on livestock farms there is even greater difference than on partially mechanized farms. Tenancy on livestock farms may not be said to have yet become firmly patterned. Among the variety of arrangements two types may be described. One type has the landlord provide pastures and milking facilities while the dairy herd belongs to the tenant who pays the landlord one-fourth of his milk proceeds for rent. Another type has the landlord provide the same thing and own half of the herd and receive half of the milk proceeds. The seasonal rythm of activities, the daily order of work, and everything else about livestock production are far different from those characteristic of cotton production.

On the cotton lands that have not lent themselves to extensive use of machines the old order is most nearly intact and the least fortunate tenants must compete for places on such farms. All kinds of arrangements and tenure conditions ranging from the classic patterns of tenancy to modifications in great variety are to be found here.

The laws regulating farm tenancy have not changed and the oral agreement is still the rule. However, if a truly healthy economy and a stable society are to emerge as order replaces the present confusion a different

contractual arrangement must be introduced. There should be introduced into the changes in process a tenant-landlord cooperation designed to protect their common interests and their mutual rights and obligations.

Not in the South alone, but over the United States generally there is interest in reform in leasing arrangements. This interest stems from a recognition of changes that have taken place in recent years and need for a reassessment of the input and outtake of landlord and tenant if the relationship between them is to be harmonious and satisfactory. Agricultural Experiment Stations in South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota as well as in North Carolina and Mississippi have in recent years issued bulletins discussing farm leasing arrangements. If there is awareness of need for revision of leasing arrangements in areas where there have been changes that are relatively minor when compared to the revolutionary changes in the South there should be serious consideration of stabilizing the agricultural economy of the South on an equitable and satisfactory contractual base. Changes in the tenancy status in the South will require this sooner or later and the sooner the better.

VII. What These Changes Mean For Tenancy in The South

The circumstances which brought the prevailing system into being and those which continued that system through a great many years no longer obtain. Changes that have occurred and those in process are of significance for the tenancy status.

A. Production Demands on the Tenant are Becoming More Complex.

Present trends toward fuller mechanization and to grass farming instead of row crop farming require that units of production shall be larger. There is already evidence of the increasing size of farms. Between 1930 and 1950 the average size of farm in the South increased from 106 acres to 146 acres.

The tenant must invest more in production. The care of livestock makes more exacting demands on the time of the tenant. Unlike cotton and tobacco, animals require constant and unremitting care and attention. Not only must the tenant give much more of his time in livestock production he is being expected to share in the ownership of livestock. The tenant, in the emerging livestock tenancy patterns, is expected to invest capital or his labor or both in the development of pastures and feed crops for livestock.

When machinery is called for the tenant is expected to purchase it or to pay rental or a fee for its use in the cultivation of his crops.

In either grass farming or mechanized row-crop production the tenant is expected to have more skills than were required in the familiar patterns of traditional production.

B. Stability of the Tenant and Security of Tenure Become Imperatives.

The greater capital investment required in agricultural production demands that it be safeguarded. Neither landlord nor tenant may be expected to make investment in machines, animals, or pastures unless there is some certainty of their continuous care. The development of pastures, the growing of animals, and the profitable use of machines require continuity of effort which, if interrupted, may mean serious financial loss. It is to the advantage of both landlord and tenant that a tenancy arrangement entered into should not be brief or uncertain.

C. Protection of Investment Must Be Provided.

The day is gone when neither tenant or landlord cared much if on one January morning the tenant loaded his few household effects and his many children in a wagon and moved on. Now both landlord and tenant are

concerned about what may happen with a tenant giving up his tenancy. Money and labor invested in pastures are expected to bring returns over a period of time. The tenant wants assurances that his investment will be compensated if, for any reason, his tenure is terminated. Without assurances of compensation in the event of interruption of his tenure how can the tenant be wholehearted in his interest in soil improvement through planting cover crops, ditching, terracing, and other activities on the farm that do not bring an immediate return, but which in the long-run are essential to maximum production.[2]

D. Living Conditions Must Be Comfortable.

If the tenant is to have long-term tenure he is no longer to be a transient who is not concerned about temporary conditions of residence. The landlord may show greater interest in providing adequate and comfortable housing.

IX. How May Present Tenancy Problems be Solved?

Solution of the problems described as affecting farm tenancy in the South is not drastic or even strange. It only requires recognition of the realities in agriculture in the South today and, having recognized them,

undertake to make of tenancy a comfortable status for the tenant and a profitable arrangement for both landlord and tenant. Current reality has little in common with the rapidly disappearing past. Traditions and customs which grew up about the old system do not fit present conditions and where an effort is made to sustain them prove to be a handicap to the South's economic advancement. The solution lies in modernization of the landlord-tenant contract, insuring that it safeguards the separate and mutual interests of landlord and tenant, and that it is stated in legal terms which give each party assurance that its provisions may be expected to be complied with. In doing this the sense of security and confidence of each partner in the enterprise can make for maximum interest in it and maximum investment in it.

X. <u>What Should an Equitable Landlord-Tenant Contract Provide?</u>

Regardless of what is to be produced on a farm landlord and tenant should not initiate bargaining negotiations in the spirit of jockeying for advantage at the expense of the other. Each should approach the negotiations in the spirit that the interests of both are inseparable. The operation of this farm should be planned and undertaken to insure mutually

rewarding returns from the enterprise. Each party to the contractual agreement should be committed to making his stipulated investment in the enterprise of maximum value in anticipation of maximum return on it. Each party to the agreement should expect the other to respect his investment so as to guarantee the rightful return on it. Items to be considered and specified in a leasing contract are listed below:

A. Land Use.

1. The total acreage to be leased should be specified and its area and boundaries adequately described.

2. Allocation of land described to such uses as appear to be in the interest of most efficient long term productivity should be stipulated.

3. Decision as to conservation and soil improvement practices to be followed should be made specifying payment for same and emoluments for same.

B. Buildings and Permanent Improvements.

1. Farm buildings. In terms of the productive enterprises to be carried on, provision should be made for adequate housing, storage, and work space. Specification in the contract should be made as to construction, repairs,

and alterations agreed upon and the responsibility for these stipulated.

2. Fencing, watercourses, irrigation, terracing, etc., to be maintained, constructed or altered should be stipulated.

3. Family dwelling. If the tenant is to live on the farm the maintenance, alteration, improvement, and construction of dwelling and outbuildings for family use should be stipulated with responsibility for them specified and consideration or reembursement to either party for investment in such buildings stated.

C. Equipment and Machinery

The provision of essential production equipment and machinery for such enterprises as agreed upon and the responsibility for providing the same should be stipulated.

D. Investment in Production.

Detailed specification should be made of the investment to be made by each party in each productive enterprise to be carried on on the farm and when and in what form it shall be made.

E. Financing Operations.

If production credit is to be required by the tenant the amount, source, security to be given, and period loan is to cover should be stipulated. Where waiver of landlord's lien is required the contract should so stipulate.

F. Rent

The amount of rent, fixed or proportionate (shares), should be stipulated and dates of payment due indicated.

G. Farm Management.

The control of farm operations, purchases of production requirements and sale of products and method of accounting and reporting of accounts should be stipulated.

H. Length of lease.

A minimal five-year tenure should be stipulated with option to purchase at anytime farm may be sold. The time of notice to be given by either party prior to termination of lease and specification of breach of contract on the part of either party for cancellation except by mutual consent.

A contract covering these stipulations when agreed upon should be in the form of a lease prepared in proper legal form preferably by an attorney.

Such a long-term written lease is good, sound economics. The time required for soil improvement and pasture development requires that a tenant participating in these activities should do so with anticipation of sharing in the benefits from having done so. Both tenant and landlord would be relieved of the uncertainty and insecurity that expensive investments in livestock, machinery, or farm improvements are risky and taking

a gamble. A contract entered into by self-respecting parties who respect each other is in the best tradition of free enterprise. A basic and continuous program for agricultural production may be followed. The economic security of neither party is in jeopardy. Its far reaching influence on the stability of the rural community and its social institutions may be envisioned.

Such a lease as this one may be adapted and used for any one of the several types of tenancy arrangements practiced in the South. The share tenancies: "the third and fourth," "60-40", or "on halves", do not have to be onerous statuses that they have come to be identified as being. The fundamental reform to be achieved in the written long-term lease is the elimination of the abuses of the arrangements. If one-half tenancy is convenient and agreeable to both landlord and tenant, safeguards are taken to insure that each party assumes responsibility for making investment in production on which one-half of the proceeds is fair and equitable return. This should be done in a manner so as to preclude exploitation of landlord or tenant or abuse of the land by both. Involved is a businesslike appraisal of the value of the investment of each--land, equipment, labor,

production requirements and the share of total production costs borne by each.

The same principle should govern fixed rent whether paid in cash or kind. The question to be answered is whether or not the rent asked is adequate compensation for use of the land and will the productive enterprises carried on be those that will justify payment of the rental asked.

As the contract is being negotiated it should be demonstrated that each party is able to carry out his commitments under the contract. This includes what is to be undertaken and how it will be undertaken. Impossible contracts should be avoided. Specificity and detailed stipulations leave nothing to chance that is within the competencies of the contracting parties. Any rental payment agreed upon should be a fair return, easily payable from the returns of the enterprise. The long-term lease will permit large investments made initially to be amortized over a longer period. Purchases of machinery and equipment might be made with the cost of use prorated over the anticipated time span of its usefulness. Soil development and improvement costs need not be charged against a single year's operations. Such a contract entered into would mean that together landlord and tenant are going

into business and it should never be forgotten that farming is a business that to be successful needs regulation by the principles and practices that apply to successful business.

XI. The Model Lease

The following lease form, taken from the United States Department of Agriculture is offered as a guide to landlord and tenants who may wish to have a working base for their discussions and agreement. The blanks are all important because there will be entered those specifications and stipulations that will make of it a contract meeting the specific needs of the negotiating landlord and tenant.

(The lease form you have in the original draft of this document)

XII. Education and Equitable Contracts.

This proposal for new contracts freely entered into by the parties concerned places the responsibility for the stability of the enterprise and security of the parties on landlord and tenant. Its adoption appears to be feasible if the two recognize their common and mutual interests to be of greater importance than antagonistic self-seeking or temporary advantage. Its adoption would serve the common welfare better than would

statutory legislation by the states impressing controls on them. A program of education is suggested in securing the adoption of this type of contract embodied in a written long-term lease. The various agricultural agencies—the Extension Service, Soil.Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Vocational Agricultural Education--all, might be enlisted in such a program of education. This educational program would be education in self-interest indistinguishable in this instance from the common good.

+ ans'd. 7-20-44
MBJ

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

• 130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. • 10

July 18, 1944

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *Editor*

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For use in the division of our forthcoming Year Book entitled "Directories of Agencies," we are revising the list which was included in the 1943 volume, and wish to include your agency. Enclosed is a form for your use in supplying the desired information. +

This list will include not only agencies in the well-recognized fields of social work, but also governmental and voluntary agencies in a considerable number of related fields. This extension of the Year Book's scope is necessary because in many matters the distinctively social agencies must often work cooperatively with agencies in other fields or professions, and it is important to have a convenient, reliable record of national agencies in these other fields.

The volume will again include an index. In this your agency will appear, by name only, under each of its major activities in the field of social work or related to that field. These major activities should therefore be stated or clearly implied in the paragraph of your listing headed "Purpose and Activities." Please have this fact in mind in preparing that paragraph. If it is inadequate your agency may be incompletely indexed. If you have a department or committee on a subject related to social work that fact may appropriately be stated.

In order to have the material up-to-date we have postponed communicating with you as long as possible. I shall, therefore, appreciate a prompt return of the enclosed form. There is no charge for this reference to your agency's work, but we need your cooperation in order that the information may be correct.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B Hodges

Margaret B. Hodges
Assistant to the Editor

AP
ENCL.

July 19, 1944

Miss Margaret B. Hodges
Russell Sage Foundation
130 East Twenty-Second Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Hodges:

Your letter of July 17 addressed to Dr. Will W. Alexander has come to my attention. Dr. Alexander is now giving full time to the Rosenwald Fund, and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has merged with the Southern Regional Council.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation still maintains its legal entity, but its program is being carried on as a part of the work of the Southern Regional Council. I hope, therefore, that you will list the Commission and the Council as shown on the enclosed sheet.

Under separate cover I am sending a copy of our pamphlet entitled "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose." I hope that this pamphlet will serve to give you any further information which you might want concerning our Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure
Separate cover

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION (1919); merged with Southern Regional Council, February 16, 1944; 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia. See Southern Regional Council.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (1944); 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia; Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director.

Membership: Individuals, 400 (white and Negro); cooperating organizations, regional, state and local.

Purposes and Activities: To work for "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South,"... "to attain, through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region...". The Council's functions are (1) coordination of the activities of agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey; (3) educational activities through a monthly paper, THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, pamphlets, conferences, etc.; (4) consultative services to private or official agencies; (5) constructive social action on Southern problems.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

• 130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. • 10

July 17, 1944

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *Editor*

Mr. Will W. Alexander, Exec. Dir.
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

If our record is correct we have had no reply to our recent letter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

We do not wish to omit your agency from our directory, and I feel sure that you do not wish to have it omitted. Will you not, therefore, return to me as soon as possible the enclosed listing sheet, after correcting or supplementing it as may be necessary.

There is no charge for this reference to your agency's work, but we need your co-operation in order that the information may be correct.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B Hodges

Margaret B. Hodges
Assistant to the Editor

AP
ENCL.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 East Twenty-Second Street • New York, N. Y. 10

July 24, 1944

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *Editor*

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of July 19.

I enclose a copy of the directory entry of the Southern Regional Council as prepared for the printer. We will plan to include the "Commission on Interracial Cooperation" in our Index, with a notation referring the reader to the Southern Regional Council.

If I do not hear from you within the next few days, I shall understand that the copy meets with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B. Hodges

Margaret B. Hodges
Assistant to the Editor

AP

+Southern Regional Council (1944); 710 Standard Bldg., Atlanta 3;
Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director.

Membership: Individuals, 400 (white and Negro); cooperating organizations, regional, state, and local.

Purpose and Activities: To work for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South; and to attain, through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region. The Council's functions are coordination of the activities of agencies working on southern problems; research and survey; educational activities through a monthly paper, pamphlets, conferences, etc.; consultative services to voluntary or governmental agencies; and constructive social action on southern problems. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, although maintaining its legal entity, has merged with the Council.

Periodical: The Southern Frontier, monthly, 25 cents a year.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

• 130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. •

Department of
STUDIES IN THE PROFESSIONS
ESTHER LUCILE BROWN, *Director*

March 10, 1945

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Chairman
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odum:

Your organization has come to our attention as one working to promote better inter-faith and inter-group relations. Dr. Brown, director of the Department of Studies in the Professions, is eager to secure information on all such programs.

Any information about your Council on the following would be especially helpful: 1) the purpose and scope of your program; 2) present or planned projects and what conditions created the need for such projects; 3) organizations either working with you or doing a significant job independently in your community; 4) participation and degree of participation by social workers in your Council's program.

We are particularly interested in any projects involving groups other than Negro or Jewish, such as Mexicans, Japanese-Americans, or other ethnic groups. We would appreciate literature or other material on meetings or conferences that have been held to alleviate ethnic strains and tensions.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret S. Lemon

Margaret S. Lemon
Research Secretary to Dr. Brown

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

• 130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. •

Department of
STUDIES IN THE PROFESSIONS
ESTHER LUCILE BROWN, *Director*

March 10, 1945

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your Committee has come to our attention as one working to promote better inter-faith and inter-group relations. Dr. Brown, director of the Department of Studies in the Professions, is eager to secure information on all such programs.

Any information about your Committee on the following would be especially helpful: 1) the purpose and scope of your program; 2) present or planned projects and what conditions created the need for such projects; 3) organizations either working with you or doing a significant job independently in your community; 4) participation and degree of participation by social workers in your Committee's program.

We are particularly interested in any projects involving groups other than Negro or Jewish, such as Mexicans, Japanese-Americans, or other ethnic groups. We would appreciate literature or other material on meetings or conferences that have been held to alleviate ethnic strains and tensions.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret S. Lemon

Margaret S. Lemon
Research Secretary to Dr. Brown

July 3, 1945

Miss Margaret S. Lemon
Research Secretary to Dr. Brown
Russell Sage Foundation
130 East Twenty-Second Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Lemon:

I regret that your letters of May 10 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and to Dr. Howard W. Odum, President of the Southern Regional Council, became misplaced on my desk. I hope that this reply is not too late to be of some use to you.

Under separate cover I am sending some literature which will give you some idea of the origin, purpose, and program of the Southern Regional Council. The Council is a membership organization, and it operates in thirteen Southern states. Incidentally, it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which worked for twenty-five years in the field of race relations.

Although SRC has no state or local chapters as yet, it is working in that direction. Its chief outlets for action on the state and local level are the state interracial commissions or councils, and these are now in the process of becoming formal affiliates of SRC. We also cooperate with church groups. One of our field workers is a leader in Methodist women's work, and another is a leader in Episcopalian women's work. From time to time we cooperate on particular projects with various organizations such as the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

As for participation by social workers in our program, I might say that we have a number of social workers among our members, and that on our Board of Directors we have Dr. Forrester Washington of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and Miss Florence Syts of the Tulane School of Social Work. We expect to cooperate with social work agencies from time to time. Right now, for instance, we are working with a group of social agencies in Georgia to set up a conference on health problems in Georgia.

Although we have broadened out the program of the old Interracial Commission, the central core of our work will probably be race relations for some time to come. You might be interested to know that we are now beginning a special project on veterans and reconversion with emphasis on the administration of the GI Bill with respect to Negro veterans. Dr. George S. Mitchell has resigned his position with PAC to accept the directorship of this project.

If you wish to have any further information, please let us know. If you are not already on our mailing list, I shall be glad to see that you receive our publications in the future.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

1,2,3,4 - SWPEC, some Frontiers, After the War-?

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

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Department of
STUDIES IN THE PROFESSIONS
ESTHER LUCILE BROWN, *Director*

July 10, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your recent letter and for the very interesting and valuable literature on the Southern Regional Council. The information will be especially useful to us.

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER is received regularly in our Library; therefore, we shall not request an additional copy for our Department. However, we shall follow announcements in your periodical for new publications. And we shall, of course, follow your program with interest.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret S. Lemon

Margaret S. Lemon
Research Secretary
Department of Studies in the Professions

May 28, 1946

Miss Margaret B. Hodges
Russell Sage Foundation
130 East Twenty-Second Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Hodges:

Thank you for your letter of May 24 concerning the listing of the Southern Regional Council in the next issue of the Social Work Year Book.

I am returning herewith the sheet which you enclosed. I have made a couple of minor changes to bring our listing up to date. Our membership is growing rapidly and we hope to have around 3,000 members before the year is out. We have changed our monthly magazine both in name and format and the subscription price is now $1.00 a year. Once each quarter, New South is enlarged to deal with some special problem. Under separate cover I am sending a copy of the March and the April issues of New South.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

• 130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. •

May 24, 1946

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *Editor*

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

For use in the directory of agencies in Part II of our forthcoming Year Book we are revising the list which was included in the 1945 volume. Enclosed is a copy of the form in which reference was made to your agency. Will you kindly revise this, if necessary, and return it to me.

In order to have the material up-to-date we have postponed communicating with you as long as possible. I shall, therefore, appreciate a prompt return of your corrected listing. There is no charge for this reference to your agency's work, but we need your cooperation in order that the information may be correct.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B Hodges

AP
ENCL.

Margaret B. Hodges
Assistant to the Editor

June 11, 1946

THE LIBRARY

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130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

Your generous gift of

your publication, Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia, by Joseph Shabses

has been received. Please accept our grateful acknowledgment.

C.B. Adams
Acting *Librarian*

McRoy

Russell Sage Foundation

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Might be touched up some

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
MARGARET B. HODGES, *Editor*

May 3, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

For use in the directory of agencies in Part II of our forthcoming Year Book we are revising the list which was included in the 1947 volume. Enclosed is a copy of the form in which reference was made to your agency. Will you kindly revise this, if necessary, and return it to me.

returned (corrected) 5/19/48

Please note that in the 1949 edition we hope to show, in the "Membership" item, whether membership is limited or open to the public. Will you please indicate this on the enclosed copy, describing the limitations briefly, if such exist.

In order to have the material up-to-date we have postponed communicating with you as long as possible. I shall, therefore, appreciate a prompt return of your corrected listing. There is no charge for this reference to your agency's work, but we need your cooperation in order that the information may be correct.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B Hodges

ENCL.

Editor

Community Action Project

December 2, 1955

Prof. Simon Marcson
Associate Professor of Sociology
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Marcson:

This is in reference to the proposed Community Action Project on desegregation about which you and Mr. Kimball wrote me several weeks ago.

John Hope has recently joined our staff as a part-time Consultant on Program Development. It will be his function to relate the skills of appropriate Social Scientists to the field activity of the Southern Regional Council. I am referring your proposal to him.

I hope that through John's good offices we will have an opportunity to work together.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

cc: Mr. Solon Kimball
Mr. John Hope
Mr. Nicholas Demerath

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

March 11, 1957

RECEIVED MAR 14 1957

Mr. A. C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Workshop in Human Relations at Rutgers University now in its eleventh year will this summer for the first time attempt a systematic interdisciplinary approach to this field of problems. With the aid of two Assistant Directors, one from Social Work, Professor W. Neal Brown, and one from Psychology, Professor Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr., we shall attempt in this Workshop to review existing knowledge in the area of human relations and develop attempts at application to such fields as education, and the problems of the larger community.

The Workshop this summer will also be an entirely resident one. There are, however, a number of scholarships available to cover tuition and dormitory costs. If there are burdensome transportation costs to the Workshop, we may be able to do something about that, too. If you have a graduate or senior undergraduate whom you would care to recommend, I would be pleased to hear from you at an early date.

Because of the role given sociology this year in the Workshop, I am particularly interested in hearing from you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Simon Marcson

Simon Marcson
Associate Professor of Sociology
and Director, Rutgers 1957
Summer Session Workshop
in Human Relations Education

March 18, 1957

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Avenue & Easy Street
Nixon, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Just:

Thank you for your letter of March 7th and your invitation to participate in the forthcoming Academic Weekend.

You have a most impressive program planned, and I should be happy to take part in the panel discussion you have designated. I am a little concerned, however, that I might be sailing under false colors. While the terms "gradualist" and "moderate" are relative, it is unlikely that many people in the South would regard me as a fitting spokesman for that point of view as they understand it. Another way of putting it would be that, while Thurgood Marshall and I might because of our differing roles in the situation emphasize different techniques of achieving compliance with the Supreme Court decision, I doubt that there is any striking contrast in our fundamental views. Virginius Dabney, on the other hand, represents a much more conservative and genuinely "Southern moderate" point of view. It may be that you are looking for his equivalent for the second panel, in which case I should have to disqualify myself, though I should be glad to suggest various alternative possibilities.

In order to make this more specific, I am enclosing a copy of the Southern Regional Council's pamphlet, "Next Steps in the South." This booklet expresses generally the point of view of the Council and also my own. If this is the kind of viewpoint you wish represented on your second panel, let me know at your earliest convenience and I will set aside the dates April 26th and 27th.

In any case you have our congratulations on a well planned program and best wishes for its success.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

Enclosure: "Next Steps in the South"

RECEIVED MAR 12 1957

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Ave. & Easy St.
Nixon, New Jersey

March 7, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
43 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This spring (April 26-27) the History Club of Rutgers University in cooperation with the Student Council, the Political Science Honor Society, and the Student Lecture Series Committee is sponsoring an Academic Weekend on the topic of "American Race Relations." We are anxious to have you serve as a speaker on a panel which will deal with a course of action as regards the above topic.

The program is expected to be keynoted by Mr. Edward R. Murrow, who will speak on the international aspects of America's race relations.

In addition to the keynote address, the program would inlcude two panels. For the first, an analysis of the situation, we are hoping to have three points of view represented: the moderate southern viewpoint as expressed by Virginius Dabney, editor from Richmond Virginia; the sociological attitude represented by Gordon Allport of Columbia University; and the analysis of the Negro as represented by Roy Wilkins of N.A.A.C.P., Arthur Chapin of New Jersey C.I.O., or Edward Frazier of Howard University.

The second panel would consider a course of action and is planned to include the gradualist-moderate southern- viewpoint typified by yourself; the Constitutional aspect as represented by Alfred E. Driscoll, former governor of New Jersey; and the immediate-direct approach which is held by Thurgood Marshall.

This is the third Academic Weekend on Rutgers campus. The usual format would schedule the keynote address on Friday evening and the panel discussions on Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon. In accordance with the April 26-27 dates, your panel would be scheduled for Saturday afternoon, April 27th.

We are convinced that the success of such a discussion would largely hinge on the unique contribution that you are qualified to make with your background and experience.

As a student enterprise our funds are limited but we are able to offer the modest honorarium of one hundred dollars ($100.00) and shall be happy to take care of any expenses you may incur.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience as we are endeavoring to determine our format sufficiently in advance as to contribute to the greater success of our program.

Respectfully yours,

Chester A. Just

Chester A. Just
Chairman, Academic Weekend
Rutgers University

CAJ:haj

March 22, 1957

Mr. Simon Marcson
Associate Professor of Sociology
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Marcson:

This is to let you know that, in response to your letter of March 11th, we have made some inquiry as to suitable candidates for your summer workshop in human relations. Paul Anthony of our staff will probably be writing you shortly to pass along such suggestions as we can offer.

We are glad you thought of us in this connection, and offer all good wishes for the success of the workshop.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Dictated/signed in absence

bc: Mr. John Weiss

March 22, 1957

Mr. John Griffin
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear John:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the brochure concerning the Rutgers Human Relations Workshop.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encls.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
18 SEMINARY PLACE
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

April 2, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Many thanks for your letter and your efforts on behalf of our Workshop. Paul Anthony has written to me and we are appreciative of the help of all of you.

Cordially,

Simon Marcson

Simon Marcson
Associate Professor
of Sociology

SM:gal

April 16, 1957

Mr. Chester A. Just
Chairman
Academic Weekend
Rutgers University
Lloyd Avenue & Easy Street
Nixon, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Just:

Thank you for your recent letter. I am looking forward to receiving from you the details of the program.

Enclosed is a brief biographical sketch. I am temporarily out of glossies, but I am having some more made and will send you one as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. - Biographical Sketch

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Ave. & Easy St.
Nixon, New Jersey

April 8, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The student body of Rutgers University joins me in extending to you our hope that you will find your forthcoming visit with us a rewarding one.

With the end of promoting a successful Academic Weekend on America's Race Relations, we are asking each speaker to provide us with some biographical data and a picture of himself for publicity purposes.

Your compliance with this request at your earliest convenience will be of considerable importance in assuring a well publicized Academic Weekend, April 26-27.

I expect to have a final format of our program as well as more explicit information regarding your time and order by the end of the week.

Very sincerely yours,

Chester A. Just

Chester A. Just
Chairman, Academic Weekend
Rutgers University

CAJ:haj

RECEIVED APR 24 1957

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Ave. & Easy St.
Nixon, New Jersey

April 20, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your biographical sketch. Please find enclosed a final list of speakers and the order of our program for Saturday, April 27. There will not be, as you see, a Friday program.

Dean Howard Crosby has informed me that you will arrive at New Brunswick on Friday evening, April 26. A single room has been reserved for you at the Roger Smith Hotel, on Livingston Avenue in New Brunswick. Unless I hear to the contrary I will presume that you are coming alone. If this is not the case, or if you are not arriving on Friday, please let me know. Both the hotel and the Engineering Auditorium are within several blocks of the railroad station - in opposite directions from the station.

Following the morning program, lunch will be served at the Commons, the university cafeteria.

The keynote speech and the prepared statements of each of the six speakers will be limited to twenty (20) minutes in order to allow for a question and answer period after each panel. The keynote speech will be delivered by Dr. Bernard Rubin, professor of political science at Rutgers. The moderator, Dr. Houston Peterson, is professor of philosophy at the University.

Each panelist is expected to present his views in a "more or less" broad manner, although specific mention in analysis or course of action (one or the other) would probably necessitate the use of such illustrations as segregation and/or integration in educational institutions, employment, transportation, etc.

I would be most happy to meet you at the station if you would let me know your time of arrival.

Sincerely,

Chester A. Just

Chester A. Just
Chairman, Academic Weekend
Rutgers University

CAJ:haj

Rutgers - The State University

ACADEMIC WEEKEND

Saturday, April 27, 1957

Engineering Auditoruim, on Neilson Campus (George Street, between Hamilton Street and Seminary Place)

AMERICA'A RACE RELATIONS

(Morning 9:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.)

Houston Peterson - Moderator
Bernard Rubin - Keynote Speaker

Panel on Analysis:

Hodding Carter - Editor from Greenville, Mississippi

Harold Fleming - Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Arthur Chapin - Human Relations Director of New Jersey State CIO Council

(Afternoon 1:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.)

Panel on Course of Action:

Thurgood Marshall - Special Counsel for N.A.A.C.P.

Reed Sarratt - Editor from Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Telford Taylor - Constitutional Attorney from New York City

Spnsored by Rutgers University History Club, Political Science Honor Society, and Student Lecture Series Committee.

RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIVERSITY

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Reed Sarratt----------Editor from Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Telford Taylor----------Constitutional attorney from New York City

Engineering Auditorium, on Neilson Campus (George Street, between Hamilton Street and Seminary Place)

Sponsored by Rutgers University History Club, Political Science Honor Society, and Student Lecture Series Committee.

Admission is free - Public is invited

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Ave. & Easy St.
Nixon, New Jersey

May 10, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 16 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please accept the earnest thanks of the committee and myself for your speech at Academic Weekend, April 27. Your analysis of America's race relations was both thought-provoking and enlightening. Many of us have undoubtedly assumed a new or at least a different view of the topic as a consequence of your contribution, and such is the purpose of Academic Weekend. We look forward to your continued support of such activities which promote a positive good, intellectually and morally.

Again, our appreciation to you for your time and effort in making this year's program the most successful one which has been held at Rutgers. It is regretable that time did not allow us to entertain you deservingly.

Sincerely,

Chester A. Just

Chester A. Just
Chairman, Academic Weekend
Rutgers University

CAJ:haj

Enclosure: Check $126.22

Rutgers Univ. Wesley Foundation

May 1, 1957

Mr. Chester A. Just
Lloyd Avenue and Easy Street
Nixon, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Just:

It was a pleasure being with your group last week and taking part in the Academic Weekend. You deserve great credit for the imagination and effort you put into the planning of the program.

This will acknowledge with appreciation the honorarium of $100, which gives very welcome assistance to the budget of the Southern Regional Council. Following are my expenses:

Airplane ticket	$106.81
Taxis & Limousines	6.65
Hotel	10.00
Breakfast	1.25
Train fare	1.51
	$126.22

Please convey my best regards to Dean Crosby, Dr. Rubin, Mr. Broadus Mitchell, and the others who made my visit at Rutgers pleasant.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Negroes have long been interested in science and invention, but only within recent decades have they found full opportunity for the development of their talent. Before 1860 a situation that arose more than once took from them the credit for their work. If a slave devised something nes, he was not permitted to take out a patent, for no slave could make a contract. At the same time his master could not take out a patent for him, for he could not make legal assignment. It is certain that Negroes, who did most of the mechanical work in the South before the Civil War, made more than one suggestion for the improvement of machinery, and it appears that to a slave on the plantation of Mrs. Nathanael Greene in Georgia belongs much of the credit for the invention of the cotton-gin.

Early in the present century a man of Negro descent, Henry E. Baker, was an examiner in the United States Patent Office in Washington. To him we are indebted for most of what we know about Negro inventors. Up to the present time Negroes have been granted very nearly 1,000 patents. The very first was granted to Henry Blair, of Maryland, evidently a free Negro, who in 1834 took out a patent for a corn harvester. About 1884 Granville T. Woods, then in Cincinnati, began to have official record made of his inventions, and he continued his work without interruption until his death in New York in 1910. He made various improvements in telegraphy, these including a system of telegraphing from moving trains, also an electric railway and a phonograph. Several of his notable inventions were assigned to the General Electric Company, of New York, and the American Bell Telephone Company, of Boston. Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, who began his work about 1872, was granted fifty-seven patents, these relating chiefly to lubricating appliances for engines. He was a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery from a cup so as to render it unnecessary to stop a machine in order to oil it. Many of his inventions were long in use on the locomotives of the Canadian and Northwestern railroads and on the steamships of the Great Lakes. Jan E. Matzeliger, born in Dutch Guiana in1852, came to the United States as a young man and served as a cobbler's apprentice, first in Philadelphia and then in Lynn, Massachusetts. He died in 1889 in his thirty-seventh year, but not before he had invented a machine for attaching soles to shoes,"the first appliance of its kind capable of performing all the steps required to hold a shoe on its last, grip and pull the leather down around the heel, guide and drive the nails into place, and then discharge the completed shoe from the machine." The patent for this invention was bought by the United Shoe Machinery Company, of Boston, and Matzeliger's invention thus formed the basis of an enterprise that consolidated forty subsidiary companies and that regularly gives employment to tens of thousands of people.

George W. Carver was born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Missouri, about 1864. He lost his father in infancy, and was stolen and carried to Arkansas with his mother, who was never more heard of. Bought and returned to his home in Missouri, he studied in time to good effect an old blue-back speller, and later was graduated from high school and the Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts (B.S., 1894; M.S.,1896). Having become a member of the faculty at Iowa State, he was placed in charge of the greenhouse. There he was found by Booker T. Washington, who insisted on his going to Tuskegee, where he has been since 1896, chiefly as director of agricultural research. After patient experimenting Professor Carver has now brought forth not less than a hundred products from the sweet potato, nearly as many from the pecan, and at least a hundred and fifty from the peanut. Some of his demonstrations have attracted extraordinary attention. In 1923 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal.

Charles Henry Turner (1867-1923) (B.S., Cincinnati, 1891; M.S., ibid. , 1892; Ph.D., Chicago, 1907) was a neurologist and a pioneer in the field of Biology. He served as professer of Biology at Clark University in Atlanta from 1892 to 1905, and in his later years was a teacher at the Sumner High School in St. Louis He made numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, these having to do largely with the life of bees and ants.

Ernest Everett Just (A.B., Dartmouth; Ph.D., Chicago) holds to-day in the field of Biology a place of unique distinction. After a brilliant career in college, this scientist began to teach at Howard, where since 1912 he has been professor of Zoology. He has brought a keen and highly trained mind to bear upon the problem of life, conducting research in fertilization, artificial parthenogenesis, and cell division. Dr. Just is the associate editor of Physiological Zoology (Chicago) and The Biological Bulletin (Woods Hole, Massachusetts), and The Journal of Morphology (Philadelphia); he has served as vice-president of the American Society of Zoologists, and is an officer, fellow, or member of numerous other learned societies in Europe and America. In 1914 he became the first recipient of the Spingarn Medal.

In the fields of Chemistry and Physics there are to-day several promising scholars, some of whom have received the Doctor of Philosophy degree; but these men have so far been mainly devoted to theory and to the mastery of technique, so that they have not yet been able to give their studies the most direct application to life. Some are just now ready to enter the sphere of their larger achievement. One piece of work that could in no case be overlooked is the Ph.D. thesis presented in 1918 at the University of Michigan by Elmer S. Imes, who has since served as professor of Physics at Fisk University. This made a notable contribution to the discussion of infra-red absorption bands and receives highly commendatory attention in the authoritative reference work by Arnold Sommerfeld, Atomic Structure and Spectral Lines.

James A. Parsons, of Dayton, Ohio, even while a lad showed such ability in mathematics as to attract the attention of the family of his present employer, whom his father served as a butler. He studied electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, and after graduating did special work in aluminum bronze, contributing to the resources of the Aluminum Bronze Foundation. At the age of twenty-seven he became chief chemist and metallurgist of the Duriron Company, of Dayton and his whole staff consists of Negroes, all chemical experts. In 1928 Mr. Parsons received from the Harmon Foundation a first award for his achievement in science.

Several men have now blazed a path in engineering and radio work. Archie A. Williams, born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1888, attended high school in Des Moines, and in 1912 received the degree of Bachelor of Engineering from the University of Iowa. Later he took a special course in bridge designing at the University of London. For two years he was employed as a designing engineer for the Marsh Bridge Company of Des Moines. While thus engaged he formed a friendship with a white fellow worker, George F. Higbee, and the two decided to go into business together. Their firm was named Alexander and Higbee, and specialized in the construction of concrete and steel bridges. In 1925 Mr. Higbee was killed when struck by a steel beam while supervising the work on a bridge. Since then Mr. Alexander has been alone, and he has handled one large contract after another. One of the first was for a concrete conduit about a mile long between the heating plant of the University of Iowa and the main campus. Later came one for a power plant for the University costing half a million. Among his other tasks have been the construction of the sewer system in South Des Moines, this extending thirty-seven miles, the erection of the James River viaduct at Mitchell, South Dakota, and the building of the River bridge in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, probably the largest highway bridge in the state.

SOURCE: Negro Builders and Heroes By Benjamin Brawley. Pp.250-254. 1937

"LET'S NOT FORGET WE'RE *ALL* FOREIGNERS"

Frank Sinatra

Reprinted from Magazine Digest
July, 1945

I HAVEN'T forgotten the things that happened to me during my school days. I was getting pushed around and didn't even know why. Me—the brain. But now I know why, when I was going to school over in Jersey, a bunch of guys threw rocks at me and called me a little Dago. I know now why they used to call the Jewish kids in the neighborhood "kikes" and "sheenies" and the colored kids "niggers."

Let's take it right from the top. Ever hear that corny old saying: "Sticks and stones will break my bones but names will never hurt me?" Want to know something? That's not only corny—it's wrong. Names *can* hurt you. They can hurt you even more than sticks and stones. I'll show you what I mean.

Once there was a little guy named Dick who had lived all ten of his years in a neighborhood where there weren't any Negroes. He'd never even seen a colored person, and had never heard the word "Negro."

Then one evening his dad came home tired, hot, and upset — and told about some trouble he'd had downtown with a "dirty nigger." Now, Dick's dad sounded sore, so naturally Dick got the impression that "a dirty nigger" is something to get sore about. Dick didn't understand what "nigger" meant, but he needed no explanation for "dirty." Any youngster knows what *dirty* means, because he hears plenty of gum beating when he comes to the table with dirty hands. So to Dick, "dirty" is something that'll cause him trouble. See how this thing's building up in that little guy's mind?

Of course Dick loves his dad, and anything his dad is against, he's against . . . whether it's right or wrong! So quick as a flash he's against colored people—a whole race of people he's never even seen . . . people who've never done a thing to him.

So you see how a name can really hurt. But it may not always be "dirty nigger." Sometimes a kid hears his father running down a "big dumb mick," or a "greasy wop," or a "stingy Jew."

Let's take the Nazis. They were brought up to hate everybody . . . they even hate one another, now. First, they picked on the Jews—who are a cultured and wonderful people —peace-loving, home-loving, and industrious. But the Nazis hated culture, peace, and love. Everything that was wrong with Germany, wrong with the whole world, the Nazis blamed on the Jews—even after they'd killed most of them off!

And while they weren't brazenly blaming the Jews, they were secretly blaming the Catholics, setting neighbor against neighbor. That's how the Nazis used racial and religious prejudice to weaken the people they wanted to defeat and enslave. And that's exactly how racial and religious prejudice can undermine a nation.

To excuse these atrocities, the Nazis called themselves the master race, and wanted to rule the world by eliminating all other races. The trouble is that the German people aren't a race. And after the way they've had their ears slapped down recently, they aren't master, either. The word "Aryan" is the name of one of the more obscure languages spoken in India. There is no "Aryan" race. The only three existing races

are Caucasian—that's the so-called white race; the Negroid—or the colored race; and the Mongoloid—or yellow race. There's no essential difference between any two people of any of these races.

No scientist in the world can examine blood and tell from which race of man it came. Take a brain from any man's head and no one can tell you positively from what race it came. Every race produces men with big brains and men with small brains; men with big strong muscles, and men like me. All human beings, from whatever race, have exactly 27 bones in their hands, and 26 bones in their feet. The lungs, liver, intestines, and other parts of all human beings are exactly alike.

Now that gets us back to this prejudice thing. How can we be prejudiced against people who are exactly the same as we are? The chief difference between a Chinaman and an Englishman is the color of the skin. Find an Englishman with jaundice and there is little difference, except that the Englishman doesn't feel well.

It would be a fine thing, wouldn't it, if people chose their associates by the color of their skin? Brothers wouldn't be talking to brothers, and in some families the father and mother wouldn't speak to each other. Imagine a guy with dark hair like me not talking to blondes!

Kids normally like other kids. They get along pretty well together until some misguided parent finds out her little boy is playing with another little boy with the name, maybe, of Sammy Levine. So a couple of days later her little boy tells Sammy they can't play together any more, because his mother won't let him play with Jews. This is a terrible thing. What's pathetic about it is that it breaks up a kid's friendship. Nobody has any right to do that, because that's the kind of friendship that's important to the future development of this country—one child's fondness for another.

Look. The next time you hear anyone say there's no room in this country for foreigners, tell him you've got a big piece of news for him: tell him that *everybody* in the United States is a foreigner. And that includes the American Indian, who originally came here from somewhere else!

This is our job—your job and my job, and the job of the generations growing up—to stamp out the prejudices that are separating one group of American citizens from another.

Remember what Abraham Lincoln said: "Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Get that—created equal. As they grow up, some have advantages of education and environment. These are generally the ones who don't become the subjects for prejudice and hatred. Prejudice can't conquer you if you're determined not to let it.

It's up to us to lay aside our unfounded prejudices and to make the most of this wonderful country—this country that's been built by many people, creeds, nationalities, and races in such a way that it can never be divided—that it will always remain the *United* States—one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Segregation

Information and Action Bulletin

To be published bimonthly by the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

VOL. I SEPTEMBER 25, 1946 No. 5

AN OPEN LETTER

To Local Secretaries of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

Dear Friends:

Will you read this issue of the *Information and Action Bulletin,* review the previous issues which have been received, and then—write us a letter at once giving your honest answer to the following questions: (1) Has this Bulletin helped you do a better job in your local society this year? (2) Would you like to have it for use in your society in 1947? If so, what changes for improving its usefulness would you suggest? (3) Are you keeping a file of same? (4) What specific and practical use have you made of the Bulletin in 1946?

Send us the story of the most outstanding activity of your society or Guild in the area of Christian Social Relations.

Please give special attention to the following suggestions also:

(a) Election of officers for 1947 will soon take place in your local societies and Guilds. You will want to be sure that your successor has a complete file of materials needed to acquaint her with the program of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities. This file should include as a *minimum* the *Handbook of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities,* Activities for 1946, copies of all issues of the *Information and Action Bulletin,* and special letters from your district and conference secretaries plus any additional helps you may have on hand, such as minutes of your Committee on Christian Social Relations.

(b) Your July and September issues of the *Information and Action Bulletin* should be used as special resource material for the course on "The Christian and Race," when your society and guild begin the study later in the year. Page 4 of each of these two issues gives guidance on the topic, "Eliminating Race Tensions."

(c) Have your society and local church observed United Nations Week, September 22-28? If you are not already promoting such an observance, why not ask your pastor to begin a series of special programs leading up to World Order Sunday on November 10? The material in the May and July issues of *Information and Action Bulletin* and page 3 of this issue may prove helpful.

(d) The Department of State has designated October 28-November 3 as *UNESCO Month,* in view of the pending first session of the General Conference of The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris early in November. The purpose of *UNESCO Month* is to emphasize the fact that mutual understanding among peoples of various nations, races, and cultures will contribute to peace and prosperity throughout the world, and to show how UNESCO can contribute to such mutual understanding. *Write the Department of State, Washington, D. C., for posters and program helps for use in your local church.*

(e) Are you acquainted with the Racial Separation Laws in the United States? Please note the brief summary of same under the heading "A Resume of Racial Separation Laws," and watch for "Civil Rights Laws" in the November issue. This information should prove helpful for informal studies and discussions on *Basic Human Rights and The Law.*

(f) Finally, in these days of tension and great challenge to Christian leaders everywhere, let us remember Hebrews 10:36-39, "For you have need of endurance so that you may do the will of God. . . . . We are not of those who shrink back . . . . but of those who have faith and keep their souls."

Sincerely yours,

THELMA STEVENS,
ELEANOR NEFF,
DOROTHY WEBER,

Secretaries of the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

A RESUME OF RACIAL SEPARATION LAWS

(With permission from the Southern Regional Council, Inc.—63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.)

Note: The following statements and listings are general and unspecific, in that a detailed statement of the Jim Crow laws and regulations of the Southern Region and the rest of the United States where Jim Crow laws exist would be lengthy, and defy the critical examination of most readers.

This resume is taken from Charles S. Mangum, Jr., *The Legal Status of the Negro* (1940).

1. "The southern and border states have sought to handle the matter (of racial antipathy) by means of Jim Crow laws and regulations which make it unlawful for any carrier . . . . to transport white and colored passengers in the same vehicle or the same portion thereof."

2. "Oklahoma and all former slave-holding states, with the exception of Delaware, Missouri, and West Virginia, have made provision by statute for an enforced separation of the white and Negro races in railways operated in the jurisdiction . . . ."

"Most of the statutes contain provisions punishing the carrier for a failure to carry out the terms of the law, making such a derelicion of duty a misdemeanor."

Members of one race are not permitted to "remain" in the coach, or coaches, provided for members of another race in the Southern Region without likelihood of penalty or charge of violation of the regulations of these states.

3. Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia exempt "Pullman cars from the operations of the Jim Crow law, thereby relieving the railways of the duty to segregate passengers and to provide equal accomodations for the two races."

4. Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas "have clauses which provide that railways may haul Pullman or chair cars for the exclusive use of the members of either race." Oklahoma and Texas mention diners in this connection.

5. "In Georgia a special statute makes compulsory the separation of the races on Pullmans."

6. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia "give express permission to use partitioned or compartment cars, one portion for whites and the other for Negroes."

Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia "require signs designating the race which is to use the particular coach or compartment."

7. "The fact that at a particular time there are no Negroes on a train does not excuse non-compliance with the separate coach law" for each race.

8. "Practically all of the eastern and middle-western states and a few in the far west have Civil Rights Acts. A typical statute of this kind provides that there shall be no racial discrimination by public carriers on land or water." (These states are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin.)

9. "In a jurisdiction where there is neither a separate coach law nor a Civil Right Act, it has been held that railway companies, if they so desire, may make their own Jim Crow regulations. Missouri and West Virginia are in this category but there is no segregation on the railways of these two states at the present time."

10. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia "make statutory provision for separate waiting room accommodations for the two races in stations or depots. . . . . In the absence of statutory regulations, a (South Carolina) court has held that a railway company may establish rules requiring separate waiting rooms."

11. "A railway company is not permitted to offer to persons of one race accomodations in the waiting room which has been set apart for members of the other."

12. The following southern states having railway Jim Crow laws also require separate accommodations on street railways: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. Alabama, Kentucky, and Maryland are exceptions here.

Note: A recent study of the city of Jacksonville, Florida, showed that the city law does not require separation of races in local bus transportation, but that the races nevertheless follow the usual separation pattern in the use of these facilities.

13. Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia "give the conductors on street railways authority to change the line of division between the races," and the statutes of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina could easily be so interpreted.

Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas "provide for signs designating the portion of the car which is to be used for the accommodation of each race." Louisiana and Mississippi "require screens or partitions."

14. In statutes relating to Jim Crow accommodations on street cars, Oklahoma and Virginia "exempt from the operation of the statute officers in charge of prisoners"; Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia "exempt company employees engaged in operating the cars"; while Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia exempt nurses in charge of children or infirm persons.

15. "Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia have Jim Crow legislation applying specifically to steamship lines."

16. "It has been decided that southern steamship companies and those engaged in interstate traffic may make reasonable regulations for the separation of the races on their boats."

17. "Nine states have special Jim Crow laws requiring a separation of races on motor carriers." They are: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia. "The Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oklahoma acts require separate waiting room facilities at bus stations."

18. "There are no Jim Crow laws applying to air carriers." Commercial air lines "may mix or segregate the races as they wish."

19. "It is an established fact that a policy of racial separation and segregation has been adopted in respect to the inmates of state-established charitable and penal institutions throughout the South. The same is also true of that region which is occupied by what are commonly known as the border states."

20. "Segregation in convict camps is commanded by statute in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas; and in jails of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina. . . . ."

21. "All of the former slave-holding states, most of the states of the far west (Kansas, New Mexico and Washington excepted) beyond Iowa and Minnesota, and one lone middle-western jurisdiction, Indiana, prohibit marriages between whites and Negroes.

22. "Fifteen states, most of which are in the far west, have enacted laws which expressly or impliedly forbid marriages between persons of the Caucasian and Mongolian races." A few states have prohibitions against marriages of whites and Malays or Indians.

23. "The problem of industrial segregation in the South is usually left in the hands of private business."

24. "In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia all public schools must be separate and pupils of the white and Negro races are not permitted to attend the same school."

"Ten states: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington, either by statute or constitutional provision, provide that there shall be no racial discrimination in the public schools —or else the state laws are subject to this interpretation. In all of these states except New York, which has a separate school law, segregation of the Negroes in separate rooms or buildings is not permitted. . . . . This is also the law even in a number of states where there are no statutes forbidding discrimination."

25. There seems to be no general and common approach to the problem of the separation of races in the ownership and occupancy of real property.

Frequently the inclusion of restrictive covenants in deeds is used to accomplish the separation of races in places of residence. "A typical covenant of this kind provides that the property shall not be owned or occupied by persons of the Negro race."

IMPORTANT—
UNITED NATIONS WEEK

The date for United Nations Week has now been set for September 22 through 28, to coincide with the opening of the General Assembly, scheduled for September 23.

For help in United Nations Week programs in follow-up of United Nations Week, and in preparation for World Order Sunday, November 10, order the handbook on World Order (now in preparation, probably 15 cents) from the Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

If the moral principles by which men and societies must abide are to become a reality we must learn ways of translating them into actuality in specific situations. It is important that all of us be as keenly aware of our world citizenship as we are of our national citizenship. As citizens we are responsible for keeping informed on major issues and expressing our opinions to our representatives.

As Christian citizens we must have perspective and persistence. The building of the peace in this complex world requires long and arduous effort. As individuals and nations, too, we must possess objectivity (understanding of the needs, fears, prejudices, and motives of other nations and of our own nation), generosity (toward other nations and peoples, even though it may entail sacrifice or compromise), and resolute boldness (in making decisions involving risks and responsibility).

The mistake should not be made of thinking that the United Nations is an organ with power and personality all its own; it is merely the vehicle through which governments may act effectively to ensure world peace and security. Success of the United Nations depends on the mind and spirit that its members bring, and on the faith, understanding, and moral convictions of the peoples of the world.

In addition to materials on this page, also see United Nations suggestions and materials on page 4 of May issue and page 3 of July issue.

Economic and Social Council Builds Peace

The United Nations Economic and Social Council has tackled the task of translating the slogan "Freedom from Want," into a reality for peoples and nations all over the world. It faced squarely the fact that human misery and insecurity for peoples and governments are a fundamental cause of war, and that prosperity and peace are indivisible.

The Economic and Social Council is one of the main organs of the United Nations, on a par with the General Assembly and the Security Council. It has authority over the following commissions or working groups: The Commission on Human Rights, Commission on the Status of Women, The Temporary Social Commission, The Economic and Employment Commission, the Statistical Commission, and The Transportation, Transport and Communications Commission.

It is encouraging for the future of this Council and for the future of world co-operation that representatives of nations with such diverse cultures and economic and social systems should have reached the following major agreements:

1. It recommended that, pending the adoption of an International Bill of Rights, human rights provisions be written into peace treaties. This will prevent the violation of human rights in ex-enemy countries as was done by the Nazis and Fascists.
2. It set up sub-commissions on Press and Information; the Protection of Minorities, and the Prevention of Discrimination.
3. It created a full Commission on the Status of Women to replace the present sub-committee.
4. The report of the Temporary Social Commission was adopted as a permanent Social Commission, was established to advise the Council on the development of social policy (relating to such common human needs as housing, food, clothing, health, medical care, education, recreation, security, and family life).
5. It considered the report of its Economic and Employment Commission calling for (a) economic reconstruction for devastated countries, (b) economic development of underdeveloped countries, (c) the establishment of a sub-commission on Full Employment. An International Trade Conference has been authorized to meet in London in October.
6. It approved the proposal of the Statistical Commission for the development of reliable world facts and figures as the basis for future Council recommendations.
7. It took steps to promote the strengthening of co-operation in the tele-communications (telephone, telegraph, radio) field.
8. After careful consideration of the problems of war refugees and displaced persons, (there are 870,000 in camps in Germany, Austria and Italy alone; they are restless, unhappy, and demoralized, and likely to become unemployable soon) the Council finally adopted the draft constitution for an International Refugee Organization (to take up where UNRRA leaves off), and sent it on to the members of the United Nations and to the General Assembly for final approval.
9. It negotiated agreements with the I.L.O., F.A.O., UNESCO, etc., and approved the preparatory report of the International Health Conference.
10. It decided the status of such non-government agencies as the World Federation of Trade Unions, as an observer at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council.

Supposedly, the Economic and Social Council is due to meet only three times a year, although extra sessions may be called if necessary. Its functions are so many, it may find itself in almost continuous session. John G. Winant is the United States representative.

Atomic Energy

A significant step has been taken in the recent enactment of a modified version of the McMahon Bill, providing for the all-civilian control and development of atomic energy in the United States. Working with it, but subordinate to it, are a military advisory and a military application section. *However, the more difficult problem of international control still confronts us.*

The United States proposal made by the American representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Bernard Baruch, is based on the Acheson-Lilienthal report. The proposal recommends the establishment of a special International Atomic Development Authority to supervise and inspect the use and development of atomic energy.

It also suggests enforcement of minor violations by the International Atomic Authority, and enforcement of serious violations by the Security Council, with the veto eliminated in both enforcement bodies—in order that there may be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes.

On behalf of the United Soviet States of Russia, Andrei Gromyko came forth with a plan somewhat different in emphasis. The Russian plan would retain the great-power veto, while the American plan would abolish it. The Russian plan leaves control largely to the legislatures of the separate countries, while the American provides for strong international regulation and supervision. Under the Russian plan, atomic weapons would be destroyed within three months after its coming into force; under the American plan, existing bombs would be destroyed when an adequate system of control has been "put into effective operation." Under the Russian plan, full exchange of scientific information would begin immediately, while under the American plan it would take place only "step-by-step" as the system of controls was developed.

If some compromise is not reached, it may be that the Commission will be forced to submit a majority and minority report to the Security Council and General Assembly. This impasse is a test of confidence.

United Nations Briefs

United for Health: The International Health Conference called by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and attended by representatives of sixty-seven nations, completed a constitution for a World Health Organization (WHO). This organization will have a program of positive action emphasis laid on assisting governments to strengthen their national health services, and furnishing them with technical assistance. There will be no interference with internal public health or medical policies of any country.

* * *

A twenty-nation *International Emergency Food Council* has been set up to allocate world food supplies, agricultural supplies, and equipment, during the period of world food shortages. The plan provides for a close co-ordination with the FAO, which will undertake the basic research activities and deal with longer-term food problems. UNRRA activities are due to end at the end of the year, but all estimates agree that the serious famine situation will continue for several years to come.

ELIMINATING RACE TENSIONS

(*Continued from July issue*)

In the last issue of the Bulletin, on page 4, those community practices which create the greatest tensions and most hamper the lives of millions of Americans, were discussed. Reread the introductory paragraphs and the ABC's for individuals. Keep working on those major injustices described in that issue: in housing, employment, and education.

There are things you can do about other inequalities and injustices, too—and about "danger signals" in your community.

PUBLIC SERVICES:

Are there adequate and accessible public health services, clinical and hospital facilities, care for delinquents, public welfare services, parks, playgrounds, beaches, and recreation facilities—for all, preferably on a non-segregated basis?

Are equal services given minorities by county agents, and home demonstration agents; are Farm Security Administration farm loans equally available?

• Get the facts and go to see your government officials with like-minded representatives of other organizations.

CIVIL RIGHTS: (See March *Information and Action Bulletin*, page 2.)

• Study your state Civil Rights or Jim Crow laws.

• If you live in a state having Jim Crow laws, know which practices of discrimination and compulsory segregation are backed by law, and which merely by custom. Begin to work *quietly and without publicity* on the latter, and to work for the elimination of the Jim Crow laws and the passage of a Civil Rights Law. Co-operate with the Southern Regional Council, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, and the Southern Conference on Human Welfare.

• If you have a state Civil Rights Law, join other interested organizations in working for stronger enforcement provisions, and a specialized state agency to administer it.

• Check on violations in public accommodations in your community (hotels, restaurants, theaters, hospitals, skating rinks, swimming pools, beaches, parks, etc.) Co-operate with other individuals and groups (Y.W.C.A., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, Committee on Racial Equality [CORE] etc.) in seeking to influence the management of those places.

• Go with friends of minority groups to such public places; this often helps to break down the pattern of discrimination. If there is any difficulty, speak quietly with the manager, trying to answer his questions and fears, and interpreting the law (See "Erasing the Color Line," 25 cents, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y.).

➡ Some groups have distributed summaries of the Civil Rights Law to restaurant owners and have encouraged them to distribute same to their guests.

• Be familiar with the method utilized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for bringing cases to court.

• Draw up a list of those hotels, restaurants, etc., which do not discriminate; commend, publicize, and patronize them.

➡ Like many church groups and the Y.W.C.A., the National League of Women Voters has voted that at future conventions they will not patronize hotels practicing discrimination. What is the policy of groups to which you belong?

➡ The Supreme Court recently ruled state laws requiring the separation of the races on interstate buses unconstitutional.

➡ In a city in a border state, the Y.W.C.A. has recently opened its snack bar to all people without discrimination. This is the only restaurant in that city at which Negroes and whites may eat. In another city in the state, three of the leading department stores have recently opened part of their dining facilities to Negroes, whites, and others.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND CITIZENSHIP:

• Work for the unrestricted rights of all citizens to register, vote, and hold office.

• If your state has such voting restrictions as a poll tax, white primary, etc., work to eliminate them—through the passage of a state and federal anti-poll tax law (everyone can work for the latter), the outlawing of the white primary (has recently been eliminated in Texas, Arkansas, and numerous Georgia counties).

• Combat any intimidation used to keep minorities in your community from voting. Be sure there is protection at the polls.

• Support citizenship education programs for new voters.

• Be sure that any questions put to those registering to vote for the first time are fair.

• Be sure that the American Indian has full citizenship rights in your state and community.

• Work for the broadening of the federal naturalization laws to permit Japanese aliens and others of Asiatic ancestry resident in the United States to become American citizens. (Chinese aliens have recently been permitted to become citizens.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE COURTS:

• Be sure that there is equal protection for all—that juries, judges, police, sheriff, etc., act according to the law rather than on prejudice.

• Help correct such prejudices by electing well-qualified and fair-minded officials, and by insisting on similar appointments. (See later discussion regarding police.)

• Lynching and mob violence are on the increase and are a national disgrace. Work for state and federal anti-lynching laws. See that culprits are apprehended.

• Work for the equal enforcement of all laws, such as school attendance and child labor laws.

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES:

Does your state have a Governor's Interracial Committee, your city a Mayor's Committee, or your county a similar interracial committee?

Does your community have a Citizens' Interracial Committee?

➡ Many communities have both. The latter often stimulates the former to more effective action. These committees should supplement and reinforce each other, and should have one or two members in common.

Such committees have surveyed local conditions, studied interracial tensions, campaigned against discriminatory practices and for appropriate legislation, created job opportunities, taken action on juvenile delinquency, recreation, police, housing, health, transportation, encouraged intercultural programs in the schools, sponsored public education campaigns through mass meetings, radio, movies, pamphlets, bulletins. (Have you seen Chicago's Charter on Human Relations?)

Be sure that there is qualified representation of minority groups on all community and civic committees.

ESTABLISH AN HONEST BOND OF CONFIDENCE AND CO-OPERATION ACROSS RACIAL LINES IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

DANGER SIGNALS

KEEP YOUR EYE ON—or see that some organization keeps its eyes on—THESE DANGER SIGNALS:

Increase in RUMORS; increase in boldness and frequency of INCIDENTS OF FRICTION; in boldness of ORGANIZED HATE GROUPS; in seriousness of DELINQUENCY and CRIME REPORTS; in rising distrust of the POLICE; and increase in CONGESTION in living conditions, and UNSATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

The two latter conditions are the basic causes of tension. (See page 4, July issue of *Bulletin*). If your own observation, and the information you get from people such as leaders of minority groups, newspaper reporters, social workers, police officers, indicates that the picture in your community is at all alarming, *set up an emergency committee on interracial tensions.*

This emergency committee should consist of such key persons as those just mentioned, and also those who might best help prevent or suppress a race riot, such as the mayor, police chief, head of local state militia unit, superintendents of schools, transportation officials, radio station managers, newspaper editors, outstanding Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant clergymen, responsible leaders of business and labor groups, of minority, youth, and civic groups. A well co-ordinated, detailed program which can be put into action quickly should be worked out.

For further suggestions for dealing with emergencies, see Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Race Riots Aren't Necessary," 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. 10 cents.

A consultation service is offered by the American Council on Race Relations, 32 W. Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

6-6-46

Segregation in transportation

NATIONAL LEADERS HAIL SUPREME COURT ANTI-SEGREGATED BUS DECISION

New York, June 6th--Distinguished Americans from all parts of the United States have telegraphed congratulations to the NAACP on its victory in the United States Supreme Court in the Irene Morgan case which prohibits segregation based on race or color in interstate bus travel.

Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York State and until recently Director of UNRRA, wired,

"I AM GREATLY PLEASED AND THOROUGHLY AGREE WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OUTLAWING SEGREGATION ON INTERSTATE BUSES. I AM VERY CONFIDENT THAT THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF THE STATES AFFECTED WILL WILLINGLY AND FULLY ABIDE BY THIS JUST DECISION."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, telegraphed,

"REJOICE OVER LONG DEFERRED DECISION SUPREME COURT REGARDING INTERSTATE BUSES. PROFESSIONAL NEGRO BAITERS WILL HOWL, BUT DECENT MINDED SOUTHERNERS AND NORTHERNERS WILL APPROVE AND REJOICE IN JUST IRREPEALABLE DECISION."

Mark Ethridge, Editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, telegraphed the following excerpt from an editorial in that newspaper of June 5th,

"IN A SERIES OF MEMORABLE DECISIONS, THE SUPREME COURT HAS PROVED ITS TITLE AS THE SANCTUARY OF LIBERTIES. ONE MAY FEEL AN INCOMPLETENESS IN THAT THE OPINION ON THE VIRGINIA SEGREGATION LAW WAS BASED ON ITS BEING 'A BURDEN ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE' AND THAT THE CASE WAS NOT DECIDED ON THE ISSUE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT. AT THAT, THE OPINION IS BOUND TO BE OF GREAT EFFECT, SERVING THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCING HUMAN DIGNITY AND PROTECTING AMERICAN GUARANTEES BY WHATEVER CHANNEL IT MOVED THITHER."

(continued)

6/6/46

A wire from Carter Wesley, Editor of the Houston Informer, stated,

"NAACP WON ANOTHER FUNDAMENTAL VICTORY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. SIGNIFICANT VICTORY IN THE ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH. EXPECT NO REPERCUSSIONS. MAJORITY OF WHITES IN THE SOUTH ARE INTERESTED IN SEEING INJUSTICE CORRECTED AND ARE FURTHER ADVANCED THAN THE LEADERSHIP ON THIS QUESTION."

From Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Founder-Director of the Catholic Youth Organization, came the following message:

"SUPREME COURT DECISION OUTLAWING SEGREGATION IN INTERSTATE BUSES IS TELLING BLOW IN FIGHT FOR EQUALITY OF NEGROES AND IN STRUGGLE TO EXTEND ELEMENTARY DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS TO ALL OUR PEOPLE. ALL AMERICANS CAN LIFT HEADS HIGHER BECAUSE OF THIS DECISION. WE ARE BEGINNING TO PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH."

The following wire was received from Bartley C. Crum, distinguished San Francisco attorney who was campaign manager on the West Coast for the late Wendell Willkie and who has just returned from Europe as the American representative on the Displaced Persons Commission:

"THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OUTLAWING SEGREGATION ON INTERSTATE BUSES IS A VICTORY FOR THE PROPOSITION THAT THERE ARE NO SECOND CLASS CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES. NAACP IS TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR CONTINUING THE UNREMITTING BATTLE AGAINST INTOLERANCE, DISCRIMINATION, AND RACIAL PREJUDICE."

P.B. Young, Sr., Editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, stated,

"EDITORIAL COMMENT AND BUS ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL REACTION INDICATE ACCEPTANCE AND FULL COMPLIANCE WITH COURT'S DECISION IN VIRGINIA. COLORED CITIZENS HAIL DECISION AS MOMENTOUS IN LONG SERIES OF NAACP LEGAL GAINS."

From Ira F. Lewis, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, came the statement,

"IN MY OPINION THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION OUTLAWING SEGREGATION ON INTERSTATE BUSES IS UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE MOST SWEEPING AND MOVING DECISIONS OF THAT AUGUST BODY. IT TAKES ITS PLACE BESIDE THE TEXAS PRIMARY CASE IN NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND MUST BE CONSTRUED AS AN INDICATION THAT THE UNITED STATES INSOFAR AS THE SUPREME COURT IS CONCERNED IS ON ITS WAY TO MAKE DEMOCRACY A LIVING THING IN THIS COUNTRY. NEGROES EVERYWHERE WILL BE ENCOURAGED AND HEARTENED BY THESE TWO DECISIONS WHICH WILL ALLOW THEM TO HOLD THEIR HEADS UP AND ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY AS AMERICAN CITIZENS. TAXPAYERS AND SOLDIERS DESERVE EVERY RIGHT GUARANTEED CITIZENS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION."

HEAVY

PAGE (s) MISSING

Oct. 31, 1944 (typed on this date) to be submitted to Negro Digest.

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

by
James Oliver Slade

Northern and Southern Negroes alike have for many years found solace in placing the major, if not the full, responsibility upon Southern Senators and Representatives for the defeat of "Negro legislation" in Congress. Actually, this responsibility is shared by Congressmen from all sections of the Nation.

Probably the most lamentable fact in race relations trends over a period of years is that, as I put it rather crudely sometime ago, instead of the South working up to the North, the North is working down to the South. That there is a difference in race relations in favor of the North should readily be admitted, but people who argue that in race relations the North is a paradise and the South is a hell by comparison are in error. Furthermore, these extremists, in evaluating race relations in the two sections of the country, are themselves afflicted with the disease of prejudice.

A sketch of the workings of Congress may serve to point up the race problem as a national, rather than purely a sectional one.

According to many popular classifications there are thirteen Southern States--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. There are in the Congress of the United States twenty-six Senators from these thirteen Southern States. In the Lower House of the Congress there are 123 Representatives from these states.

Here it must be assumed for the sake of argument that the members of both Houses of Congres reflect the attitudes and the will of their constituents.

Only 26 of the total of 96 Senators are from the South, and 123 of the total of 435 Representatives are from the Southern Region.

A two-thirds majority vote in each House of Congress is sufficient to enact any law or to override the President's veto of a legislative measure. The South with 26 votes, or slightly more than one-fourth of the total in the Upper House, is not numerically strong enough to defeat legislation proposed in behalf of Negroes and other minorities. If every Representative from the South in the Lower House voted unfavorably on this type of legislation, there would remain a comfortable majority of 312 of the total of 435 to insure passage of the legislation; that is, if the 312 Representatives voted favorably. (The Lower House has almost a three-fourths majority outside the 13 Southern States.) Legislative or other action in Congress requiring only a simple majority leaves the South absolutely helpless to prevent progressive action. In the Lower House the Representatives from the South need the support of 95 Representatives from the 35 States comprising the rest of the Nation in order to defeat a progressive measure with 218 votes (a simple majority).

The inescapable fact is that whenever minority group legislation has failed it has had opposition from other than Southern Representatives and Senators. Actually, with all Senators present and voting on a measure requiring a two-thirds majority, a minimum of seven Senators from other States outside the South would be required to vote with the 26 Southern Senators in order to make the requisite two-thirds majority lose by a single vote. Here again, for simple majority action, 23 members of the Senate from elsewhere in the Nation must vote with the Southern Senators to achieve a majority of 49 votes against a progressive measure.

By the same logic as presented in the preceding paragraph, the filibuster, which has hampered Negro legislation over the years, could not

have been possible without the support and sympathy of other than Southern Senators. Cloture (limitation of debate) can be voted by two-thirds of the members of the Senate. The Senators have not seen fit to vote cloture in approximately 20 years. The 70 Senators from the other sections of the Nation have more than the necessary voting strength to effect cloture on legislation affecting Negroes if they so desire.

Senators Bilbo and Eastland from Mississippi are given more than their share of credit (did I say credit?) for the defeat of the F.E.P.C. in 1945. While it is true that they filibustered many days against the appropriation of funds for F.E.P.C., a careful checking of the record reveals that Congressmen from every section of the Nation assisted in writing Finis to F.E.P.C.

In even the compromise Barkley Amendment to the Fair Employment Practice Commission Appropriation (accepted June 30, 1945, by the Senate) which reduced the appropriation by almost one-half, and which, according to Senators Morse and Ferguson, made it impossible for the F.E.P.C. to carry on its work, Senators from (one from each state) Colorado, Michigan, Oregon, and South Dakota joined the Southern bloc of Senators (excluding Barkley) in opposition to the appropriation.

In the House supporters of a permanent F.E.P.C. were "forced to resort to a petition, requiring 218 Representatives' signatures to get the bill out of committee for a vote. As of July 25, 1946, the petition still lacked 53 of the necessary 218 signatures." According to the pamphlet, How Your Congressman Voted, published by Voters Guide Company, Research by Voters Research Institute of America, as of July 25, 1946, the 109 Democrats BELOW the Mason-Dixon Line* had not signed. (In 1945 there were only five Republican Representatives from the South.)

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*The How Your Congressman Voted "Below the Mason-Dixon Line"

Obviously the 109 Democrats in the House from below the Mason-Dixon Line were powerless to prevent the necessary 218 signatures required to force the bill out of committee. Apparently, in support of Bilbo's and Eastland's position on the F.E.P.C., there were 141 House Democrats and Republicans from above the Mason-Dixon Line, a little more than one-third of whom could have brought the bill out of committee with the 53 necessary signatures.

For those who would quarrel over the merits of the F.E.P.C., our purpose can further be served by allusion to the fact of another piece of legislation in Congress--the Anti-Poll Tax Bill. The poll tax, which for years has disfranchised not only millions of Negroes in the South, but poor whites as well, is still perpetuated in the Upper House of Congress. Despite the fact that poll tax is a requisite for voting in only seven Southern States, the bill to abolish this requirement, passed by the House June 12, 1945, was blocked by the Senate.

Can the responsibility for the defeat of this legislation be placed upon the Senators from the seven poll tax States, or upon those Senators representing all 13 States in the Southern Region? If 14 or 26 Senators carry more voting strength than the rest of the 96 members of the Upper House, the answer is "yes."

Anti-lynch legislation in Congress has met a fate similar to that of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Again, the gentlemen in Congress from other sections of the Nation are answerable for the undoing of a Federal law against lynching.

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classification of states with 109 Representatives does not include all of the states in the South (123 Representatives) as used in this article.

The long established practice of vote-trading in Congress may be offered as explanation for the support or passive assistance which the other members of Congress give to the Southern Senators and Representatives. The little game of You-Vote-My-Way-This-Time, I'll-Vote-Your-Way-Next-Time proves to be fascinating and politically helpful recreation for our national legislators sometimes. If, however, this game is to be played, as it so often is, at the expense of general and human welfare, one group should not be blamed while the other group is praised.

Moreover, if the divisions in Congress between the South and the rest of the Nation on legislation affecting Negroes (or other legislation) were clear cut, as many people assume, the South would not have the voting strength to bargain effectively on any measure with Congressmen from elsewhere in the country.

The argument may be presented that the members of both Houses of Congress from the so-called border-line States carry sufficient voting strength when teamed with Southern members of Congress to defeat progressive legislation. Actually, however, a study of the various types of action taken, or not taken, on "liberal" measures in Congress reveals that many of the opponents of the "race cause" in Congress represent States not included in the Southern or border-line group. When limitation of debate on a piece of legislation which would be helpful to the Negro cause was recently attempted in the Upper House of Congress, slightly more than one-third of the Senators favored cloture with their signatures.

If the failure of Congress to enact legislation in behalf of Negroes is attributable to the "crimes of commission" and the overt action of the Southern members of Congress, it is also attributable, to say the

least, to the "crimes of commission", the covert action, and the acquiescence of many of the members of Congress outside the South.

Now that it is apparent that the approximate one-fourth minority representation in both Houses of Congress from the 13 Southern States is powerless to hamstring Negro legislation, how is it to be explained that too frequently the other members of Congress are absolved of negative action in this connection?

Full blame is often placed upon the Southern members of Congress for the defeat of Negro legislation because members from other sections of the country accord the "honor" of open proclamation to the Southern members who do themselves a personal political service by loud-and-long-"anti"-talking on any question that is pro-Negro. Thus when Congress presents such "comedies" as Anti-Lynch Legislation, Anti-Poll Tax Legislation, or a Bill on Fair Employment Practices, the stars in the cast are the Southern members, with supporting roles taken by a sufficient number of the members of that august assembly from the North, East, and West.

In short, the drama of legislation in interest of Negro welfare in the Congress of the United States requires a larger cast of characters than the South affords; that is, the tragic endings of these dramas, as far as the Negro is concerned, could not be possible unless the supporting and the behind-the-scenes roles were played by a large number of Senators and Representatives from outside the South who are frequently mistaken by uncritical Negroes as liberal and aggressive friends of the Negro cause.

While social justice, the goal of the Negro's strivings in the American scene, is more largely achieved in the North than in the South, let us not be hoodwinked into the extremist's view concerning the two sections--that the North is the Negro's paradise and the South is his hell.

To be sure, we seem to have more white friends in the North and fewer white friends in the South, but let us, at the situation now stands, keep in mind that if the men who are elected to represent us in the Congress of this Nation reflect the will of the general electorate, the South has support from the rest of the Nation in its attempt to keep the Negro in his proverbial place. The main difference between the North and the South in laws affecting Negroes and their rights probably lies in less prejudice in law-making and law-enforcement by the authorities in the Northern States.

We make here no comparison between the state and local governments of the North and South. But let us keep the record straight. If legislation in Congress, which we know would greatly contribute to the Negro's security and well-being in the Nation, fails and continues to fail, the full responsibility for this does not rest with the Southern gentlemen who sojourn in the Halls of Congress. The Congressmen from the North, East, and West are also answerable.

File - Slavery

Wesley on the Negro

By DOUGLAS J. TOEPEL

IT IS NOT WELL enough known that John Wesley may justly be called one of the greatest preachers of the Social Gospel in Christian history. John Wesley was always a true believer in the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of all men, the heart of the Social Gospel, as manifested by his words and practice with those of non-white races. The two non-white races with whom he came into intimate contact, as can be seen from his Journal, were the American Indian and the Negro both in this country and in England. Wesley came to America in 1736 primarily with the hope of being a missionary to the Indians, and was greatly disappointed that his full time duties with the white colonists would keep him from his earlier ambition. He was always deeply interested in the Negro, and earnestly did personal evangelistic work among them as opportunity arose in Georgia and South Carolina, and later in England.

It was natural that one who so loved the souls of all men should be bitterly opposed to enslaving the bodies wherein these souls dwelt. Wesley was violently and radically anti-slavery. One author writes: "Wesley's opposition to human slavery was lifelong and, if the term may be applied to one so full of kindness, bitter." This writer, D. D. Thompson, in "John Wesley as a Social Reformer," gives a pointed and full account of Wesley's anti-slavery activity, an account for which we are here much indebted.

When in Georgia and South Carolina in 1736 Wesley was deeply affected by the depraved condition of the slaves, but he was unable to do anything for their relief.

We are told that the African slave trade was a somewhat respectable business at that date. African slaves had been imported into the United States from the time of Charles V. During two centuries the Spanish government "in the name of the Most Holy Trinity" concluded at least ten treaties which authorized the sale of more than five hundred thousand human beings, and received from this traffic a tax of over ten million dollars.

Protestant England was as guilty as Catholic Spain. The first ship which sailed from England, in 1562, to engage in the slave trade bore the holy name of "Jesus." English monarchs for many years encouraged the trade, and bishops and clergy approved it. Even the greatest of evangelical preachers of this period, George Whitefield, not only condoned slavery, but even at the time of his death possessed seventy-five slaves in connection with his Orphan House plantations in Georgia.

It is not known how early in his career John Wesley began his open hostility to slavery. His indirect influence against it was exerted at least as early as 1758, when a Mr. Gilbert of Antigua, Speaker of the House of Assembly there, visited England. Two of the four slaves

accompanying him there were converted in London under Wesley's preaching. These converts laid the foundation of the Wesleyan missions which did much to prepare the slaves of the West Indies for emancipation.

Wesley's first hostile opinion of slavery is found expressed in an entry in his Journal under the date of February 12, 1772, in which, contrasting a book he had just read with Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," which he had read some time before, he writes:

> I read a very different book, published by an honest Quaker, on that execrable sum of all villainies, commonly called the slave trade. I read of nothing like it in the heathen world, ancient or modern; and it infinitely exceeds, in every instance of barbarity, whatever Christian slaves suffer in Mohammedan countries.

It was not until fifteen years after this that the Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade was founded. This makes Wesley one of the first advocates on behalf of the enslaved African that England had; as Tyerman puts it, "Sixty years before slavery was abolished in the dominions of Great Britain, he denounced the thing in the strongest terms it was possible to employ."

John Wesley's most significant contribution to the antislavery movement was his "Thoughts on Slavery," a fifty-three page pamphlet issued in 1774. It is said that no more severe arraignment of slavery than this has ever been written. It was sent out in every direction by his Methodist preachers, and was widely spread by them both in Europe and America. Thompson says that it probably exerted a greater influence upon the public conscience than any other book ever written, not excepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for the reception of which it prepared the way. The work met with speedy and vindictive opposition in England, which Wesley expected. It was soon afterward republished in America by Anthony Benezet, a French Protestant who became a Quaker in Philadelphia.

In his "Thoughts on Slavery" Wesley, of course, is attacking English slave traders as well as American slave holders for their sin of making commerce of the bodies of sons of God and brothers of men. He describes the method of making war upon the native villages, the capture of natives, their inhumane treatment and care in overcrowded ocean vessels, their ruthlessly forced separation from friends and families. He describes the exacting labors required of them and their cruel punishment at the hands of sometimes whimsical or sadistic masters.

Seeing the futility of addressing his remarks to the public at large who might be sympathetic, but who had it not in their power to improve the situation, or to Parliament who would not likely be moved, Wesley addressed his remarks to those more immediately concerned, namely, captains, merchants, and planters.

For each of the numerous pleas made in justification of slavery Wesley writes a refutation. To the plea that slavery is a merciful improvement of the Negro's lot, Wesley answers that he can see no mercy

in seizing natives at peace in their huts and fields; in exciting them by drink and enticing them by money; in fomenting wars and then taking the natives captive.

To claims that it was necessary to deal with the Negro by force Wesley answers that "no circumstances can make it necessary for a man to burst in sunder all the ties of humanity."

After refuting the false facts upon which justification for slavery was based Wesley sought to appeal to the humanity of each captain who read his tract. "Are you a man? Then you should have a human heart. But have you, indeed? What is your heart made of? Is there no such principle as compassion there? Do you never feel another's pain? Have you no sympathy, no sense of human woe, no pity for the miserable? . . . When you squeezed the agonizing creatures down in the ship, or when you threw their poor mangled remains into the sea, had you no relenting? . . . Do you feel no relenting now? . . . Then will the great God deal with you as you have dealt with them, and require all their blood at your hands. And at 'that day it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for you!' . . . Regard not money! Whatever you lose, lose not your soul. Immediately quit the horrid trade."

Next Wesley addressed every merchant who was engaged in the slave trade. To them he says: "It is you that induce the African villain to sell his countrymen; and in order thereto to steal, rob, murder men, women, and children without number, by enabling the English villain to pay him for so doing, whom you overpay for his execrable labor. It is your money that is the spring of all, that empowers him to go on; so that whatever he or the African does in this matter is all your act and deed. . . . Has gold entirely blinded your eyes and stupefied your heart? Can you see, can you feel, no harm therein? Is it doing as you would be done to? . . . Be merciful that you may obtain mercy!"

Finally Wesley addresses every gentleman that has an estate in the American plantations: "Yea, all slaveholders, of whatever rank and degree; seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level with men-stealers. Indeed you say, 'I pay honestly for my goods, and I am not concerned to know how they are come by.' Nay, but you are; . . . Otherwise you are a partaker with a thief, and not a jot honester than him. But you know they are not honestly come by; you know that they are procured by means nothing near so innocent as picking of pockets, housebreaking, or robbery upon the highway. You know that they are obtained by a deliberate series of more complicated villainy than was ever practiced either by Mohammedans or pagans; in particular, by murders of all kinds; by the blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money that pays the merchant, and through him the captain and the African butchers. You, therefore, are guilty, yea, principally guilty, of all these frauds, robberies, and murders. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion. 'The blood of thy brother' (for, whether thou wilt believe it or no, such he is in the sight of Him that made him) 'crieth against thee from the earth' from the ship, and

from the waters. O, whatever it costs, put a stop to its cry before it be too late; instantly, at any price, were it half your goods, deliver thyself from bloodguiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy furniture, thy house, thy lands, are at present stained with blood."

Wesley anticipated a final objection: "Perhaps you will say, 'I do not buy any Negroes; I only use those left me by my father.' So far it is well; but is it enough to satisfy your own conscience? Had your father, have you, has any man living a right to use another as a slave? . . . Liberty is the right of every human creature as soon as he breathes the vital air; and no human law can deprive him of that right which he derives from the law of nature. . . . Give liberty to whom liberty is due, that is, to every child of man, to every partaker of human nature. Let none serve you but by his own act and deed, by his own voluntary choice. . . . Be gentle toward all men; and see that you invariably do unto everyone as you would he should do unto you."

The same hostility to slavery John Wesley manifested to the end of his life. The very last letter he wrote, four days before his death, was addressed to William Wilberforce, leader of the movement for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, and his words were an inspiration to those of his followers in England and America who for many years had been striving to overthrow slavery. In this letter he characterizes American slavery again as "the vilest that ever saw the sun."

The early disciples of John Wesley were true to their master on the slavery issue. At the Conference of Methodist preachers in 1780 Bishop Asbury asked: "Does this conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing that which we would not others should do to us and ours? Do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?" The recorded answer to the question was, "Yes." The Christmas Conference of 1784, at which the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, pronounced slavery to be "contrary to the golden law [rule] of God . . . and the unalienable right of mankind, as well as every principle of the Revolution."

The first person arrested in America for denouncing slavery was a Methodist preacher, the Rev. Jacob Gruber, presiding elder in the Baltimore Conference in 1818.

The need for the prophetic plea for Christian race relations is as urgent today as in John Wesley and Preacher Gruber's day. Legal emancipation was necessary eventually, but the day of economic and social emancipation of the Negro is yet to be proclaimed. It devolves upon the Christian minister to continue to point out that according to Jesus Christ the Fatherhood of God is not fully realized until the brotherhood of man is fully practiced. Must we not still pray John Wesley's prayer for the Negro:

O thou God of love, thou who art loving to every man, and whose mercy is over all thy works; thou who art the Father of the spirits of all flesh, and

who art rich in mercy unto all; thou who hast mingled of one blood all the nations upon earth, have compassion on these outcasts of men, who are trodden down upon the earth! Arise, and help those who have no helper. . . . Are not these also the work of thine own hands, the purchase of thy Son's blood? Stir them to cry to thee in the land of their captivity; and let their complaint come before thee; let it enter thy ears! O, burst thou all their chains in sunder. Thou Saviour of all, make them free, that they may be free indeed! Amen.

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December 18, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In accordance with your request, I am glad to order shipped to you 100 copies of our leaflet like the sample enclosed, promoting the special number on Segregation.

I am also placing your order for five copies of the January Survey Graphic which is expected off press January 15.

Cordially,

Walter F. Grueninger
Business Manager

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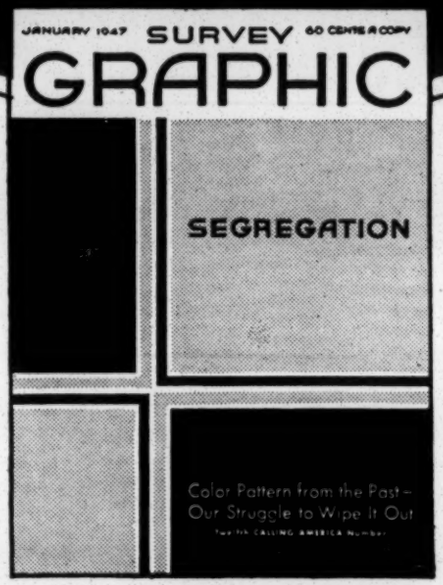
SEGREGATION

Color Pattern from the Past — Our Struggle to Wipe it Out

SURVEY GRAPHIC, JANUARY, 1947—TWELFTH CALLING AMERICA NUMBER

Over 100 pages of illustrations and text — Thomas Sancton, Special Editor



This special number provides a thorough analysis of segregation as practiced in the USA. It will gauge the cost to our people in economic, moral, psychological conflict — surveys progress achieved to date, and shows how this has been accomplished.

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SEGREGATION: THE PATTERN OF A FAILURE — By Thomas Sancton

An introduction by the special editor, tracing historic developments and analyzing the resultant moral and psychological impasse. Mr. Sancton writes from a background of first-hand study, North and South.

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A well known student of race patterns surveys the rise of Negro vested interests in "making the best of it."

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THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLE TO KNOW

The charge of Old Civil Liberties on Modern Means of Communication

SURVEY GRAPHIC, DECEMBER, 1946—Eleventh in "Calling America" Series

Henry Christman, Special Editor

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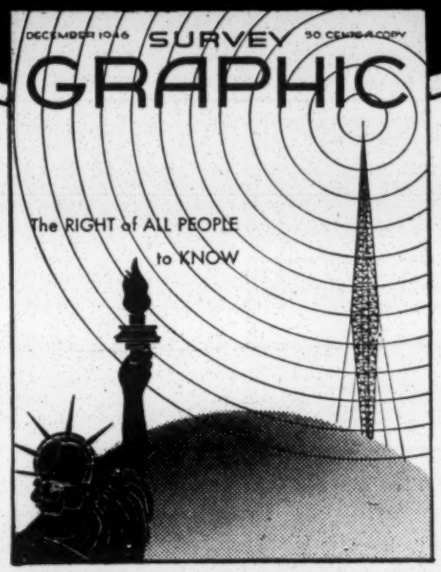

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Segregation Study

WHEREAS, it is a matter of common observation, supported by photographic evidence obtained in a recent survey of local conditions, that colored rest rooms and waiting rooms at local railroad and bus stations, and the approaches to these rooms, are generally found to be in an unsanitary and filthy condition;

AND WHEREAS, the Department of Public Health must await official authorization before taking steps to remedy these deplorable conditions;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the Atlanta Council of Church Women, in the interest of better health and sanitation for all, bring this matter to the attention of the General Council of the City of Atlanta and urge that ordinances be attached regulating conditions in the aforementioned rooms and the approaches thereto, thereby authorizing the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Department of Public Health to take such steps as may be necessary to correct this disgraceful menace to the public health of the City of Atlanta.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Atlanta Council of Church Women and a copy thereof be delivered to the Committee of Health and Sanitation of the General Council of the City of Atlanta.

Mrs. Chester Martin, President

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, Chairman
Christian Social Relations Committee

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia
January 31, 1947

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Garrison, Co-Chm.
Christian Social Relations Committee

American Jewish Congress

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Segregation file

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April 1, 1947

Dear Friend:

A few months ago the American Jewish Congress filed a brief in a case protesting segregation of Mexican children in California schools. Recently, Carey McWilliams, in an article in THE NATION entitled "Is Your Name Gonzales, discussed the background of the case, the significance of it and the contribution made by the American Jewish Congress and other organizations.

We feel that this article will be of interest to you and we are enclosing a reprint of it for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Klegers

Distribution Dept.
Office of Jewish Information

Is Your Name Gonzales?

BY CAREY McWILLIAMS

Los Angeles, March 5

IN THE Westminster and El Modeno school districts of Orange County, California, there live about 5,000 persons of Mexican descent, most of them citizens of the United States. The children of these families are segregated in school, as are children of Mexican descent in most of the other school districts of "the citrus belt." In some localities segregation has been accomplished by a fancy gerrymandering of districts, but the more common practice has been simply to assign all children with Spanish or Mexican names to a separate school. Occasionally the school authorities inspect the children so that the offspring of a Mexican mother whose name may be O'Shaughnessy will not slip into the wrong school. The period of segregation has varied somewhat from district to district, but usually it extends from the first through the sixth or eighth grade.

Curiously enough, this practice has never been sanctioned by California law. The School Code authorizes separate schools for Indian children and children of Chinese, Japanese, or "Mongolian" parentage but is conspicuously silent on the subject of Negro and Mexican children. In fact, many years ago the Supreme Court of the state held that a local school board could not refuse admission to a Negro student.

On March 21, 1945, Judge Paul J. McCormick of the federal District Court handed down a notable decision in a suit brought by a number of Mexican American parents in Westminster challenging the constitutionality of segregation. Judge McCormick ruled that segregation of Mexican youngsters found no justification in the laws of California and, furthermore, was a clear denial of the "equal-protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. To the contention of the school authorities that Mexican children were segregated because of a language handicap, Judge McCormick replied that if these children were retarded in English it was because of the conditions under which they were taught. He went on to point out that segregation prevented children of Mexican descent from "deriving a common cultural attitude, . . . which is imperative for the perpetuation of American institutions and ideals," and tended "to foster antagonism" by suggesting an inferiority which in fact did not exist. The school districts promptly appealed the decision, and on December 10, 1946, the case was argued before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. If it finally reaches the United States Supreme Court, the decision may sound the death knell of Jim Crow in education.

For a number of reasons the Westminster case is a perfect one for testing the constitutionality of segregated schools. Although the school districts at first contended that Mexicans were a distinct, and by implication an "inferior," race, they finally felt obliged to say that race was not a factor in their policy. With the "racial issue" not directly involved, the court will be compelled to examine the social and educational consequences of segregated schools in a realistic manner.

The Westminster case was carefully prepared and ably tried. For perhaps the first time in a test case of this sort expert social scientists were called as witnesses. A number of distinguished anthropologists from the University of California completely demolished the "racial" argument, and nationally known educators exposed the fallacy of the "language handicap." Since the school districts elected to appeal on the judgment issue alone, Judge McCormick's finding as to the facts will have to be accepted. When the case reached the Circuit Court, the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Lawyers' Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Japanese American Citizens' League promptly filed *amicus curiae* briefs, and Robert W. Kenny as Attorney General filed one in which he took the same position. Only a refusal by the school districts to appeal from an adverse decision by the Ninth Circuit Court or an extremely narrow interpretation of the issues in the Supreme Court can prevent this case from making judicial and social history.

The brief filed by the American Jewish Congress, which I understand was largely the work of the late Alexander H. Pekelis, is a brilliant and devastating analysis of the social effects and the unconstitutionality of segregation. Since the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Plessy* vs. *Ferguson* (1896) the constitutionality of most segregation devices has rested upon the familiar "separate but equal" contention. This assumes, the brief points out, that the provision of identical physical facilities constitutes equality of treatment (not even these so-called identical facilities are ever really so). The American Jewish Congress has effectively scotched this argument by asserting that equality is determined not by the physical identity of things or facilities furnished, but by the identity or substantial similarity of their *values*—in short, by the community judgment attached to them. There can be no question that the segregated school has a very low value in the eyes of the community.

The doctrine of segregation as developed in the Plessy case and similar decisions has also been supported by

CAREY McWILLIAMS, a staff contributor of The Nation, *is the author of a number of books on racial minorities in the United States.*

the assumption that "the law follows the *mores*," that, in the threadbare phrase, "since the law did not create the prejudice, it is powerless to correct it." The brief of the American Jewish Congress exposes this ancient but enduring fallacy. It shows that the actual chain of social causation is somewhat as follow: (a) a pre-existing social inequality finds (b) legislative or judicial declaration, which in turn leads (c) to the assignment of separate, and hence inferior, facilities. At this point the legal sanctions for segregation become not effects but causes. "When a more or less inarticulate social feeling of racial superiority," to quote from the brief, "is clothed with the dignity of an official law, that feeling acquires a concreteness and assertiveness which it did not possess before. The stricter the law or discriminatory segregation the stronger and the more articulate the feeling of social distance. And the stronger that feeling the stricter the law and the more difficult its amendment or repeal. In such setting the very roots of democratic processes are threatened, and no reliance can be placed on their correcting effect."

It is precisely this aspect of segregation that Justice Harlan condemned so vigorously in his memorable dissenting opinions in the Plessy and Civil Rights cases. It is also what Chief Justice Stone had in mind when he suggested that "legislation which restricts those political processes which can ordinarily be expected to bring about repeal of undesirable legislation" should be subjected to "a more exacting scrutiny under the general prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment than are most other types of legislation."

The rationalization that the law merely follows the *mores* and hence does not play a causative role in shaping social attitudes and relationships certainly relegates the law to a curiously degraded function in modern society. Presumably if the *mores* sanctioned head-hunting, the Supreme Court would still bow to local custom. This ostrich-like attitude on the part of the judiciary comes in for a sound lashing in the brief of the American Jewish Congress. "When . . . government officials follow the lowest level of community thinking, they betray their function of political leadership. Where prejudice is legalized, where bigotry is given official sanction, where prestige of law is lent to bias, there ignorance, narrow-mindedness, and hatred assert themselves openly and operate *as a right*. An official action based on a discriminatory classification breeds in turn more inequality and more prejudice." The truth of this assertion was brought out in the Westminster trial when the superintendent of schools testified that Mexican children were "dirty"; that they had lice, impetigo, dirty hands, face, neck, and ears; that they were generally inferior to the white children in personal hygiene.

The Supreme Court, if the Westminster case reaches it, will be asked to pass upon a question that is certain to be raised again and again in cases involving racial discrimination. Article 55-c of the United Nations Charter, ratified as a treaty by the Senate, provides that "the United Nations shall promote . . . universal respect for, and observance of, human rights, and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, and religion." The Act of Chapultepec, March 6, 1945, goes farther and provides that the nation signing the agreement shall "make every effort to prevent in their respective countries all acts which may provoke discrimination among individuals because of race or religion." Since treaty provisions prevail over inconsistent state enactments, declarations of this type are binding upon the states as well as upon the federal government.

Drawing by Dobroz

The Westminster case has historical as well as social significance. In 1907 the Department of Justice at the request of Theodore Roosevelt filed suit in the federal courts of California to prevent the San Francisco school board from carrying into effect an ordinance requiring the segregation of Japanese students in the public schools of the city. The moment this suit was filed, the Southern bourbons in Congress were up in arms, for they recognized that if segregated schools could be proscribed in California, they could be proscribed in Mississippi. President Roosevelt's efforts were defeated at that time by a coalition of Western and Southern representatives in Congress. Today this coalition has been completely disrupted. A glance at the vote of Western Senators and Representatives on such measures as the poll tax and the FEPC will show that the West is nowadays asserting national leadership in the fight against discrimination. It is not surprising, therefore, that the case which gives promise of vindicating Justice Harlan's famous contention that "the Constitution is color-blind" should have arisen in California.

The Westminster case is but one of many current indications that the Mexican minority throughout the Southwest has begun to attain real social and political maturity. The suit was not "rigged," "inspired," or "promoted" by any cause committee. It was filed because rank-and-file citizens of Mexican descent in Southern California realized that they had long since "had enough."

Reprinted from *The Nation*—March 15, 1947

St -
State Bd. of Health of S.C.

State Board of Health
of South Carolina

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
W. R. WALLACE, M.D., CHM. - - - CHESTER
W. R. MEAD, M.D., V.-CHM. - - - FLORENCE
L. D. BOONE, M.D. - - - - - - - - AIKEN
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JNO. M. DANIEL, ATTY. GEN. - - - COLUMBIA
E. C. RHODES, COMP. GEN. - - - COLUMBIA

BEN F. WYMAN, M.D.
STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Columbia 10, S. C.

March 2, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is a rather late date to be sending material on the S. C. Orthopedic Camps which we expected to mail to you last year, but perhaps we may be early enough this year to invite you to visit our two camps near Wedgefield, S. C., during the coming season.

The camps will be in full operation during the following periods: July 2-13, July 16-27, July 30 - August 10, and August 13-24. We hope you will be able to work in a visit while you are visiting South Carolina.

You may be interested to know that there is a bill now pending in our legislature to finance the two camps during the coming season, and that interest is being shown in starting a permanent, specially designed camp.

A copy of our camp booklet and some mimeographed information has been forwarded under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Cate

Emily H. Cate,
Physical Therapy Consultant

Sm
Siler, Ann

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Georgia,

Gentlemen,

Enclosed please find a clipping which Dr. Johnson lent to me and which I should have returned long ago. I beg your pardon for keeping it so long and I do hope my carelessness has not caused you any great inconvenience.

Thank you very much indeed for the use of the clipping.

Yours truly,

Ann Siler

Ann Siler

112 West 12th Street
New York City 11
March 7th, 1948

"non-convention delegates."

S - Misc
Schaeffer, H.B

April 9, 1948

The Reverend Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Schaeffer:

My friend, Mr. James M. Crawford, of the American Veterans Committee here in Atlanta would benefit greatly from some moderate aid from you.

Mr. Crawford is an able young man, white, from Georgia, who has taken an active part in the work of the AVC since the beginning of that organization. Some months ago he was selected to be its paid organizer for the Southern states. He opened an office in Atlanta, and travels most of the time.

AVC has had a chapter in Jackson for a couple of years. It is almost entirely Negro. The organization accepts veterans of World War II as members, without regard to race. Generally they perfer a healthy balance of both races as components of the local chapters.

Mr. Crawford was in Jackson recently and was casting about for ways of reaching white veterans who might be interested in building the white membership in the Jackson chapter. He would like to go and see you next time he is in Jackson for your advice as to ways of doing that.

I know the AVC pretty well. In my judgment, it represents the best of the aspirations for a finer type of citizenship which emerged among those who were in the service this last time. It has been brave and, at the same time, sensible in its effort to include both races in its membership. In a very few places some people, too radical to merit confidence, have gone into the organization, but the great body of AVC is working in the best American tradition.

Certainly Mr. Crawford does not expect you to recruit members for him. He is, however, comparatively a stranger in Jackson and would welcome your advice as to how he should work there.

I think it is eminently worthwhile to help him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Copy to Mr. Crawford

May 31, 1948

TO: Dr. Mitchell
FROM: M. Price
RE: Negroes on school boards

The Negro Year Book, 1947, lists the following Negroes who have served on boards of education since 1940:

Appointed to city boards of education:

Sydney P. Brown, Chicago, 1945
Homer S. Brown, Pittsburg, 1943
Irwin C. Mollison, Chicago, 1944
Clarence M. Long, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1946

Elected to city boards of education:
John F. Morning, Cleveland, Ohio, 1945

Appointed to state boards of education:

Warren Anderson, Indiana, 1941
Howard D. Gregg, 1945, Delaware
O. M. Travis, 1945, Kentucky
J. E. Mitchell, 1946, Missouri

Orrin G. Judd was appointed in 1942 to the Board of Higher Education of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Dr. Von D. Mizell, Negro, has qualified for a post on the county school board. He is the first Negro to enter candicacy for public office in the county. Dr. Mizell's candidacy has been endorsed by civic, professional and business groups throughout the county, including the Broward County Democratic committee. (Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 20, 1948)

Quite recently I have seen a clipping to the effect that a Negro in Austin, Texas has been elected either to the board of education in Austin or to the board of a college in Austin. I have looked both in the clipping file and in the clippings sent in by the press clipping bureau, but cannot find the one in question. Perhaps it was sent to you by Alex Miller or Frank McAllister and you still have it?

mp

39, Strauss, Mrs Arnold

June 10, 1948

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
Corresponding Secretary
The Women's Council for
Interracial Cooperation
Algonquin Park
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Strauss:

How very nice to hear from you.

We have had a hard time finding anything that would help you. The Negro Year Book, 1947, lists the following:

Appointed to city boards of education:

Sydney P. Brown, Chicag, 1945
Homer S. Brown, Pittsburg, 1943
Irwin C. Mollison, Chicago, 1944
Clarence M. Long, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1946

Elected to city boards of education:

John F. Morning, Cleveland, Ohio, 1945

Appointed to state boards of education:

Warren Anderson, Indiana, 1941
Howard D. Gregg, 1945, Delaware
O. M. Travis, 1945, Kentucky
J. E. Mitchell, 1946, Missouri

Orrin G. Judd was appointed in 1942 to the Board of Higher Education of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide of March 20, 1948, said that a Dr. Von D. Mizell of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, had qualified for a post on the county school board, being the first Negro to enter candidacy for public office in the county. His candidacy had been endorsed by civic, professional and business groups throughout the county, including the Broward County Democratic Committee. We don't know whether he got elected.

These scraps are no help. Try us again sometime; maybe we can get more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

WP: any info on this? GSM

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL
for
Interracial Cooperation
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

May 16, 1948

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are writing to you and to the American Council on Race Relations to ask for information on the number of cities in the south and in the country which have Negroes on school boards and the average size of school boards and the average percentage of Negro members. We would very much appreciate any material you can easily lay your hand on.

A vacancy occurred on the local board in the last few weeks and has just been filled, by a white man. This in spite of strenuous efforts by the NAACP, which has requested a Negro appointee at every vacancy since its beginning, I believe. It is clear that next time there must be efforts by white citizens. Right now we want to use some statistics in a public objection to the last appointment.

Mrs. Vivian Mason, who was our delegate to your Civil Rights convention, was very much impressed and excited by the meeting and brought back some good ideas for us next year. The Report certainly cuts out the work for race relations organizations for the next decade, it seems to me.

All of us remember your talk on veterans at a luncheon at the YWCA two years ago and my husband and I remember an evening with you at our apartment with much pleasure. We hope to see you again some day.

Sincerely yours,

Marjory Spindle Strauss

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
Corresponding Secretary
Algonquin Park
Norfolk, Va.

35- St - Street

June 18, 1948

Mr. Elwood Street, Director
Community Chest and Council of
Greater Bridgeport and Stratford
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Street:

Our good friend and Field Assistant, Mrs. Henry Havens, of Jacksonville, Florida, wrote me about a conversation she enjoyed with you at the recent meeting of the Florida State Conference of Social Work.

You had talked with her about the need of some Southwide organization of various improving groups.

Mrs. Havens suggested that I send you word about the Southern Regional Council's availability for work of that kind. If you can find the time to look through the enclosed little leaflet, you will get quickly a clear idea of what our Council is about. The main notion is to bring up the levels of living and of citizenship of all of the people in the South, supposing that thereby jealousy and friction between the races will diminish.

I shall be grateful for a letter from you, giving us advice on how we can improve our usefulness in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GSM:eb

[illegible] to Mrs. Havens

33-5 Shepperson, Gay B.

July 2, 1948

Miss Gay B. Shepperson
National Citizens Council
for Migrant Labor
1751 N Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Shepperson:

I have tried to think up ways to get the questionnaire on migrant labor filled out. The one thing that seems to me at all hopeful is to ask a paid field agent of the Southern Regional Council, Mrs. Henry Havens of 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida, to try to find someone of her friends in South Florida to go out to the Okeechobee area and get one or two copies of the questionnaire filled out. That machinery I have tried to put in motion.

I do not think the sort of volunteer person you might pick up in the area where the migrants are in the South could or would do the job. Church people with moderate enthusiasm could be found. But I think the questionnaires that would come back would be very few and pretty thin.

The truth is that it seems to me you are going to have to raise the money to get some paid travel done to get the facts you want.

One other resource which you might tap in Washington: H. L. Mitchell, with the National Farm Labor Union, is now in Washington, as you may know. His union has moved its headquarters there. Reachable through the American Federation of Labor. Quite possibly Mitchell could get the AFofL to get some AFofL people (in other unions) to get the dough. It would take, generally, somebody with the qualities of a building trades union business agent to get what you want. Such a man could get it at points along the usual seasonal migratory flow--of course, only at the appropriate times for each area.

Marjorie Clark Egloff and I are good friends, and I recognize on your letterhead many another valiant promoter of what is right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

32-S - Sawyer, Annabel

July 21, 1948

Mrs. Annabel Sawyer
300 North Stiles Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Sawyer:

It was a pleasure to talk with you last week at Fisk.

Here is a list of our Oklahoma members. We should very much like to have some more and would indeed like to get going in Oklahoma a State Division of the Southern Regional Council.

I could send you any number of copies of our little promotion leaflet if that would do any good. Alternatively, if you and other friends of the Council in Oklahoma could organize a small meeting sometime, I should be happy to be present and talk with them about the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures : List of Okla. members, SRC
SRC (Fleming)

GSM:eb

OKLAHOMA MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

July 21, 1948

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Casady
P. O. Box 1098
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Nick Comfort
Route 1, Box 70
Lexington, Oklahoma

Miss Viona P. Cutler
Box 140
Warr Acres P. O.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Mr. Cortez A. M. Ewing
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Mr. Paul B. Foreman
Dept. of Sociology
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Mrs. R. Thompson Hollis
210 North Stiles Street
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma

Mr. Alphonso M. Jordan
P. O. Box 557
Wewoka, Oklahoma

Dr. William H. Martin
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Adjutant Lewis E. Pertain
Box 717
Chickasha, Oklahoma

Mr. Lee A. Ward
P. O. Box 750
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Mr. E. W. Woods
Booker T. Washington High School
Tulsa 6, Oklahoma

33-Se-Misc.
Shores, Arthur D.

August 2, 1948

Mr. Arthur D. Shores
1630 Fourth Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Shores:

That was very kind of you to join the Council. We are delighted to have you as a member.

I send with this still another pamphlet, which may not have reached you. We have found it very useful as a sort of textlet to go with our digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, a copy of which I enclose also.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures Digest
Condition of Our Rights
GSM:eb

ARTHUR D. SHORES
ATTORNEY AT LAW

TELEPHONE 4-5966

1630 FOURTH AVENUE NO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

July 28, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. (Room 432)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter and the pamphlet prepared by Mr. Jackson, and appreciate the same.

I had received a letter from Dr. Beittel, Chairman of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council, just before I received yours. I am sending my membership fee to him.

Sincerely,

Arthur D. Shores

Arthur D. Shores

ADS:ans

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

33-Se-Misc-
Simsarian, James

August 13, 1948

Mr. James Simsarian
Acting Assistant Chief
Human Rights Branch
Division of International Economic and Social Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Simsarian:

In response to your letter of August 11, I hasten to send you a copy of Mr. Luther Jackson's pamphlet, Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940.

I enclose three or four other items and a price list of our complete series.

We would be happy to have your office as a subscriber to New South which would bring you regularly our monthly magazine and pamphlets. That would cost the Department of State $1.00 a year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:jdh
Enclosures--Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
Housing in the South
New South--Hill-Burton Act
" " --Negro Police
Fleming Leaflet
The Condition of our Rights
Race and Suffrage
Publications List.

G.S.M.
8/13/48

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
Aug. 13, 1948
Southern Regional Council

August 11, 1948

Gentlemen:

Professor Luther P. Jackson's study of "Race and Suffrage in the South since 1940" in your New South series (Vol. 3, Nos. 5-6; June-July 1948) has been called to my attention as a possible source of information on this subject.

I would accordingly appreciate it very much if you could send me a copy of this issue, along with as many other numbers in this series as are available.

Sincerely,

James Simsarian

James Simsarian
Acting Assistant Chief
Human Rights Branch
Division of International
Economic and Social Affairs

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

The Evening Sun
Sun Square
Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Department

August 18, 1948

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I should like very much to receive periodic publications and informational releases of the Southern Regional Council. Please put my name on your mailing list to receive all of the material issued from your office without cost and send me a price list on those publications for which there is a charge.

Yours sincerely,

Reed Sarratt

Reed Sarratt
Associate Editor

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

The Evening Sun
Sun Square
Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Department

August 19, 1948

Dear Mr. Fleming:

You may be interested in the enclosed reprint of excerpts from your June-July issue of New South. May I call your attention to what appears to be an error in figuring in Mr. Jackson's article. Using the figures in the table on page four he says in at least two places that the total number of qualified Negro voters in the twelve states increased by 26 per cent between 1940 and 1947. This statement is made on page thirteen and again on page twenty. Unless my own computation is wrong, the increase has been more than 300 per cent.

Sincerely yours,

Reed Sarratt

Reed Sarratt
Associate Editor

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

32-3-Misc.-
Sarratt, Reed

August 24, 1948

Mr. Reed Sarratt, Associate Editor
The Evening Sun
Sun Square
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Sarratt:

Thank you for sending me a clipping of your article "A Record of Improvement" from The Evening Sun. It is an excellent summary of Dr. Jackson's report and is the sort of article that helps us greatly in getting facts before the public.

You are quite right about the error in the pamphlet. I should have caught it before publication, but unfortunately I didn't notice it until after the pamphlet was in print. Apparently Dr. Jackson made his mistake by figuring percentages of percentages.

I am glad to add your name to our mailing list for all future publications. In case you are interested in some of our past publications, a price list is enclosed.

Also enclosed is a copy of the current issue of New South, just off the press. You may find the article on page 5 — "Maryland Tackles Race Relations As a Public Responsibility" — of some interest. As you will see, it was written by an "outsider". I hope it does not contain too many errors in fact.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures
Price List
New South Aug 48

35-St-Mee
Supreme Court

September 2, 1949

Mr. George R. Houston, Asst. Librarian
Library
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

You were kind enough to write us, the other day, about a recent publication of the Southern Regional Council, which we sent on to you.

Here are some others which might well be of interest.

Perhaps, the Library would wish to subscribe, at one dollar and a half ($1.50) a year, to New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

35 - St. Mus
Supreme Court

September 1, 1949

Mr. George R. Houston, Asst. Librarian
Library
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

We are delighted to send you two copies of the statement put out last year by our Executive Committee, referred to in your letter of August 30.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

33 - Se - Dwie
Simmons, John

September 28, 1949

Mr. John Simmons
2030 Robson Place, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

How nice of you to call this morning!

Here is a leaflet about the Council with a membership blank. Also our very latest publication, which is going to do a lot of good.

Do come and see me at the office or us at home.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

33-9e - Misc -
Simons, Mrs. Albert

October 14, 1948

Mrs. Harriet P. Simons
84 South Battery
Charleston 21, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Simons:

Thank you so much for sending M. Raymond Lange. He came by yesterday afternoon and we had a long chat, with maps of the South and pamphlets and so on.

Seeing such visitors is one of the great privileges of working with the Council.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

84 South Battery
Charleston 21, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Will you kindly give some of your valuable time to helping M. Raymond Lange, U. S. Correspondent for L'Aurore, Paris - He wishes to

make a study of the negro question in connection with the presidential elections.

I do hope we shall meet again soon,

Very sincerely,

Harriet P. Simons.

October 11th

35-St-Misc.-
Sytz, Florence

November 18, 1948
Dict. November 17

Miss Florence Sytz
School of Social Work
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Sytz:

It is a pleasure to send you today 50 copies of the "Honest Answer".

We all greatly enjoyed having you here.

The material for Miss Raymond is going out, I think, today.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time sh— in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA47

1948 NOV 17 AM 10 49

A.NSB025 DL PD=NEWORLEANS LA 17 923A=

TU ATLANTA

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

IF YOU CAN SEND ME FIFTY COPIES OF HONEST ANSWER CIVIL RIGHTS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION WOULD APPRECIATE HAVING THESE BEFORE NOVEMBER 23RD=

Miss FLORENCE SYTZ TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK=

New Orleans, La.

GSM.
11/17/48

23 SYTZ=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

37-S- Misc
Sancton, Thomas

August 2, 1948

Mr. Thomas Sancton
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Sancton:

My warmest praises for your article in the July 24 Nation. In rare combination, it is broad and accurate.

I notice from our files that you happen not to be a member of the Council. You are most cordially invited, and we hope that, now or later, you will join us.

Meanwhile, as you are writing on the Southern people, I send you, as probably useful to you, a set of the Council's pamphlets of the last three or four years.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures : Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
Machines in the Cotton Fields
GSM:eb Wanted: A Healthy South
Wanted: an Educated South
Oct '47 New South; June '47 New South; May '48 New South; June; July '48 New South; April '48 New South
Condition of Our Rights
Digest of Civil Rights Report
They Held Their Homes
SRC (Fleming)
Veterans Reports (Miss, Okla, Ark. La.)
Changing Character of Lynching
Kendall Weisiger's 2 pamphlets: (Getting Along Together? Background for Brotherhood)

E.88.
8/2/48

35- St. Misc Sytz, Florence

November 18, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. David G. French, Editor
Social Work Journal
130 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. French:

There is, for us in the South, one significant omission in the otherwise excellent Civil Rights issue of the Social Work Journal. I am enclosing a copy of this omission along with a request that it appear in the next issue of the Journal. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, I discussed this matter with the Executive Director, George S. Mitchell. All we ask in this re-printing is that you give recognition, as of course you would, to the organization responsible for the statement.

The Southern Regional Council has published a series of phamplets that anyone at all interested in knowing the South should obtain from the Council. For example, The Condition of Our Rights should be on any suggested reading list on civil rights.

Sincerely,

Florence Sytz
Professor of Social Case Work

FS:ffu

cc - George S. Mitchell

enclosures - (1) An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy
(2) Southern Regional Council

35-57 - Misc. -
Sutker, Solomon

November 30, 1948

Mr. Solomon Sutker
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Sol:

Enclosed is the material you lent the Council on community surveys. Thank you for it; it helped a lot.

Under separate cover we are sending the printed material:
Small Town Manual for Community Action
Outline of Cultural Materials
Church-Community Relationships in the South
Urban Communities of the South

If I remember correctly, you lent us also "Rural Communities of the South", but I returned it to you before you left Atlanta. If I did not, write Jane Simpson here at SRC and she will look for it.

This does not begin to be the letter I owe you. I will write you a dilly as soon as I get home next week!

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

35-St-Misc-Sulzberger, Mrs. Arthur Hays

The New York Times
Times Square

IPHIGENE OCHS SULZBERGER
DIRECTOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES HALL

RECEIVED
DEC 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

December 7, 1948

Dear Sir:

The sixteenth annual observance of Brotherhood Week, February 20-27, 1949, under the Chairmanship of Nelson A. Rockefeller, has been endorsed by President Truman.

As a member of the national Committee particularly assigned to the promotion of this observance by Community Organizations, I am writing to invite the cooperation of your organization. I earnestly hope that you will ask your local units to mark this observance in their own group and to join with other agencies in their communities in arranging programs that will be effective in advancing the cause of American democracy not only during that one week, but throughout the year.

The enclosed folder lists many program suggestions and I should be happy to send you whatever number you wish for enclosure in one of your regular mailings to your members or local units. A postal is enclosed for your convenience in reply.

Last month, advance materials were sent to the editor of your publication in the hope that your February issue would carry something appropriate to the Brotherhood theme. This folder also may be helpful for this purpose. I should appreciate receiving a copy of the issue in which any of the material is used.

The Committee will be very grateful for whatever you may be able to do and I hope I may receive your assurance that you will cooperate in this project for American unity. Please let me know, also, if I may help you in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger

Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
Chairman
Community Organizations Committee
for Brotherhood Week

President
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

100 copies of Brotherhood Week folder ordered by GSM 12/10/48

Sice/off.

Pendle Hill
Wallingford, Pennsylvania
January 3, 1949

Dear Saving Remnant of the Southland,

Surely someone tipped you off about our rural honeymoon. Or was it just inspiration that sent forth Joy of Cooking and the two wonderful thermometers? All were delivered by Winona and joyfully unwrapped, despite the discouragement of Mrs. McKoy's package-prettying. Of course Courtney was just as overjoyed as I was to have these Teaching Aids. We both thank you - from the bottom!

After being thoroughly wed by the two ministers and in the presence of many Mecklenburgers, we beat it to a place called "Blue Mount Retreat", which belongs to the Kilpacks here at Pendle Hill. Here we lived the Simple, Rural Life, close to the soil and even beneath it. We couldn't get the water system going, and Courtney spent much of his time climbing in and out of a pit taking apart a thing called a ram. These difficulties led us into all kinds of friendships with neighbors. Now we know so much about rams we're thinking about writing a pamphlet.

We've been at Pendle Hill for nearly a week now. I have been attending the Mid-Winter Institute (between terms) here and Courtney has been struggling with Kant, pure reason, and community health problems. We have a surprisingly sumptious room with great spaces for books and typewriters and the singing tea-kettle Kay Kaneda brought us yesterday.

There are about sixty people in the Pendle Hill "community". Classes begin after tea at four, and continue in the evening. Usually a new person visits any that interest him and decides after visiting whether he will continue with it. There are no exams, but papers are read to the whole group and discussed. A number of the students are from other countries; the group is quite varied and interesting. Four besides Courtney commute to Haverford; some go into Philadelphia for field work in labor and co-ops.

I started my part-time work today, in the publications office. They are in the process of changing from occasional pamphlets to a yearly subscription plan, and the too-familiar problems of addressograph stencils, crossfiles, and ancient orders abound. Herrymon Maurer is dividing his time between editorial

work with Fortune mag and publications here. He is someone who writes a book about Gandhi uplifting serene truth, and bounds about at great speed until 2 am. Rumor hath it that nobody in the publications office takes sleep seriously. This augurs well for keeping me out of Courtney's way until he gets his thesis written. Classes begin for me tomorrow.

Kenneth Boulding, an economist (now at U of Mich) and sonnet-writer that I have long admired, was here for the Institute and said some rare things. "If you tell someone he has bad morals, he is flattered. If you tell him he has bad manners, he'll spit in your eye."....."This extremely disreputable holy spirit breaks out in unexpected forms." Prophets rarely flourish, he said, in the University atmosphere. If they do chance to arise, they are invariably unpopular with the administration!

Tonight I talked with a Richmonder who knows the Mitchells. He is named Arnold Ricks, just returned from Service Committee work in Germany. He told me that Mrs. Mitchell was named for his grandmother--I believe that's right.

Winona writes of Mrs. Tilly going to Palestine (why?), exec com mtg, and other events of note. Blessings upon the young Mitchells for helping to get out New South. William F. Sollmann, the German political science lecturer here, was saying today that he hopes to help get a German Committee on Civil Rights when he returns there next summer. He's interested in encouraging the kind of pressure from citizens groups there that he feels has been important in the developing civil rights program in this country.

My love to you all, and fervent wishes that SRC's reputation will begin paying off in a great way soon!

Miss Elizabeth

35-54-Misc. — St. Paul Council of Human Relations

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

THE REFERENCE ROOM

HISTORY

Beginning with about 50 pamphlets when we opened our office in September, 1945, our library has grown until in 1948 it offers the following services.

BOOKS

A collection of about 400 volumes.
Not a large library, but containing the basic material, well selected, recent, attractive.

Subjects covered are:

- Race and Culture
- Background material about the "minority Groups" both racial and cultural
- Prejudice
- Race Relations
- Intercultural Education
- Community Activites
- Palestine
- Fiction dealing with problems of intergroup relations
- Children's books

PAMPHLETS and DOCUMENTS

A collection of about 3000 pamphlets and leaflets.
Documents such as Laws, Ordinances, Court Decisions.
Publications of 18 National Organizations in the field.
Bulletins and Reports of 25 State and City Committees.
Materials on Tools and Techniques.

These are classified and indexed both by title and by topics and have cross references to books, periodicals, and related files.
An outline of this reference material follows in the next section.

CLIPPING SERVICE

Newspaper clipping service covering years of 1945-1948.
Follows same classification as pamphlet file. Includes local papers, Christian Science Monitor, and occasional issues of others.

PERIODICALS

Regular subscriptions on file:

- American Unity
- Commentary
- Common Ground
- Commonweal
- Crisis
- Methodist Woman
- New South
- Opportunity
- Saturday Review of Literature
- Survey Graphic
- Southern Patriot
- Journal of Educational Sociology

PERIODICALS (continued)

Newspapers on file:
- Saint Paul Recorder
- Pacific Citizen
- A large number of single issues of magazines and professional publications having relevant material.

EXHIBITS

The following are available and are sent out to schools and other groups:

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE
THE JEW IN AMERICAN LIFE
PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED NEGROES
PHOTOGRAPHS OF MINORITY PEOPLES
RACES OF MANKIND
ONE GOD AND HOW WE WORSHIP HIM
CHILDREN OF MANY ORIGINS
WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS
PEOPLE WHO MAKE SAINT PAUL
MAPS SHOWING PEOPLES OF U.S.

Other exhibits are being prepared.

EXHIBITS FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS

The Council has arranged exhibits of educational nature for many events such as:

Five Successive years at the M.E.A.
Two years at the State Fair
Conference of Social Workers, three years
National Convention of Teachers Federations
Twin City Education Fellowship, two years
University Workshop, 1947
Alland Exhibit in Stem Hall, 1947

WHO USES THE REFERENCE ROOM?

Students from University, colleges, high schools
Leaders preparing for discussion meetings in YMCA, YWCA, and church groups.
Speakers gathering material for talks.
4-H leaders preparing for essay contests.
Social workers.

During the period since we have kept records, February, 1947-July 1, 1948, 127 persons have worked in our reference room. This number is increasing at a gratifying rate as more persons become aware of the services we offer. In addition whole class with its teacher from Prescott, Wisconsin, came in to see our material and learn about our work.

The Saint Paul Council of Human Relations is the only City Committee to maintain so extensive a reference service and is the only place in the midwest containing materials covering the whole field of intergroup relations and all the "minorities."

HOW IS THE REFERENCE ROOM CARRIED OUT?

The work is almost entirely done by volunteers. One full-time volunteer and a reference room committee do the ordering of literature, filing, clipping, arranging, and managing exhibts and mailing of literature.

On two occasions paid workers were used: the first was in the fall of 1946 when Mrs. Mudgett organized the filing system and a typist worked for about three weeks getting it set up. Again in the summer of 1948, the office secretary, Grace Langley, spent considerable of her time in rearranging the files.

WHAT HAS THE REFERENCE ROOM COST?

Very little, in comparison to its value. Our book cases were loaned by th Emporium Store, enlarged by the addition of apple boxes, and all painted by volunteer helpers, making the room colorful and attractive. Most of our books are loaned or given to us by our friends. Of the 400 volumes only 30 have been purchased with money from the Council. Most periodical subscriptions are also donated. The most noteworthy gift has been the Jose Sherwood collection of books on the Negro. 125 volumes were given us by Mrs. Sherwood.

Of the Exhibits, the one on the Jew in American Life was given us by the Minnesota Jewish Council ($35), the Exhibit, Negro in American Life, was purchased by the Council of Human Relations ($25), as were the two sets of portraits of distinguished Negroes ($3.50 each). The other exhibits were either donated or were made by volunteer workers at very little expense.

HOW IS THE REFERENCE ROOM PUBLICIZED?

It has not had as good publicity as it should have. Information about it has been spread slowly and until recently no special effort has been made to advertise it. In July, 1948, the first such attempt was made; a bulletin sent to Study Clubs, Women's Organizations, and church groups. In November another announcement was sent to all clergy of the three faiths, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. Copies of these bulletins follow in the next pages.

RECENT PROGRESS

During the fall in 1948, the use of the Reference Room has shown a marked increase. Between September 10, and November 10 fifty-seven people have consulted our office and reference room. This is a little more than one a day on the average. The types of consultants are as follows: Teachers 12, High School Librarians 1, Students: University College of Education8, Macalaster 6, Carleton 6, High School Students 7, Playground Workers 3, Social Workers 6, Church Groups 2, Lawyers 1, Ministers 1, Businessmen 2, and the Mexican Consul (who came for information about restrictive covenants).

LITERATURE

LITERATURE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Propaganda? Yes.
Anti-dimocratic agencies in America are sending out quantities of literature designed to promote disunion and prejudice. We are combating them with pro-democratic literature.

TYPES OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED

There have been 200 titles, varying all the way from scholarly pamphlets by Gordon Allport and Goodwin Watson to articles by Frank Sinatra, Kate Smith, and even comic books.

QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED

Between Octoberl, 1945, and July 1, 1948, the Council has received approximately 69,478 pieces of literature for free distribution. Of this, we have given out about 48,700. This is about 16,240 per year. A few sample figures are:

670 copies, Eric Johnson on Intolerance
650 Army Talk on Prejudice
1150 Two Noted Catholics Speak
1100 Jews in American Life
1200 Negro Workers in Minnesota
1200 Literature from Federal Council of Churches

These figures do not include material sent out during the session of the legislature from the Volunteer Committee for FEPC, nor the material sent directly by the State Library Division, nor the literature for Freedom Train which went out from our office, nor does it count the orders for One World in School, which we filled from our office.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR LITERATURE?

We get it mostly from national agencies in the field. These are numerous and varied. A partial list follows:

American Association on Indian Affairs
American Council on Race Relations
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defation League
Bureau for Intercultural Education
Central Council of American Rabbis
Columbus Council for Democracy
Commonweal
Council Against Intolerance in America
Federal Council of Churches
Frances Sweeney Committee
Governor's Interracial Commission (Minnesota)
Minnesota Jewish Council
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Urban League
Permanent Council for FEPC
Rosenwald Fund
St. Louis Lutheran Society for Better Race Relations

Catholic Association for International Peace
Queen's Work
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Southern Regional Council
War Relocation Authority

HOW DO WE GET MATERIAL?

Many of these national agencies send out literature free. Others we have to pay for. We aim to sell most of that for which we have to pay, but we feel priviledged to give it away where it will serve a valuable purpose. We learn about available materials from the regular publications sent out by national agencies, other counciles similar to our own, and we are on regular mailing lists of the most important agencies.

HOW DO WE DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE?

LOCALLY
Exhibits at various events
Through other organizations such as:
- University YMCA
- 4-H Leaders
- Farmers Union Leaders
- Church groups

In the Schools
- School Division of Public Library
- High School Libraries
- Principals

Mailings to members and other
- There have been nine such mailings.
- Quantities range from 550 to 800.
- Each mailing was accompanied by a flyer telling about Council activites and community events in the field.

Speakers
- Usually take literature to meetings

Visitors to office
- Never get away without some!

OUTSIDE OF ST. PAUL

Response to requests from teachers out over the state.
- As result of exhibits at MEA.
- State Supervisor of Libraries announced to teachers that we would send kits on request.
- From November 1, 1946, to January 1, 1948, 136 such kits have been sent to teachers outside of St. Paul.

The Library Division of the State Department of Education sent copies of two pamphlets by our Board members to all school libraries, and also county libraries, about 900 copies of each-
- Democracy For All, Helen Parker Mudgett
- One World in School, Lou Ella Miles

Requests have come from outside Minnesota and materials have been sent to 50, mostly teachers, all the way from Bremerton, Washington, to South Norwalk, Connecticut.

LITERATURE FOR SALE

It has never been our plan to make a profit on sale of literature, not even to "come out even." At all times the reference room has a supply on hand, including 70 titles, on July 1, 1948, which we secure from such agencies as:

- American Council on Race Relations
- American Missionary Education Association
- Chicago University Round Table
- Catholic Welfare Association
- Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church
- National Urban League
- National Institute of Social Relations
- Public Affairs, Inc.
- Queen's Work
- YWCA

During the period of Octoberl, 1945-July 1, 1948, we have secured 4,206 pieces of literature for sale. Of these we have on hand, July 1, 1948, 852 pieces.
The proceeds from literature have been about $212 per year.

BOOKS FOR SALE

During 1948, the Reference Room has extended its services by taking a few books on consignment which they sell at regular prices. These have included:

- HERITAGE OF FREEDOM
- HURRAY FOR BOBO
- HEYDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
- LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS
- SING A SONG OF FRIENDSHIP
- TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS
- GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT

SCHOOL PROGRAM

From the beginning in the fall of 1943, the Council of Human Relations has considered one of its chief functions that of helping to promote in the schools an effective program of intergroup education. This it has done by cooperating directly with school administrators and teachers. Because of the serious lack of funds from which the schools have suffered, the Council has been glad to furnish materials for school use. And, since teachers have been overburdened with large classes and heavy work, the Council has tried to assist them through the services of its staff as consultants and the gathering of an extensive collection of professional material in its reference room. Relations between teachers and the Council have been most cordial and friendly.

MATERIALS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The materials of greatest value in intergroup education are by nature somewhat transitory, consisting of pamphlets, reprints, periodicals, etc. Both Public and School Libraries are reluctant to spend their very limited funds for such material. To supply this need, the Council has donated several hundred dollars worth of supplementary study materials for use of classes. These are sent out from the School Division of the Public Library. They are provided in sets of 35 copies each so that they may be read by all menbers of a class, usually in the Social Studies. Many teachers in all the high schools make use of these. They form a part of the regular assigned class work. A bulletin has been sent to teachers at the beginning of each school year giving suggestions for the use of this material. The bulletins for September, 1947, and September, 1948, are included with this report.

COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC LIBRARY

From the very beginning in 1943, the Council has had the closest and heartiest cooperation from the Public Library. They have sought to secure all books available in the fields of Human Relations and to encourage their use. The School Division has sent out bulletins to teachers telling of the materials for class use. They prepared a special collection of children's books which was circulated among all the grade schools. They have cooperated in numerous exhibits and displays of books.

ASSISTANCE TO HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In the spring of 1944, the Council learned that there was a small amount of money left in the library fund which would go back to the general fund if not spent. As it was within a few weeks of the close of school no plans were being made to spend it. The Assistant Superintendent was persuaded to use it for a nucleus of five books for each high school on the subject of

intercultural relations. The titles included were:

McWilliams, Carey	Brothers Under the Skin
Alland, Alex	American Counterpoint
Fast, Howard	Haym Solomon
Embree, E. R.	13 Against the Odds
Embree, E. R.	Brown Americans

In addition the Council added the following for each High School Library:

35 copies,	Benedict and Weltfish,	Races of Mankind
1 copy,	Vickery and Cole,	Intercultural Education
1 copy,	Benedict,	Race and Culture
1 copy,	Herrick and Askwith,	This Way to Unity
1 copy,		To Secure These Rights

Most of the school librarians have been interested and alert to secure available books concerning people of the minority groups.

The Council keeps each high school library supplied with samples of all available materials both in the public library and in our school library. Most librarians have set aside a file or a section of the work room for intercultural materials.

During the spring of 1948, Miss Miles, of the Council, went with Mr. Rucker, the new Secretary of the Governor's Interracial Commission to each Senior and Junior High School introducing him to principals and others. They took with them a generous gift of reports from the Governor's Commission and materials from the Council based on the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

LITERATURE TO TEACHERS

Several times each year the Council has sent through the mail or placed in the principals' lockers in the Department office, literature on Intercultural Education. This has included professional magazines, reprints, pamphlets, bibliographies, etc. Material of interest to special teachers has been sent directly, such as the following to Social Studies teachers:

Army Talks on Fascism and on Prejudice
The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights
Proposed Bill in Minnesota Legislature for FEPC
Freedom Train Literature

BULLETINS TO TEACHERS

Each year the Council sends to all principals the announcement of services offered to the schools. A copy of the one for September, 1947, is included. Other bulletins have been:

List of all films available in the Twin Cities relating to the field of human relations.
List of films which we can supply free.
Announcements concerning Radio Series, Lest We Forget, etc.
Announcement about the Harmond Foundation Exhibit of portraits of Distinguished Negroes at the Gallery.
Announcements of University Courses, Institutes and Workshops.

In each high school there are key teachers who receive announcements and distribute them to the teachers who are concerned. To

BULLETINS TO TEACHERS (continued)

them we have sent posters (IAD) and cartoons for use in classrooms, notices regarding legislation pending in the State Legislature and other announcements for current interest.

PLEDGE FOR AMERICAN UNITY

In the spring of 1946, the Council, through the generosity of the Minnesota Jewish Council presented to each of the 13 Senior and Junior High Schools a beautifully framed copy of the Pledge for American Unicty, to be hung in the halls or libraries of the buildings.

SERVICES OF SPEAKERS BUREAU

The Council's Speakers Bureau serves the schools in special ways. Every high school has at some time used our assembly speakers. It has been our aim to have a Negro speaker in each high school and to date the following have been arranged:
Miss Grace Walker gave a talk on and readings from Poetry of Negro Americans at Harding High School.
Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgman gave assembly talks at Monroe and Wilson.
Mr. William O'Shields spoke to assemblies at Roosevelt and showed pictures of his experiences in the Pacific.
At Central Mr. O'Shields spoke at Red Cross Assemblies. Here also the International Club had Robert Johnson as a speaker in and open meeting and Mr. Huguley spoke to the Science Club. Both of these men were candidates for doctor's degrees at the University. Mr. Huguley also spoke to the Junior and Senior classes at Marshall High School. Mrs. Samuel Reed was a speaker at Murray.
Another special service which the Council arranged for senior classes in the Problems of Democracy is a series of speakers representing different groups who met with classes in regular class periods on successive days and talked with them about the problems met by their groups. The speakers included representatives of Negro, Nisei, Mexican, and Jewish groups. Five high schools have used this service and several of them have repeated the program for three years.
The Council secures films from the United Labor Committee for Human Rights, Minneapolis. The ones most used are:

The House I Live In.
Brotherhood of Man
Mankind One Family
Boundary Lines
Team Work
One World Or None
Make Way for Youth

During the year 1946-47 about 20 school programs showing films were arranged. There were either class groups or organizations. During 1947-48 every high school had at least one film group. This Council furnished them. Twelve grade schools used the films. In all, there were showings in schools.

SPECIAL EVENTS

CRANBROOK EXHIBIT

In October and November of 1945, the Council brought here the Cranbrook Exhibit of the Races of Mankind. The Exhibit was arranged in the Exhibition Room of the Public Library and the Library itself had an exhibit of books and other materials. The exhibit was open the two days of the MEA for Twin City teachers. It was then open specially for students, October 29-November 10, after which it was taken to Central High School for two days. The Department of Education arranged to let students with teachers attend during the school day. Bulletins were prepared and sent to all public, private, and parochial schools. All together some 3,650 pupils attended. All had some sort of preparation and follow-up in classes. Another 1000 from the general public saw the exhibit.

VISIT OF ETHEL ALPENFELS

In November, 1945, the Council and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, each paying half, brought Miss Alpenfels here for a week. She spoke to students in their high school assemblies. The Department of Education arranged for teachers meetings after school each day at five high schools. Teachers from adjacent schools attended. The two events just related brought to all teachers to a large section of the older pupils the scientific facts about Race and Culture.

HARMON FOUNDATION EXHIBIT * PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED NEGROES

This was held at the Saint Paul Gallery and School of Art and the Council was one of the sponsoring agencies. We sent out two bulletins to all the schools and did much to help publicity and promote school attendance.

ALLAND EXHIBIT * TOLERANCE CAN BE TAUGHT

This exhibit from the Council "Against Intolerance in America" was held in Stem Hall, October 13-15, 1947. In addition to the collection of posters, etc., from New York, the Council arranged an extensive exhibit of its own material. The School Committee made plans for teachers meetings on the three nights after school. The whole exhibit and the meetings stressed actual tools and techniques to be used in school. Included were films and recordings and film strips. There was a talk by Miss Dora V. Smith on books for children and a display of books loaned by the Book and Stationery Company. There were demonstrations of use of Radio, Films, and Radio Workshop.

JOURNALISM CONTEST

The Council offered an award to the Journalism Department which did the best work during the year 1946-47 toward understanding and bettering human relations. The award was won by Central High School of $25 and a second award of $10 was given to Humboldt. Bother school papers showed great interest.

COOPERATION WITH TEACHER COMMITTEES

In 1944, the Council worked with a teacher committee helping to plan and arrange four dinner discussion meetings at which the problems of minority peoples were discussed. In 1946 when a new teacher committee was appointed, Miss Miles served as secretary and liason between the School Committee and the Joint Committee on Education for Better Human Relations. (see next section of this report). This School Committee made all plans for an Institute for teachers which was to have taken place in September of 1946. The Council had arranged for the securing of nationally-known speakers. The Institute was cancelled, because of the polio epidemic and of the strike.

REPORT ON INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN SAINT PAUL HIGH SCHOOLS

In January of 1946 Superintendent commissioned Miss Miles to visit all high schools and prepare a report on what had been done. This gave a fine opportunity to spend several days in each school talking informally with teachers about what had been done and could be done. In every school it resulted in some projects being started and the cooperation of teachers was very satisfactory. The report was given to the superintendent in May and was mimeographed by the department and copies sent to all principals both of high schools and grade schools. The Council of Human Relations sent copies to a large number of agencies and schools who are interested in similar work.

In conclusion, it should be said that many other lesser projects have been carried on and that the Council has been constantly watching to see how and where it could stimulate interest, offer assistance, and promote a real program of intercultural education in schools.

There can be no question but that teachers in the public schools are aware of the need for intergroup education and ready to assume responsibility for the schools. There is uncertainty as to methods and need for planned coordination.

THE SPEAKERS BUREAU

EARLY HISTORY

During the first two years of the Council's work there were quite numerous calls for speakers and these calls were met without much organization, mostly by members of the Board. These included Dr. Turck, Rev. Robbins, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Mudgett, Father Gilligan, Rev. Moore, Miss Enright, Mrs. Tanbara, Miss Miles, and others.

In the spring of 1944 a luncheon meeting was held in the Athletic Club especially for persons interested in a speaking program. About thirty attended. The speaker was Dr. Stuart G. Cole. The meeting stimulated interest in the Council in general but did not effect any definite speakers organization.

In May, 1944, the University Extension Division planned a one-day Institute on Race Relations in the Center for Continuation Study. This was organized and led by Mrs. Mudgett. In addition to several speakers from the University of Minnesota, this program brought here for the first time Miss Ethel Alpenfels who has since become such a welcome visitor, and Dr. William Krogman, also from the University of Chicago. This Institute proved to be a high spot for about 40 people who attended, among them about a dozen from Saint Paul.

A year later, in May, 1945, the Council sponsored an Institute for a Speakers Bureau at the Center for Continuation Study, again planned by Mrs. Mudgett. About 35 men and women from Saint Paul attended with more or less definite ideas of serving as speakers. The program included both discussions on human relations by Dr. Brameld, Dr. Dickerman, Mrs. Mudgett, and also on the technical side of public speaking given by Mr. Ziebarth. In the evening a panel made up of representatives of minority groups and experts conducted a most successful question period.

OUR PHILOSOPHY

The Council has been aware, from previous experience in other similar organizations, of the fact that when such a group plans a public meeting on the theme of their special interest, they attract only those people who are already convinced, or, at least are specially interested. Some good, no doubt, is accomplished, by hearing a new discussion, strengthening convictions, and perhaps stimulating action. But few new people are reached, and least of all those who need it most.

For this reason the Council has adopted the policy of taking its speakers to audiences not specially devoted to human relations. In this way, in these new ready-made audiences, people are reached who never would have come to a special meeting and they become interested and very often can be induced to follow up with other meetings and some real study.

Another part of our philosophy in which we have come to believe very strongly is that there is danger in much general talk about the abstract idea of brotherhood when this discussion does not

lead into action. Listening to eloquent speeches about the ideals of respect for the individual, etc., may become a sop to one's conscience. For this reason we have tried to make all our discussions present the idea of "brotherhood in action." Our speakers, especially in the beginning years, have given the scientific facts about race and culture. But they tend to stress practical applications of democracy in such matter as jobs and housing.

The Council believes that there is great merit in using laymen as

speakers rather than relying exclusively on the professionals in the field. And in so doing they perform another valuable service in the training they give to a large number of people, mostly young men and women, who go out to present the ideals of better human relations to a varied cross-section of the public.

It has been obvious to the Council from the first that only the members of a minority group themselves can best present their problems. So it has been a part of our object to help train as large a number as possible of each group to understand and to present these problems in discussion groups. It has been our good fortune and our great pleasure to find many such individuals and we constantly receive warm praise for the high quality of the speakers whom we send out. These programs have given to a large number of people their first opportunity to meet and know interesting and attractive members of other races.

It has never been our policy to gain credit for our own organization by means of these programs which we arrange. The groups who use our speakers sponsor their own meetings and there is very seldom mention or publicity about the Council connected with the meeting.

TRAINING SPEAKERS

Early in our work we realized that members of certain minority groups had never faced their own problems, or perhaps been willing to admit that there were problems. Other groups, although aware acutely of their problems were accustomed to allowing two or three individual members of the group to serve as spokesmen for all the whole group before the public. For these reasons rather a unique experiment was begun. The first study group was formed by Mrs. Irving Levy in 1946 and in this about 60 Jewish young men and women gathered in a study-discussion group, meeting twice a month for three months. Under good leaders they faced their own problems and considered methods of approach to solutions.

Following this start, a group of Negro volunteers organized with Mrs. Ethel Maxwell Williams as leader. They also held a series of study meetings. The two groups met together once in the spring, (1946) and two meetings were held with members of the majority group as well. The resulting friendly interest and understanding was well worthwhile. From each group the Speakers Bureau now has several excellent discussion leaders and speakers.

The Council helped, along with the International Institute, in the organization of Japanese Americans in their United Citizens League and this group has furnished a very able speakers for our

use. With the Mexican community we have not yet been able to find articulate leaders and this is a project in which we are still hoping to make contacts and get an opportunity to help develop spokesmen for them.

THE PRESENT SET-UP

The Speakers Bureau of the Saint Paul Council of Human Relations offers speakers, panel discussions, resource people, and films for organizations. Using the professional people and board members when necessary, but having also its goal involving and making conversant with the problems of human relations as many people as possible, four training sessions under the leadership of Mrs. Mudgett were held in 1947. Here the exchange helped inform minority persons of the problems of other minorities, gave the majority person an opportunity to ask frank questions of the minority person and vice versa, gave our speakers a background on the organization of the Council, the basic assumptions of intergroup relations, psychology of prejudice, and how to answer the most recurrent questions. As for techniques we we convinced that the speaker's enthusiasm and conviction is the greatest aid to persuasion, and that audience participation is the goal of a speech so we have concentrated on the discussion method.

The only advertisement of our service went out in a mimeographed letter to 500 organization leaders and the rest went by word of mouth. Many of the calls were prefaced by "I heard one of your speakers at a PTA meeting last night and wondered if the women's association at church could have a program like it." Macalester Presbyterian Church is an interesting example. Having made previous use of our speakers bureau, they asked us to arrange a series of five meetings for their young people. Three minority speakers were followed by an evening of films on prejudice and a discussion of "What prejudices have I and how did I get that way?" and concluded with a member of their church, Dr. Hugo Thompson, who asked "What have you heard and what are you going to do about it?" so it concluded with an emphasis on action. In the spring, another young people's group at the church was having poor attendance and their complaint was "Why can't we have something interesting like the other" so we were asked to arrange a series of five meetings for them too. We also met with two women's groups in that church.

SUMMARY OF SEASON 1947-1948

55 speakers were used and with our films as well as speakers over 200 groups were reached with our programs. It is safe to estimate that the total audience numbered 10,000. These included youth groups, women's clubs, men's clubs, mixed adult groups, church organizations, school assemblies, and classes, service clubs, and civic clubs. Every senior and junior high school in the city used our services as did 15 elementary schools,

12 different religious denominations in 35 different churches called on us.

RADIO PROGRAMS

With other agencies the Council of Human Relations sponsored and helped to prepare the series over WCCO "Neither Free nor Equal." This proved to be one of the best radio programs of the year 1946. We have sponsored and sent out notices and otherwise helped to publicize the two series "Lest We Forget" over KSTP.

906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia
January 4, 1949

Dear Milton:

That was kind of you and Mrs. Siegel to send me the card and your note. I had only lately heard that you were there. I am sure you are suited as to the job and will serve in a way that will be greatly appreciated.

Alice and I and the children are getting along all right. I enjoy the Southern Regional Council. It is a little wobbly financially but is, I think, getting a better and better result as a group trying to do steadily what the South must bring itself to do sooner or later.

The family and I live in a big fancy house in a part of Atlanta fadedly spiffy, and I spend my spare time scratching on my three acres and pretending to be a subsistence gardener.

One child is ten, t'other twelve.

I saw Dr. Alexander lately, and he said maybe the honorable Farm Security Administration could be put back together again. Personally, I would like to see practically every piece of it right back in place.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Milton P. Siegel
52 Boulevard Des Tranchees
Geneva, Switzerland

WHO

OMS

Dear Mitchells —

We have often thought of you and your activities. Hope you all are well and everything satisfactory. We were thrilled with the election results and hope that the administration will carry out the apparent mandate of the people. It should result in some constructive work the next few years.

We are immersed in work setting up this new Organization and enjoying it thoroughly. Hope we can establish a sound administrative foundation for what should prove to be an important part of the United Nations efforts to promote a better world in which to live.

Our very best to you all for the New Year —

Rosalie + Milton

Joyeux Noël et
Bonne Année

Rosalie & Milton Siegel

Greetings for Christmas
and the New Year

33- Se- Misc-
Siegel, Milton P

January 4, 1949

Mr. Milton P. Siegel
52 Boulevard Des Tranchees
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Milton:

One of the outstandingly good and useful citizens hereabouts is the man Stillman Williams, about whom Phil Hammer wrote you. He is a guy like Fred Mott. I would like to add my admiring endorsement of him to what WHO already has about him as a candidate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

35-54 Misc
Stoney, Geo

906 Lullwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1949

Dear Mary and George:

I have about seven different things to thank you for, and two and a half minutes before Alice arrives downstairs to do it. If I don't do it now, it might back up until you get here, which would be yet more disgraceful.

Thank you tremendously for my pewter ink pot. It is lovely and shiny and useful and commemorative. Thank George greatly for his long letter of October 24, which says in effect that a movie won't work. I think he is wrong, and intend to write him at length why. From what Kak tells me he knows he is wrong, and is still trying to find a way to do the job.

Thank you greatly for the Scotland book. I have already read the whole works, and showed the pictures to at least four other people, especially on airplanes. I pick ladies in plaid dresses and poke the book at them and they gobble it up.

Thank you for letting us have Neil for Christmas. We greatly enjoyed him, and think he is a good egg. Few people have as much balance.

Thank you for intending to come home soon!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. George Stoney
Dellstone
Hinksey Hill
Oxford, England

35 - St - Misc
Schultz, Rev. Mr. Louis

January 10, 1949

The Reverend Mr. Louis Schulz
Congregational Christian Church
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mr. Schulz:

It is hard to advise from this distance.

In general, I should say that an interracial meeting to recount accomplishments of good citizens in the community and to plan for further achievements in the future is always right and useful. If the serving of a meal is a convenience to the meeting, then my personal feeling is in favor of having such a meal. If, on the other hand, the purpose of the meal is to do a conscious, and perhaps spectacular, thing in itself, my own taste is against that.

The essential thing is for members of the two races to work and plan together. If their eating together on this occasion helps their working together, then well and good; if the idea is mainly to challenge local custom by eating together, that seems to me a less useful approach to the long-run problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Congregational Christian Church
REV. LOUIS SCHULZ, S. T. D., Minister
Winter Park, Florida

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Our Inter-racial Committee in Winter Park is considering a proposal by one of its members that an Interracial Good Citizenship Dinner be held some time in February. Discussing the pros and cons of such a program it was decided to ask you for advice.

Is such a dinner a wise action? Will it defeat the best purposes of our work by arousing antagonism? Will it accomplish anything to have a dinner of colored and white people as guests and a speaker or speakers recounting accomplishments of good citizenship in our community?

What do you think?

Sincerely

Louis Schulz

33-Se-Misc-Shores, Arthur D.

ARTHUR D. SHORES
ATTORNEY AT LAW

TELEPHONE 4-5966

1630 FOURTH AVENUE NO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

January 28, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In accordance with your request of January 27, please find enclosed herewith a copy of the Judge's Opinion in the decision declaring the Boswell Amendment unconstitutional.

Yours very truly,

Arthur D. Shores

Arthur D. Shores

ADS:ans

Enclosure 1.

January 27, 1949

Mr. A. D. Shores
1630 4th Ave., North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Shores:

We hope to do an early article for New South bringing together the significant court decisions on attempts to deny the ballot to Negro citizens. We have the two Waring decisions and will soon, I am afraid, have a copy of a Georgia voters' qualification law.

It occurred to us that you might have access to a copy of the decision handed down in Mobile declaring the Boswell Amendment unconstitutional. That, of course, would be an important part of any such article as we are planning.

If you have a copy which you could send me, or if you would advise me of the best way to get one, I shall be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

32 - S - misc -
James Prewitt: Sanders, Irwin T.
Please send 2 copies
of manual.
3/2/49

March 1, 1949

Mr. Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sanders:

The thing I would like to see a study on is a comparison of two rural communities reasonably close to each other in some part of the lower South. One would be a community in which the pattern of plantation tenancy was pretty much unmodified from what it has been for a long time, and the other would be a community in which public and private devices have substituted for the old plantation economy a prevailingly family farm pattern. As you know, there has been one kindred study somewhere on the west coast, contrasting a family farm community with a factories-in-the-field community.

It is my own belief that the richest contribution to solution of the problems of the South would come from the insertion into the old plantation belt of the democratizing influence of the family type farm. Notice that I do not say "substitution" of the family farm. I only as. for the introduction of a pretty good element of family farm ownership into plantation country.

Finding the places would be a cinch.

I don't know how I can be of much help on the money end. Our Council at this writing is facing a sizeable deficit. I can see that someone going out to make a study of that kind ought to be armed with somewhere around $300 a month. We just haven't got that kind of money.

In happier times, I believe that the Farm Security Administration (now Farmers Home Administration) would have been glad to have found some money for such a study. Now I don't think it would or could. If you are in Washington sometime, though, and could talk to Mr. Paul V. Maris (Director, Farm Ownership Division, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture), he would be the person in the agency most interested in the findings of such a study as you have in mind.

You might also strike some sparks from Earl Mayhew, right there at you in Lexington. Earl might even know where the money could be found for doing a study. Incidentally, Earl Mayhew is as smart a resource as you are going to run across for the agricultural end of your whole project.

As you know, the Council is trying desperately now to raise money. If we raise some, I don't know anything we would rather put some on than your scheme. I can't now, without money in the treasury, make a commitment.

Please advise me again.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 22, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to follow up our conversation in Louisville and to send you a statement about our summer scholarships for the course, Societies Around the World. The more I think about your suggestion of having a student make a community study in a Deep South county the more I am intrigued by it. Could we come to some definite agreement in the near future, because we wish to announce the summer scholarships and select the students on a competitive basis. The main financial problem would be to find enough to pay the field expenses of the student doing the research. If there were a margin to cover travel to and from the county that would be of considerable help, too. We have no actual funds for subsidizing these scholarships but plan to approach interested citizens in central Kentucky. I am not sure just how much success we will have. Your proposal, however, is concrete and practical as compared with getting students to the Eskimo and Baganda areas. But even in these cases we are making considerable headway.

I certainly enjoyed your talk last week and look forward to working with you in the Kentucky organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

ITS:lm

Summer Scholarships - 1949
Arranged in connection with

SOCIETIES AROUND THE WORLD

A course offered jointly by the Anthropology, Geography, and Sociology Departments, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29, Kentucky.

I. Purpose of Scholarships.

1. To add fresh content to the course each year so that it will seem a dynamic interpretation of man's adjustment to his habitat, a portrayal of modifications of his social organization of the interrelationships of other changing culture traits.

2. To lessen the ethnocentrism of students in the course by providing them with objective testimony of fellow students regarding the characteristics of other cultures. Such testimony is more convincing than that of a paid lecturer visiting the campus for a single appearance.

3. To provide some well-qualified students with actual field experience in the belief that such students can contribute in part to the work of the agency or organization making their scholarships possible.

II. Areas covered in course.

The six societies studied in detail over a two-semester period are:

The Eskimo	The Chinese Peasant
The Navajo	The Cotton South
The Baganda (East Africa)	The English Midlands

III. Selection of students for scholarships.

1. Eligibility - any University of Kentucky upper classman or graduate student who expected to spend the ensuing year on the campus of the University.

2. Qualifications.

a. Must have shown a special proficiency in some area of work from which a suitable topic of investigation could be selected. (e.g., a College of Education student might study some phase of the school system in a more complex society; a College of Engineering major might study house construction; a Public Health major, sanitary practices; a Geography major, climatic factors; Anthropology or Sociology majors, some feature of the family system, etc.)

b. Must have had sufficient social sciences to have gained an analytical approach and be able to fit a topic of investigation into the cultural setting.

c. Must possess personal qualifications which would enable him to do the type of research contemplated successfully.

IV. Cooperating agencies or organizations.

1. Agencies or organizations working with the peoples studied in the course (or any other peoples whose habitat or lifeway would shed light on the peoples studied) are asked for their cooperation. This can be of at least two types:

   a. Where the agency or organization is interested in social investigation, a student selected with the particular needs in mind, could devote his time to some part of the investigation, working under supervision or on the type of problem where supervision is less essential.

   b. Where the agency or organization is chiefly an action agency or a business association, it could serve as a point of contact with the people being studied, and the student could conduct his investigation as opportunities presented themselves. In this case, the student should possess a maturity well above the average.

2. Where possible the agency or organization would arrange to cover living expenses for the student. In the case of 1a, the report of the investigation might be considered sufficient return for the expenses incurred by the agency. In the case of 1b, the student would be expected to work a stated number of hours each week at some task to pay for his living expenses and would carry on his research "on the side."

3. The agency or organization could suggest the topics most appropriate for study and could stipulate qualifications which the students must possess in addition to those mentioned in III, 2.

4. These scholarships in some cases could be extended to include the summer and the first semester (July - January) so as to give more training and the opportunity for a more detailed report.

5. It is to be expected that the arrangements for different areas will vary considerably.

V. Travel costs to place of study.

A special fund is to be set up at the University of Kentucky to cover the cost of travel to and from the place of study, but the student must earn his way, in most cases, once he has arrived. As mentioned above, he will do this as a research specialist or in some other assigned task subject to the agreement with some cooperating agency or organization.

VI. Preparatory study.

Selection of scholarship recipients should be made early enough in the school year to provide sufficient opportunity for the students to prepare themselves through special reading and choice of courses related to their problem. Faculty guidance would be emphasized.

A proposed outline of the study to be conducted in the field could be prepared in advance by a cooperating agency or else it could originate with the student subject to modification by the agency. Preliminary correspondence could clarify a number of points before the arrival on the field.

VII. Societies Around the World.

The course to which these scholarships are related is now in its third year. During the current semester 600 students are enrolled. Extensive use is made of educational films, poster exhibits and other visual aids. Copies of the source books which the students use are available on loan to interested parties for examination.

The course procedure is to present societies as living wholes, related to their habitats and also related to other cultures from whom they borrow. Materials from geography, anthropology and sociology are then blended meaningfully so that the student learns to understand societies directly and the terms an principles of the social sciences indirectly but effectively.

Although the many members of the teaching staff at the University have firsthand knowledge of several of the societies studied, instructors periodically have seminars with recognized off-campus scholars on a given society. During 1947-48 guests included:

Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, of Clark University (Eskimo)
Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, of Harvard University (Navajo)
Father Berard Haile, of St. Michaels, Arizona (Navajo)

Guests already scheduled for 1948-49 are:

Dr. George B. Cressy, of Syracuse University (Chinese Peasant)
Dr. Neville Vernon Scarfe, of University of London (English Midlands)

32-S-Misc -
Sanders, Irwin T.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 10, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my query about summer scholarships. I shall look around for some funds and if any can be found will communicate with you further about the details of a study this summer. I know that your suggestions will be very valuable.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

ITS:lm

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

R. W. Starnes
STATE DIRECTOR, LOUISIANA

35- St-
Misc, Starnes, RW

RAYMOND 5265

Organizing Committee

544 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

VAN A. BITTNER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

SHERMAN H. DALRYMPLE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 17, 1949

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Many thanks for your nice letter of March 15.

I believe Louisiana and Mississippi both are in your territory and I am wondering why you don't get down to see us some time. It would certainly be a pleasure to sit down and have a nice long chat with you.

Again thanking you for your nice letter, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Starnes
State Director

rws/v

35-St-Misc—
Starnes, R.W.

March 15, 1949

Mr. R. W. Starnes
CIO Headquarters
Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob:

My warm congratulations on your return to the New Orleans job, and also on the nice and merited write-up in Volume 1, Number 1 of Southern Labor.

You were always a good friend to me, and I appreciated it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

35 Miscs - Stephens

March 22, 1949

Mr. George M. Stephens, Editor
The Southern Packet
50 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Stephens:

At the Board meeting of last November, it was suggested that the Council undertake to get contributions of services and materials, as one way of reducing our operation costs.

Mr. J. M. Tydings, of the Kentucky Division, approached Mr. John R. Stork, president of the Kentucky Lithographing Company, with a request for such help. Mr. Stork very kindly agreed to print without charge an attractive cover for the home town self-survey manual. He felt, however, that we might be able to induce a southern paper mill to supply the necessary stock, and suggested the Champion Paper Company of Canton, North Carolina, as a possible prospect.

It occurred to us that you might be able to advise us on the proper approach to that firm. If there is someone in the company well disposed to the Council's point of view, it would be helpful to know of it.

Any advice or suggestions you can give us on this matter will be much appreciated.

You are doing a grand job with the Southern Packet. Please accept my thanks and congratulations, particularly for the Odum issue.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

S-misc-33
Sells, James W.

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTIONAL COUNCIL

THE METHODIST CHURCH

WM. F. QUILLIAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JAMES W. SELLS, EXTENSION SECRETARY

408 WESLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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SHERARD, MISS.

E. W. TURNLEY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

March 23, 1949.

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Bldg.,
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Let me use this method of expressing to you my great appreciation and our indebtedness to you for the contribution you made to the recent meeting of the Town and Country Commission for this jurisdiction. I believe we are well on the way now to starting out on some permanent methods of emphasis that will carry on the work which you have helped start in the past days.

When the minutes come from this meeting, I will be sure to send you a copy of them.

Sincerely,

James W. Sells

James W. Sells,
Extension Secretary.

S:a

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

GSM: 4/19/49

1. I agree generally with Jane.
2. Believe we should write Prof. Sanders stating doubt of using the student for survey work or deep South community study, because of lack of background in social sciences.
3. However, he sounds like somebody who should be encouraged. Perhaps we could ask for more info on him and give him some leads for the summer. Fellowship of Southern Churchmen might be able to use him in a summer project....Do you know Clarence Jordan at Koinonia Farm (Americus, Ga.)? He often has students with him for all or part of the summer.

met

18 April 1949

Memo

TO: GSM

FROM: JPS

SUBJECT: Attached letter from Irwin T. Sanders.

MCT

I dont quite see how we could use this student for a self-survey. Apparently, he is going to be working fulltime wherever he is this summer, with only "weekends and evenings" free for "research" for the self-survey. In such a short period and with such limited time, and in a new town, I doubt if he would be very useful in plugging a survey.

Even if we had a town that was proceeding with a survey, it doesn't sound as though he will have enough time to be a good leg-man.

Also, note his lack of background: major in the arts, with a growing interest in social sciences.

Incidentally, the previous correspondence with Dr. Sanders concerns a different kind of community study, but his student could hardly qualify for that, either.

It's too bad we don't seem to have a spot for him. Maybe you can dig something up.

jps

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 13, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Yesterday morning I had the stimulating experience of being visited by a student who wanted to spend the summer doing research in the Cotton South. When we announced our Navajo scholarship for the course, Societies Around the World, I stated that we had unfortunately not been able to work out the financial arrangements for a similar scholarship in the Deep South, but expected that this would be forthcoming next year.

The student who called upon me said that he had talked this over with his wife and that they would be very happy to go to some Southern community which you selected. He would take any job for which he was qualified and work through the week for enough income to provide for himself and his wife, and would spend weekends and evenings conducting the research for your home town self-survey. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, for that is their name, come from Louisville, Kentucky, and have become deeply interested in many aspects of the race problem, as well as some of the other problems of the South. He had two years as an engineering student, is now majoring in art, but is becoming increasingly interested in the social sciences. His wife attended Berry College in Florida, although she did not complete the work for her degree.

When I asked him what kind of work he could do he expressed a willingness to do almost anything that could be found for him. His father runs a wholesale house in Louisville and he has driven the large trucks for the firm, has helped stock goods, and has worked in the drafting department.

Since this letter is purely exploratory, I need not go to specifically into the qualifications that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas possess, but would like to ask if you could cooperate to the extent of helping him find a summer job in a county where you think a summer scholarship would prove useful. Should this project seem feasible, I would procure all of the necessary details and forward them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

ITS:lm

April 22, 1949

Professor Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I have puzzled a lot about Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

The home town self-survey idea does not seem to me to fit. We intend the surveys to be done by entirely local people who can be effective in producing the follow-up changes. We think that local people would be all too eager to shift responsibility to some one from the outside.

There remains the idea of describing the difference between a society where the land is owned in big chunks, and a society where it is owned in small ones. I dareway the Thomases could find a farm or small-town job in some suitable county and poke around with what energy would be left to them after the day's hard work, and thus find out a good deal. But they ought to know what others have found or are planning to get. For instance, they ought to know what the Bureau of Agricultural Economics proposes for getting fuller information on that matter.

Incidentally, the whole thing gets more important because of the new USDA farm program.

It is possible that I could contrive for these two persons a farm job in a plantation area of South Carolina. But I really don't see how they could do much that would have value after an exhausting day of farm toil.

The truth is you or I or somebody should find enough money to get the job done in a way that would come up to real research standards. Failing that, there is the off-chance that these two people are a combination of saints and whizzes and could learn something.

If one of them wants to bum his way down to Atlanta and back to talk with us, I will put up fifteen dollars of my non-existent personal cash toward his expenses in coming for an interview. But I think the chances of his doing a useful thing are very slim.

Do talk to Earl Mayhew. He is a smart guy and can give you mighty good advice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

35 - ST. Misc
Sytz, Florence

April 22, 1949

Miss Florence Sytz
Tulane University School of Social Work
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Sytz:

I send you as a gift ten copies of the new leaflet describing the Council. More if you should need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

April 26, 1949

Professor Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I am going to be in Lexington to talk on Tuesday night, May 10, at a three-day meeting (10, 11, 12) of the Catholic Committee of the South.

I have written to Berea and to Kentucky State College to offer my services as a fill-in teacher. I don't know what dates, if any, they will pick.

Anyway, I make a free offer to you. I like to get back before classroom groups, and I have a lot of fun making a speech about something called "The Map of the South", with colored chalk and a blackboard.

If you have a class somewhere in that period that you would like me to take off your hands, I would be glad to show up. I am juggling dates a good deal, but will try my best to fit in yours. And yours should be the easiest, being the nearest.

It helps our Council to talk to student groups.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. By the way, maybe this trip saves that $15 investment for your student friend. Maybe I could see him then?

G.S.M.

May 2, 1949

Professor Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I will be happy to take on as a certainty the eight o'clock and then the nine o'clock sections on Wednesday, May 11.

I don't want to commit myself for the one o'clock one, because it is so apt to interfere with my getting either to Berea or to Frankfort. If circumstances let me be in Lexington at one, though, and I am not too far wilted, I will be happy to do the one o'clock one too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 29, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We would be delighted to have you meet some of our classes while you are in Lexington. Although we have just completed the unit on the Cotton South in our Societies Around the World course, we still think it would be a valuable experience for our students to hear you give your talk about the "Map of the South". Could you meet one section at eight, another at nine, and a third section at one o'clock on Wednesday, May 11?

I will be glad to arrange to have Mr. Thomas talk with you, and am sure that an interview would be very helpful in this case.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

ITS:lm

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

GSM + ARS

Orlando Morning Sentinel
Telephone 3-4411
Page 5
Wednesday, May 4, 1949

Communism, Race Probe Mapped

TALLAHASSEE — Faculties of state operated colleges are going to be asked for their views on taking an anti-Communist oath and on racial segregation.

The House Committee to Investigate Communism agreed yesterday to send a lengthy questionnaire to deans, department heads, professors and instructors of the University of Florida, Florida State University and Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

The faculty members will be asked if they would be willing to swear they are not Communist Party members and do not believe in overthrow of the government by force. The committee also will inquire if they ever have "expressed themselves as being against any Florida racial segregation laws."

They will be asked to name organizations—social, political and labor—to which they have belonged for the past 12 years. Employment records for the past 12 years also must be given, including information on any dismissals.

If the faculty members have to their knowledge belonged to any groups cited as subversive by the Congressional Unamerican Activities Committee or the Federal Department of Justice, that must be stated.

Other information asked will include details on political party membership, political offices held of sought, and military service. Studies at foreign schools must be reported along with details of any participation in foreign political demonstrations.

The committee agreed to ask presidents of the three state institutions to appear before it next Wednesday to give any assistance they can in the investigation.

The House group also will call for files of campus newspapers for the past two years in order to scrutinize letters to the editor "as to the possibility of some outside thought."

There was some discussion among committee members about closing their meetings to the public but Chairman Botts of Escambia reminded them House rules would forbid such action.

Rep. Strayhorn of Lee County suggested asking the press not to use names of witnesses appearng before the committee but no action was taken on the proposal.

Committee members said there was danger of making their investigation a "witch hunt." They said they feared damaging the reputations of persons appearing before the group.

Other legislative actions:

Both Houses did something about their work hours. The House met at 9 a.m. for the first time and promptly decided to return to the old 10 a.m. schedule. Members said the early meeting didn't give enough time for committee meetings.

The Senate voted to hold its first double session today in addition to its regular 11 a.m. meeting. The Senate also will transact business from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The House again put off action on the Senate-approved bill doing away with the one "free ride" provision in the auto accident liability law. It will be debated Thursday. Several representatives said they wanted more information on the bill.

A House committee gave an 11-4 approval to a bill to decontrol rents in Florida. The Committee on Business Regulation took the vote without any discussion. It heard a lengthy debate on the proposal last week.

A measure providing maximum unemployment compensation benefits of $20 for 20 weeks was approved by the House committee 11-3. Present maximum benefits are $15 for 16 weeks.

The bill was recommended by the Florida Industrial Commission. Rep. Branch of Hillsborough said ample funds are now available to pay the increased benefits and would not reduce the huge $74 million trust fund more than $4 million a year.

Senate Education Committee approved a general school bill calling for $99,793,000 for the next two years. It is substantially the same bill previously approved by the House Education Committee.

The Senate Committee made one change in the bill approved by the House. It refused to delete a clause in the 1947 law allowing teachers to be dismissed without cause if another teacher with higher qualifications or longer service could be hired instead.

Dr. Miller Undisturbed By Red Charges

Orlando Morning Sentinel May 5.

GAINESVILLE — A charge that a Communist line of thinking was being taught at the University of Florida brought a reply last night from its President that "I haven't any reason to go on the defensive."

Maj. Gen. Sumpter L. Lowry commanding general of the 51st National Guard said in a talk Tuesday night before the Ybor City Optimist Club that a text book used at the University International Politics was "smeared with the Communist line."

In reply Dr. J. Hillis Miller University president said:

"A duly appointed committee of the State Legislature will conduct an investigation of the University of Florida and other state institutions of higher learning concerning rumors of Communism in these institutions.

"I pledge our active and unqualified co-operation to the committee and their investigation. I have nothing further to say except that I haven't any reason to go on the defensive."

Gen. Lowry said in his talk that Dr. Miller should remove the book and "all other taints of Communism" from the institution.

"Dr. Miller is asleep at the switch to allow this book to be taught" Gen. Lowry said. "He should tell the University the truth about Communism."

Gen. Lowry said the textbook should be eliminated from the curriculum and that Dr. Miller "should discharge from his staff whoever is at the head of that department which would permit Dr. Schuman's book to be taught in our University."

The text in question was written by Frederick Schuman professor of political science at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Dr. Schuman has about a quarter column in Who's Who. He is listed as having been born in Chicago Feb. 22 1904; and as being graduated from the University of Chicago where he later was an instructor in political science.

Among other places he has taught are Williams College Harvard Summer School and Cornell University. He is a member of a number of societies including the Civil Liberties Union and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Dr. Schuman has written a number of books on war diplomacy and politics especially about Germany and Russia. His International Politics—an Introduction to the Western State System was written in 1933 with a third edition brought out in 1941.

In 1942-43 he was a foreign broadcaster in the intelligence service under the Federal Communications Commission.

945 LAKEVIEW DRIVE
WINTER PARK
FLORIDA

May 11 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
S.R.C., 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3

Dear Mr. Fleming,

The enclosed clippings may not be news to you. They shock me no end. It seems to me that national attention might be drawn to this situation, to good effect. I am hoping that you are one that might bring this about. The questionnaire seems scandalous to me.

Very sincerely,

Mina Howell Starr.

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr

You seem to have a good entree with the N.Y. Times.

May 11 1949 — Orlando Morning Sentinel

Negro College Probe Softened

TALLAHASSEE—House Communism Investigating Committee told members of the Florida A. and M. College Alumni Assn. last night professors at the Negro college are not expected to declare themselves in favor of the state's racial segregation laws.

Twelve members of the association appeared before the committee to seek clarification of a questionnaire the House group is asking faculties of A. and M., Florida State University and the University of Florida to answer.

The question which the Negroes said "perturbed" them asks: "Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any provision of the racial segregation laws of Florida?"

"If many [Negro] professors answer 'no' to the question, they should very properly consider their positions in doubt for lying," commented Rep. Strayhorn of Lee County.

The questionnaire asks those answering it to report whether they are Communists, would support violent overthrow of the government or have ever belonged to any subversive organizations. It includes a long list of queries on background, education and military service.

J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville attorney and executive vice-president of the Afro-American Life Insurance Co., said he and other Negroes were wondering what connection there is between Communist leanings and opposition to segregation laws.

"The question paramount in our minds is what would be the interpretation of the committee of an affirmative answer to the question," he said. "No honest person being exposed to the culture we've been exposed to can honestly say he hasn't expressed himself in opposition to the segregation laws as administered by Florida officials."

Lewis commented a Negro might have no quarrel with the laws but could object to the way they are administered.

32-8, Prose
Sanders, Irwin T.

May 13, 1949

Professor Irwin T. Sanders, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Sanders:

You were very kind to open opportunities for me at the University to talk to those various and interesting groups. I feel much more a Kentuckian for having had that day on the campus.

5/16/49

I remember my promise to send you the book Partisan Picture. 'Tis at home, and I will try to send it soon.

MET

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 16, 1949

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
945 Lakeview Drive
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mrs. Starr:

Thank you for your letter and the clippings. We agree with you wholeheartedly that the "investigation", as reported, appears to be a scandalous, and even dangerous, affair.

We have been in touch with officers of the Florida Division, who have agreed to get the facts of the matter and to take such action as seems desirable. It is difficult for me, at this distance to promote much publicity; this is doubly true since my contact with the New York Times is laid up in the hospital. But I will keep my eyes open and do what I can. I will also keep you informed about possible Council action.

Your alertness is most valuable to us.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

The Florida Flambeau.
May 20 1949.
F.S.U. newspaper.

Legislature In Brief

By LeMOYNE CASH

Reserve funds of Florida State University may be wiped out if a measure introduced in the House this week passes.

The bill would end continuing appropriations for state institutions as was done for all other continuing funds in the state. The purpose is to give the Legislature greater control over finances.

Much of the money in the continuing funds at FSU comes from student expenditures, such as profits of the book store, the soda shop in Longmire, athletic gate receipts and other similar enterprises.

The funds go into reserve accounts, to be used in case of emergencies, and for buildings, for improving recreation facilities and for equipment needed in student activities.

Most likely the bill will not pass.

* * *

The committee investigating alleged communistic activities at state institutions kept out of the news this week. On Tuesday morning, however, questionaires were put into the mail boxes of all teachers and administrative officials of FSU.

While the question of beliefs on segregation were watered-down to whether or not teachers have ever taught against state laws on the subject, inquiries into political affiliation, religious preferences, employment record, including any previous connection with labor unions, and military service were left in.

* * *

First dish on the menu in House action today promises to be an order of further talk on the hotly debated citrus bill. Speaker Perry Murray of Polk county in the orange growing section, came down off the rostrum this week to lead the fight against some as-

suit. Dogs have lost their "one free bite" privilege.

* * *

Dates for horse racing tracks caused more debate in the Senate this week as Senator Leaird sought dates more favorable to the Gulfstream track at Hallandale in his district. The bill gives favored dates to tracks according to revenues they produced for the state in the previous year. Thus Hialeah would get the best dates and Gulfstream the next best with Tropical taking the dates left.

After completing a rough session in the Legislature that saw one Senator bribed and the briber exposed, the anti-bookie bill is up for a court test. Radio Program Press Service of Baltimore, Maryland, filed suit in Leon County Circuit Court this week challenging the legality of the bill. A hearing is set for next Tuesday in Tallahassee.

May 20 1949.
F.S.U. newspaper.

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* * *

First dish on the menu in House action today promises to be an order of further talk on the hotly debated citrus bill. Speaker Perry Murray of Polk county in the orange growing section, came down off the rostrum this week to lead the fight against some aspects of the bill.

The opposition mainly seeks an amendment to exempt canners and concentrates producers from provisions requiring grade labeling of processed products.

* * *

Attempts to find means of revenue to put the state over its financial hump came to a head this week when Governor Warren entertained Monday night at dinner.

High moguls in Senate and House finance and taxation committees were gusts of honor, as were administration supporters and other legislators. Object was to find tax sources which would raise needed revenues and be agreeable to enough legislators to pass.

Later a special seven-man committee of the two houses was appointed to come up with such a tax program. Most observers believe that the result will be a general tax exempting the "necessities of life," and not too tough on business or too hard on the consumer.

In his dinner conference Governor Warren told the legislators he would accept almost any program except a general sales tax "on the necessities of life."

* * *

Privately-owned public utilities will be regulated if a measure reported favorably by the House appropriations committee this week becomes law. Those favoring the bill seek to help small towns get lower utilities rates. Larger towns usually have enough funds to take utilities battles to courts and force lower rates while smaller communities do not, supporters argued.

Governor Warren signed into law this week one bill which will take away the "one free bite" stray dogs had in the past. Sponsored by postal employes who got tired of dog bites and clothes damages caused by biting canines, the bill subjects the owner to civil suits if his dog bites anyone who is in a public place or who is legally on the dog owner's property. In the past the law read that only those people who were bit twice by the same dog could bring suit. Dogs have lost their "one free bite" privilege.

* * *

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May 23, 1949

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
945 Lakeview Drive
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mrs. Starr:

According to word we have received from the Florida Division, the House investigating committee has been forced to backwater on the offensive questionnaire. I would be interested to hear your opinion of how much the situation has actually been relieved.

I share your enthusiasm for the New Yorker, but I am not at all sure that it is the most appropriate publication for an airing of this affair. For as you know, the New Yorker has a quite limited readership, and is particularly hard to find in the South. Properly, the story should have been given nationwide play by the wire services. Why it was not I will never know. Now that the situation has quieted, there is very little chance of this kind of news coverage. About the only hope of any national publicity would be an article written by somebody on the spot. Even under those circumstances, I am afraid it will be difficult to interest any except the "protest" magazines--The Nation, The New Republic, and so on.

The regional office of the Council can hardly take any official action, since the matter has been properly referred to the Florida Division. However, I would be glad to do what I can, purely as a private venture. There are several possibilities. One would be to supply a set of clippings to A. J. Liebling--who writes for the New Yorker, as you probably know--and ask him to work up a piece on the basis of press reports. This is rather a long shot. Another possibility would be to activate some local correspondent for the New York Times, or some wire service, to do a roundup feature on the whole business. That would probably have to be done

in Tallahassee. Finally, I don't think it would be difficult at all to get a correspondent's piece in the New Republic.

You could manage the first two possibilities as well as I; if the last one seems fruitful to you, let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

945 LAKEVIEW DRIVE
WINTER PARK
FLORIDA

May 17 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Thank you for your letter.

Since writing you, I have been thinking a lot about this questionaire. I believe that the best way to deal with it would be to get it thoroughly ridiculed. The best sheet to do that might be THE NEW YORKER. I sent you my only material on theinvestigation. I may be able to get a complete copy of the questionaire, with up to date news on it, but I believe your office, or Dr. Gray's at F.A.M.C. office, or the Florida Divisions's would get more attention. from the New Yorker

THE NEW YORKER is deadly serious about certain serious issues, and I believe they would consider this one.

If you think I could further this idea, do tell me how. If you think one of the other parties might, I hope you will suggest it to them.

Very sincerely,

Nina Howell Starr.

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

945 LAKEVIEW DRIVE
WINTER PARK
FLORIDA

May 25 1949

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Since writing you last, I received a copy of the questionnaire, as delivered to the University personnel. This was not an original, as each person received only one and the President was responsible for each copy issued. A friend of mine on the faculty of F.S.U. sent me three copies. I will enclose one to you if I can get it back from our Dean. I sent one immediately to the New Yorker, addressed simply to the editors. I should have waited and sent it to A.J.Liebling. You have my most important clipping. Would you think well of sending it along to Liebling? I enclose another to go with it, in case you do.

I don't consider the change that was won of any importance whatsoever. I would a great deal rather answer it the first way than the second. As I understand it, the first idea was to ask whether one had ever " expressed himself as being against any Florida racial segregation laws". Whether one has "taught" against them is too terribly indefinite. To drag in one's opinion on segregation <u>in any form</u> when the subject under question is Communism, is nonsense. Ditto for membership in clubs, churches, unions, etc. The joker is that the question specifically about Communism and support of the Constitution is <u>optional</u>, and the <u>others are not</u>. Sense would indicate that it

should be just the other way round!

I am in favor of any or all of the suggestions you made in your letter, but disagree that I could accomplish the two you thought I could. I hope you can "activate" (wonderful word) someone to do a round up feature of the whole business for the N.Y.Times etc. There may be some connection between the press silence on this business and the recent revelations that two or three newspaper and radio men in Tallahassee are also on the state payroll. One of these appears to be Sen. Pepper's brother.

Don't think that this affair is stale news. The Legislative Committee making the investigation has been authorized to continue after the Legislature has adjourned, and they have expressed their intention of extending the investigation to the private colleges.

I do hope their will be a full airing of this situation by some vigorous press.

The Resolution establishing the Committee is found on pp. 525-526 of the Journal of the House of Representatives for May 11 1949.

It mentions "Investigating "Communist un-American or unpatriotic philosophy Theories + practices".

Thanks a lot for your efforts.

Very sincerely

Nina Howell Starr

Mrs. Nathan C. STarr

May 26, 1949

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
945 Lakeview Drive
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mrs. Starr:

I hasten to let you know that, just after receiving your letter of yesterday, I was able to "activate" the Associated Press's Southeastern Bureau here in Atlanta. They are querying their Tallahassee bureau for complete details, so that they can put out a round-up story for national consumption. If all goes well, the story will be released either tomorrow, Saturday, or Sunday.

The Tallahassee bureau of AP evidently has a record of poor performance. That would explain the lapse — at least so far as AP is concerned.

I feel fairly confident that a good story will be sent out now. There are some excellent people in the Atlanta bureau. Added to that, AP still remembers its humiliating experience with A. J. Liebling last year. You may recall it. Liebling documented in the New Yorker the pitifully inadequate coverage given the creation of a private Gestapo by Governor Wright of Mississippi. AP would not like to undergo another embarrassment of that kind.

If by any chance a hitch should develop, there are still other channels to try.

Many thanks for the copy of the questionnaire; it is even more outrageous than I had supposed.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming

32 S. Inter
Sanders, Irwin T.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON 29

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

May 31, 1949

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish you could have been around to hear the glowing accounts of your presentation to our classes. I regret that we did not have larger audiences to hear you but cannot help but feel that having you come into an actual classroom situation gave your lecture more meaning to the students who were fortunate enough to be present. We have been conducting an attitude test to see what changes have been brought about as a result of this course. On one question we ask them what features of the course had done most to make them change their viewpoint toward other peoples, and several replies mentioned your lecture specifically. I hope that we can make this an annual affair and will be writing to you in September to see if we can line up some dates.

I have thoroughly enjoyed PARTISAN PICTURE. It documents very vividly some observations which I had previously made. I am going to take rather full notes from this book and will be returning it to you in two weeks or so.

Cordially yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Head

ITS:lm

35 St. Tues
Stoney, Stoney

July 26, 1949

Mr. George Stoney
1253 Prince Ave.
Athens, Ga.

Dear George:

Thanks a lot for the clippings from the Lee Co. Bulletin. That is good news.

We look forward to seeing Mary's people when they get over.

The New York conference about colored education seems to be a matter of expenses paid. I have not been invited but I will try to get to one or two days of it just to meet the people..

They have asked Ralph McGill to make a speech at the opening of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

35 St Ange
Sytz, Florence

August 3, 1949

Miss Florence Sytz
Tulane School of Social Work
New Orleans, La.

Dear Miss Sytz:

We are having a hard time meeting the payrolls for the next few weeks until other money we can expect comes in.

I have written all the people that pledged money at the ti e of the Annual Meeting of the Council last November and have not completed payment and asked them to try to hasten it in to help us out of this hole. I write you last and with the most reluctance. Your pledge was a most generous one and without any one's prompting, you sent in $60.00 in ume. I merely write to say that if in the next few weeks your budget should happen to show a comparatively easy period, then the other $40.00 would be doubly welcome in this, our hour of need.

We are pretty sure of substantial sums coming up ahead--the problem right now is to keep going until then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

33 - Se - Misc
Shores, A D

August 10, 1949

Mr. A. D. Shores
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Shores:

That was very kind, indeed, of you to send your careful analysis of the law in Alabama in the juvenile case supposed to have been decided by Judge Wiley C. Hill, Jr.

We greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

33 Se - Misc
Senator
Graham, Frank

PAT MCCARRAN, NEV., CHAIRMAN
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
J. HOWARD MCGRATH, R. I.
BERT H. MILLER, IDAHO
HERBERT R. O'CONOR, MD.
FRANK P. GRAHAM, N. C.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
FORREST C. DONNELL, MO.
WILLIAM E. JENNER, IND.
J. G. SOURWINE, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

August 11, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

Thank you for sending me the Irwinton Story, which I shall read at the very first opportunity.

It was good to hear from you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank P. Graham

h P.S. I hope we can do something against lynching soon.

F. G.

35. St - Tuse
Stoney, George

August 12, 1949

Mr. George Stoney
1253 Prince Avenue
Athens, Georgia

Dear George:

Sorry I keep missing you.

The script is a beautiful job. How in the world did you find out so much about raising up children?

I have to go up Asheville way for the twenty-second and twenty-third of August. I hope to stop and visit you briefly in Athens on the twenty-fourth.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

33 - Se. Misc.
Senator
Saltonstall, Leverett

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
VIRGIL CHAPMAN, KY.
LYNDON B. JOHNSON, TEX.
ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.
LESTER C. HUNT, WYO.
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, CONN.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
J. NELSON TRIBBY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

August 12, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 9 with which you enclosed an account of a lynching at Irwinton, Georgia, and an analysis of possible legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Leverett Saltonstall

Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senator

LS:g

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

32 - 5 - Misc
Saltonstall, Leverett

August 9, 1949

The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall
United States Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Saltonstall:

One of our Executive Committee suggested that you would be interested in this account of the lynching at Irwinton, Georgia and the analysis overleaf of possible legislation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure.

32 L Sure
Sandefur, E L

August 22, 1949

Mr. E. L. Sandefur
P. O. Box 2079
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Mr. Sandefur:

That was most kind of you to send us so promptly the Negro News Page from the Journal and Sentinel.

The Council greatly appreciates your help.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 15, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. E. L. Sandefur
P. O. Box 2079
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Mr. Sandefur:

We find ourselves in need of some information from Winston-Salem and would be most grateful for your help.

We are currently preparing a pamphlet on the handling of racial news by Southern newspapers. The Journal and Sentinel, we know, runs a Sunday page devoted entirely to news of the Negro community. We are not sure, however, whether Negro advertising is accepted for that page.

Since the Journal and Sentinel is not available in Atlanta, we are calling on you as one of our Winston-Salem members. Could you clear up the point about advertising for us and, if convenient, mail us a copy of the Negro news page? A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

I sent several copies of Sentinel and Journal and Sentinel Sentinel (afternoon) Daily "Negro News" section. Advertisements are accepted. E. L. Sandefur

32-S-Misc
Scott, W. Kerr

August 26, 1949

The Honorable W. Kerr Scott
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Scott:

I have the honor to send you a copy of New South containing an analysis of the outburst of mob violence last month in Lake County, Florida.

This account has in it some lessons which, I think, would be of interest to responsible officials in charge of law enforcement.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

33-Se-Misc
Shivers, Allen

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

ALLAN SHIVERS
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM L. MCGILL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 30, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

In Governor Shivers' absence from the city I am acknowledging your letter of August 26 with the enclosed copy of New South.

This will be brought to the Governor's attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

William L. McGill
Executive Secretary

WLMc:na

August 26, 1949

The Honorable Allan Shivers
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Shivers:

I have the honor to send you a copy of New South containing an analysis of the outburst of mob violence last month in Lake County, Florida.

This account has in it some lessons which, I think, would be of interest to responsible officials in charge of law enforcement.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

33-Se-Misc
Simpson, Mrs Jane E

September 28, 1949

Air Mail

Dear Jane:

We miss you, but we can get through an extra week without you.

Try to be happy and come on back.

I got ready to dig my tiny store of $18.75 war bonds out of the bank box today to meet the oncoming payroll, just before the morning mail brought in a check for $250 from Mr. Coker. That, with other scrappings, lets us see daylight for the next date. And otherwise we look up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Mrs. Jane Simpson
1633 Portland Avenue
St. Paul 5, Minnesota

32 - S - Misc
Saxon, Maine

127 Stafford St. S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
October 2, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell and
Members of the SR & Staff,

It was so kind and thoughtful of you to give me such a lovely gift. The silver bowl is truly a thing of beauty and I shall treasure it forever.

I can think of no words that would adequately express my appreciation so I shall say to each of you, thank you, thank you

very much.

I miss all of you and miss working for the Southern Regional Council but I know as long as you are with it, the Council is in good hands and great progress will be made.

Again I say thank you.

Very sincerely,

Marie F. Dayan

59

127 Stafford St. S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
October 2, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

After three and a half months of undergoing what has apparently been a physical as well as mental reorganization, I am beginning to feel like myself again. I have wanted to write you some sort of explanation which I felt I owed you but just have not felt up to it. However, I hope you will accept my apology for taking so long to write.

My interest in the Southern Regional Council and my work prompts me to say

I am sorry I had to stop working there, for I have great faith in its efforts and felt a great deal of satisfaction in having a part, even a small part, in its program.

Also, I shall always cherish the memories of the fine associations with the staff members of the Council. It has been a genuine pleasure to work with such a cooperative group.

Enclosed is a check for $5.00 for my husband's over-due dues. To change to a joint membership would only cause more bookkeeping so we will leave it as it is.

With best wishes for

the continued success of the Council in all its efforts, I remain

Very sincerely,

Marie T. Saxon

35 - St - Misc.
Stoney, George

October 12, 1949

Mr. George Stoney
Southern Educational Film Production Service
Athens, Georgia

Dear George:

Here is an editorial from the Sun-Reporter, a Negro paper of San Francisco, which says exactly the right things about "Feeling All Right."

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t
enclosure

~~Fleming~~
Stoney

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE, INC.
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

October 14, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for the editorial from the Sun-Reporter. We have asked for reprints and plan to send them to a number of Negro leaders who have either expressed similar views themselves or need this kind of support for their "noncompliance" with the NAACP line. (It is a bit disturbing to see how the line continues in many quarters after headquarters has changed its mind.... Or maybe it should be reassuring, recalling how quickly changes in the line are followed by CP groups.)

Prof. enjoyed his trip to Atlanta enormously. At the moment we are having a bit of trouble. He has read and reread "Black Boy" and is greatly distrubed. This man, he says, doesn't write "from a black point of view." And then Prof. added in one of those flashes of self-revalation, "this man's mind works as mine does. How many Negroes would you say there are in the country who have that quality of mind? As many is fifteen?....."

He gained much from his talk with you and I hope it can be continued again soon. We'll be down most any time. Why not come in to see us here? We have a rough assembly on the Gainesville film you would find most interesting.

All the best,

George C. Stoney

S- Misc'd

November 14, 1949

Miss Mary Shadow
Decatur, Tennessee

Dear Miss Shadow:

We liked you, and hope you will come back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

P.S. Yes, we did! Are these your notes? Detective Mitchell thought so.

Elizabeth Taylor

33-Se-Misc-Segal, Ben

FIREPROOF

AIR CONDITIONED DINING ROOM

EUROPEAN

The Virginian Hotel

Lynchburg, Virginia

"Sleep in safety in a modern-fireproof home"

N. D. PAGE, MANAGER

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

12/7/49

DEAR GEORGE MITCHELL:

THANKS FOR your NOTE of the 6th - you did a good job HERE IN LYNCHBURG on MONDAY NITE AND I Have Heard NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR your TALK.

I'm ENCLOSING THE Story AND PICTURE IN the LOCAL PAPER - (EXCUSE the FACT THAT it's so chewed up - but I'm at the Hotel ready TO DASH OUT of TOWN + I did want to get THIS TO you)

INCIDENTLY I HAVENT AS yet joined the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - would you send me AN APPLICATION BLANK? -

BEST WISHES AND THANKS AGAIN FOR the good job you did -

Sincerely,

Ben Segal

PS Do you HAVE A COPY OF the SPEECH you GAVE OR SOME material AKIN TO IT?

Stoney

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE, INC.
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

December 8, 1949

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

A couple of months ago we had a phone call from New York saying Bosley Crowther wanted information on SEFPS in connection with theatrical release of FEELING ALL RIGHT. We sent up a story and nothing happened, presumably because of the censor board's decision.

Today we got a letter from Crowther saying he'd like a general coverage on SEFPS. "Towards that end, I would like to request our southern correspondent, John Popham, to get in touch with you at his earliest convenience...etc." He suggests sending Popham material.

Of course we'll send him a calculated bit of stuff. But I suspect Popham will need more than a suggestion from Crowther and a few handouts from us to be persuaded that the 76 miles of broken highway between Atlanta and Athens are worth traveling. What would you advise?

All the best,

George

George C. Stoney

GCS/mm

33-Se-Misc.-
Shurman, Jack

PI CHAPTER
PHI SIGMA DELTA
619 NORTH LAKE STREET
MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

December 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We, the members of Pi Chapter of Phi Sigma Delta, believe that every man must be judged by his character, ability and performance and not by his race, creed or religion. We have recently pledged a Negro boy to this chapter - the first "white" social fraternity on the Wisconsin campus to take this step forward - and it is our every intention to make this our permanent policy. The young man was not pledged, nor did he accept our invitation to pledge because he is a Negro but in spite of it.

The National Convention of Phi Sigma Delta will be held in New York this year and will begin on the 27th of December. At that time, it will be determined whether or not Wisconsin's policy will be accepted as a national policy, and, possibly, whether or not our Wisconsin chapter will be allowed to continue to expound its liberal doctrines.

Will you write our national office, Phi Sigma Delta, 47 West 43rd Street, New York 18, New York, and state your personal approval and, if at all possible, the approval of the organization you represent as to the pledging that has and will continue to take place at Pi Chapter. Only by countering negative public opinion with overwhelming favorable public opinion can we hope to achieve our goal.

The time element is urgent and we would appreciate a response by return mail if possible. We would also be grateful if you could send us a copy of your letter to our address on the letterhead so that we might supplement our record file of events to date.

Thank you very much for your consideration and cooperation.

Sincerely,

PHI SIGMA DELTA

Jack Shurman

Jack Shurman
Alumni Committee

Smisc

December 21, 1949

Mrs. Calvin Sandison
3025 Nancy's Creek Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Sandison:

At the request of Mr. Leonard Haas, I send you the enclosed copies of New South, our monthly publication. Your attention is called particularly to the one entitled "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy."

If we can be of further service, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold. C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclsoures

N.C.7 —

— Mr. Leonard Haas called

you — asked that you send

our N.5. on Civil Rights (~~and~~

~~any related ones~~) to:

— Mrs. Calvin Sanderson
3025 — Nancy's Creek Rd., N.W.
Atlanta Ga

Note — she is one of our members —
(has not paid dues since 47) and
should have received this — but anyway
she asked Mr. Haas for a copy.

32-S-Misc.-

Scherbak, Boris

December 21, '49

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Scherbak
TWUA
33 Pryor Street, NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear the Scherbak's,

How kind, and how prompt, that was of you to join our Council, and to send the extra two dollars for back publications!

You are on the books, and here are the maggies.

Many thanks,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

~~16~~ 5

December 28, 1949

Professor I. E. Saporta
Georgia Institute of Technology
North Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Saporta:

Harold Fleming showed me a copy of Need, and I have had an opportunity to look through all of it and read much of it.

That is real teaching!

My warmest congratulations to all who took part. In just such work Georgia Tech fulfills her greatest usefulness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

The Divinity School
Yale University
New Haven 11, Conn.
February 11, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Miss McCulloch's manuscript arrived this morning in good condition. How very much I appreciate your sending it! I assure you that I will take good care of it and will return it just as soon as possible. Thank you too for the suggestion of names of persons to whom I may write.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James A. Smith, Jr.

James A. Smith, Jr.

HIS - S

April 17, 1950

Mr. George St. John Jr.
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. St. John:

Thank you for your letter of April 15.

When I was in Chicago a few days before I wrote the original letter to Dr. Johnson about the Henry Strong Foundation, I was told by Mr. Wilson's secretary that Fisk, Tuskegee, Hampton, and Dillard were on the approved list. I assume from your letter of April 15 that Mr. Wilson has written you that Fisk is not now on the list. Unless he has been entirely specific about that, I think I would go on the assumption that you are still on the list and that applications from Fisk students will be entertained.

I had a good time at Fisk and was delighted to be there. Let me know when you or Mrs. St. John come to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Fisk University
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

APR 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

April 15, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was exciting and heart warming to hear your talk to Fisk students a few days ago. I wish that I could have sat in also on the Social Science Seminar and the Great Issues Class.

You were kind enough to suggest that we get in touch with the Henry Strong Educational Foundation in Chicago concerning possible loans or scholarships to students. Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Foundation writes: "during and just after the war we entered upon a campaign to expand our list of participating schools and did so well that we are now concerned as to whether we will be able to meet the needs of the total schools now eligible. The demand for funds has increased so alarmingly in the past year that we dare not add any more schools to the list."

Perhaps we can try again in a few years. It is certainly enormously important that Fisk take advantage of possible sources of scholarships of this kind. Whenever you get a lead, please tell us!

Yours sincerely, with warm good wishes,

George St. John Jr.

GCstJ/lnh

S

May 2, 1950

Mr. John Q. Schisler
Board of Education
Methodist Church
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Schisler:

We are delighted with this fine story about the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Mis S

May 8, 1950

Mr. Roy E. Stryker
Standard Oil Company of New York
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Isn't this a grand story?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Encl.

M.S. - S

May 8, 1950

Miss Thelma Stevens
Room 604
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Stevens:

We are delighted with this good story about the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

His S.

May 22, 1950

Rev. Maurice Shean, C. O.
The Oratory
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Shean:

Paul Williams has asked me to send on to you a biographical sketch of Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Here is the entry from Who's Who.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

35 S - Misc - Stubbs

211 Trust Company of Georgia Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
May 23, 1950

Dear George:

Recently you received a circular letter from Dr. Frank Aydelotte suggesting that you call to the attention of some promising young man the annual competition for Rhodes Scholarships.

We have had some good candidates in Georgia in the past few years, but I am not sure that the best men from some of our institutions have applied. If you have opportunity, please encourage the best men to send in their applications.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Stubbs

W. B. Stubbs
State Secretary

George S. Mitchell, Esq.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WBS:pt

MAY 24 1950
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

33S - Miscel
Shivers

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

ALLAN SHIVERS
GOVERNOR

June 2, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your letter of May 25 in which you enclosed a copy of the report entitled "Greenville's Big Idea".

I have read the report with much interest and I appreciate your courtesy in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Shivers

ALLAN SHIVERS

AS:ybh

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Stoney

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE, INC.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

ATHENS, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

June 8, 1950

Dear George,

Nick Read's address is: 4303 Elm St., Chevy Chase, Md. Saw him two days ago.

PALMOUR STREET getting the strangest mixed reception. Negro groups seem mightily pleased and southern whites are moved by it, though they are a bit shocked. (Here are Negroes who live like Negroes and look like Negroes---none of your Hollywood "pinkeys" or pale "lost boundaries"---and yet they have the kind of sensibilities that are destinctly white.) Northern folks, so far, haven't liked it at all....say it's pointless.

Maybe we can arrange a screening at your place some time soon?

Best to all,

George

George C. Stoney

pps. Extension Service here in Athens has ordered a print of PALMOUR STREET and have sent out a letter to all Negro agents praising it. Hope that doesn't frighten them.

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sweatt

COPY

JUL 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

June 10, 1950

Mr. Heman M. Sweatt
3402 Delano Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Sweatt:

In the absence of Mr. Wesley from the city I am forwarding to you a copy of "New South" for June, 1950, which Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, asked Mr. Wesley to send you, since the Council did not have your address on file.

Very truly yours,

Lenora Driver
Secretary to Mr. Wesley

/d

cc: Dr. George S. Mitchell

S-Misc

June 15, 1950

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Publisher
The Louisville Defender
418 South Fifth Street
Louisville 1, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Stanley:

I am grateful for your kind letter of June 5 about the up-coming Progress Edition of the Defender.

It so happens that our Research Assistant and our Director of Information got married last week and won't be back from their journeys until after the closing date for the Progress Edition.

Under the circumstances, I hope you will be willing to accept some paragraphs from a Commencement address I made at Tuskegee Institute May 15. Do your own choosing as to paragraphs, of course, but I have marked those which it seems to me will be of widest interest. I have no glossy print, but here is a mat.

It would be well to sho that this was delivered at Tuskegee May 15.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

Louisville
KENTUCKY'S GREATEST WEEKLY
Defender
KENTUCKY'S INDEPENDENT WEEKLY
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
418 SO. FIFTH STREET
WABASH 6061
LOUISVILLE 1, KENTUCKY

June 5,
1950

Dr. George Mitchell, President
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Louisville Defender will publish a Progress Edition the second week in July. Coming in the same week as Independence Day, we believe this will be an excellent time to review the record of the first half of the most swiftly moving century in our history.

Our emphasis will be on Negro progress the past fifty years. Such could not be possible without that interracial progress which is demonstrating more and more that democracy is workable.

On the other hand, there is much yet to be desired. Hence, we shall take due note of all that has been done and join in the common task ahead of obtaining the kind of society we want. To that end we should like for you to do a feature article for our Progress Edition. The length and treatment may be of your own choosing, but we should like for you to deal primarily with "RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH".

Kindly do three things:

1. Notify us immediately that you will write the requested article.

2. Send a glossy black and white photo of yourself.

3. Submit article in its entirety to us no later than Monday, June 26, 1950. Should you desire to include additional photos of people and places with the article, please feel free to do so.

We sincerely trust that you will favor us by doing this article in order that our Progress Edition will be such an informative and factual issue that everyone will be proud to read it.

Sincerely yours,

THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, Inc.

Frank L. Stanley,
Publisher

b

August 15, 1950

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46-48 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

Many thanks for the two newspaper stories. It is encouraging to see how things move.

I have talked a little with various people around Raleigh about a study of the primary. Normally, of course, the University of North Carolina would be the right place to put through such a study. But in this instance it can hardly do that.

The two Universities which occur to me as being so situated that they could put through competent and genuinely impartial studies are Kentucky and Virginia. Kentucky is best equipped, but it may be that the imprint of the University of Virginia in that situation would be better.

Without consulting the Executive Committee of the Council, I cannot say what part the Council could play. We could certainly advise. Conceivably we could be repository of an ad hoc research gift to see the project through. That would simply mean that we would dole out to the selected scholar his stipend and expenses. And we would review his work and advise in his progress with regularity. I myself do not think that such a project would probably involve us in a charge of political participation, but that is a matter for our Board, or at least our Executive Committee, to rule on.

I know various people in North Carolina (as of course you do, too) who have made collections of campaign literature.

Every best wish to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

THE STEPHENS PRESS

GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS, OWNER 46-48 WALNUT STREET, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA TELEPHONE 57

August 10, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

clipping file: "Press"

Dear George:

Enclosed are a couple of tare sheets from the same issue of the Asheville Citizen-Times. I think they show a continuing trend in views on racial matters in this community which will be encouraging to you.

Would you turn over in your mind the idea of a study of the 1950 Senatorial Primary campaign in North Carolina? I think many North Carolinians believe that some of the methods used should not go by without objective analysis. The study might work out as a master's degree thesis or it might be done by a special fellowship grant. Let me know whether you think the Council might have a part in setting up such a study.

Cordially,

George

George M. Stephens

GMS/j
Encl.

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

FORMS RULED IN COLORS GUIDE THE EYE AND SPEED OFFICE WORK

S

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 30, 1950

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

HF noted

Governor Sid McMath appointed J. R. Booker, Little Rock Negro attorney and President of the National Association of Negro Attorneys, to the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, state Negro undergraduate college at Pine Bluff. He succeeds Rev. Paul Galloway (white) formerly of Little Rock and now of Tulsa. Booker has served on the board for the Negro Girls Training School. This information is from the Arkansas Gazette for August 30, 1950. McMath stated that as far as he knew Booker is the first Negro to serve on the board. Booker is a graduate of Northwestern University. The appointment was announced by the Governor on August 29.

I thought you would be interested in the above item. I would appreciate 6 copies of the May-June, 1949 issue of New South containing A Recommendation for Action by the Southern Governors. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A. Stephen Stephan

A. Stephen Stephan
Chairman

Sent + thanked 9/6/50
HCF

5

September 1, 1950

Mr. John H. Slocum
Director of Education
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Slocum:

We have two people in Atlanta who would do equally well as speakers on the United Nations for the Amalgamated's Southern conference coming up September 16 and 17.

They are Glenn Rainey, who is a professor at Georgia Tech (it happens, in the English Department), and Morris Abram, a lawyer. Glenn Rainey is going to be out of town. Morris Abram will be available.

I know Morris Abram quite well, but I am weak on background facts about him. He came from a small South Georgia town and had a brilliant record at the University of Georgia. He got a Rhodes Scholarship, all or most of which he used after a period of war service. He got some decoration or other in the war and he served with distinction as a member of the prosecuting staff in the Nuremberg trials. Studied law at Oxford. Has been back in the country and practicing law in Atlanta about two or two and a half years. Age, at a guess, 31. Associated with the firm of Howell and Heyman, Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Morris is a peculiarly gifted speaker. He is the only orator I ever heard who talked sense when he orated. He is steeped in the fundamental morality of Anglo-Saxon and American law. He believes deeply in the UN, reads widely about it, and yet is not the kind of specialist who would be unduly detailed. As a lawyer, he lately got through to the Supreme Court a case to get rid of the principal bottleneck to democratic practices in Georgia -- the county unit system -- and he has also served as attorney and in effect pusher-through of the first housing project Atlanta has ever had providing cleanly, pleasant housing for Negroes on a straight commercial (FHA-assisted) basis.

He is a straight guy of great ability, and a comer. And he believes in the labor movement.

If you want him, send him a wire to nail down the date.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Telephone ALgonquin 4-6500

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF *America*

15 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

426

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
General President

FRANK ROSENBLUM
General Sec'y-Treas.

HYMAN BLUMBERG
Executive Vice-Pres.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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SANDER GENIS
BESSIE HILLMAN
LOUIS HOLLANDER
JACK KROLL
SAMUEL LEVIN
ABRAHAM MILLER
DAVID MONAS
JOSEPH SALERNO
CHARLES WEINSTEIN
MURRAY WEINSTEIN

August 28, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
TWUA-CIO
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At Larry Rogin's suggestion, I am writing to see if you have any suggestions for a speaker on the subject of the United Nations. On September 16 and 17 the Amalgamated is holding a conference for all southern staff members in Atlanta, and, as a part of the conference, we would very much like to have a speaker who can give an effective presentation on just what the UN is all about.

He should be someone, of course, whose job makes him acceptable to the group and who is able to present the picture of the UN in a fairly clear and direct fashion.

If you have any suggestions at all, I would appreciate your sending them to me.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Slocum
Director of Education

JHS:ieo

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1950
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

S-Misc Slocum

Telephone ALgonquin 5-7800

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF *America*

15 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
General President

FRANK ROSENBLUM
General Sec'y Treas.

HYMAN BLUMBERG
Executive Vice-Pres.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
VINCENT ALVANO
REUBEN BLOCK
RICHARD BRAZIER
ABRAHAM CHATMAN
ULISSE DE DOMINICIS
GLADYS DICKASON
ANTHONY FROISE
SANDER GENIS
BESSIE HILLMAN
LOUIS HOLLANDER
JACK KROLL
ABRAHAM MILLER
DAVID MONAS
JOSEPH SALERNO
LOUIS SIMON
CHARLES WEINSTEIN
MURRAY WEINSTEIN

426

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

September 11, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
632 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for having suggested Morris Abram as a speaker on the United Nations to our group. We have written to him and invited him to speak at our meeting which has been scheduled a week later than we previously expected.

Mr. Abram's session will be the only general session of the conference. Most of the conference will be dealing with particulars such as expense accounts and other organizational problems. I do not think that this kind of a conference would be of particular interest to you. However, in the near future we are planning an education conference which we are sure you will find more interesting, and we would like very much to have you come to any sessions you would like to and which would be of interest to you.

We want to thank you for all your help and cooperation, and I hope that I will be able to meet you before very long and talk with you in person.

Sincerely,

John H. Slocum

John H. Slocum
Director of Education

JHS:ieo

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

33 S - Misc

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

12 September 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the August issue of the "New South," which carries a digest of the new racial policies in the armed forces. We are all very hopeful over the progress which has been made.

With high personal regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

35 S-Miscl
Stone

September 14, 1950

Mrs. Harold A. Stone
1051 26th Road
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Stone:

Mrs. Leonard Haas here in Atlanta has been telling me for months that next time I am in Washington I am to come to see you. I think the idea is that I could be useful as a one-time adviser on this part of the world.

It was originally intended that I should go see you and Mrs. Strauss together at the League office, but since then I understand you have reverted to a more private status.

I will be in Washington all day and all evening Tuesday, September 19.

If you will send a note or leave a phone message at the Cosmos Club that morning earlyish, I will know at what if any part of the day it might suit you for me to pay you a visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Mrs. Leonard Haas 888 Oakdale Road, N. E Atlanta, Georgia

September 13,1950

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr.George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
City

Dear George,

Yes,I do want you and Katherine Stone and Anna Strauss to meet each other. Neither of them can be reached at the League office now,as their terms on the League board have ended. However, I have written to Katherine that you will get in touch with her. If Anna Strauss is in Washington and if the present president, Percy Lee, (Mrs. John Lee--a good friend of mine from Connecticut) is there, I have asked Mrs. Stone [redacted] to arrange for you to meet them as I know you will all enjoy each other.

I suggest that you drop Katherine a line and make a date when your plans are definite. Her address is : Mrs.Harold A.Stone ,1051-26th Road,Arlington.

If you happen to meet Miss Strauss,she and her family are in a position to contribute to the Council and would be interested.

Let me know if you see any of them. And give them my love.

Best wishes,

Be

My other friends have long ago forgiven my awful typing, so I'll count on you to do the same.

Be

September 12, 1950

Mrs. Leonard Haas
888 Oakdale Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Haas:

Some time ago you told me next time I was preparing to go to Washington, let you know and you would arrange for me to be in touch with Mrs. Strauss or Mrs. Stone at the League of Women Voters. I expect to be in Washington some part of the week beginning Monday, September 18. For the moment I don't yet know what days.

I believe you were going to write the League and say I was a-coming.

If you still care to write notwithstanding my present indefiniteness about a day, I would very much like to go and see the League people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

September 23, 1950

Mr. Richard B. Anliot
Executive Secretary, Committee on Discriminations
in Higher Education
American Council on Education
744 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Anliot:

I am returning the form which you sent me in connection with your program. Many of the items listed in sections B and C could be developed in conjunction with the American Council on Race Relations, the American Jewish Congress and similar associations that carry on informational programs.

There is one area of activity developing at the present time in which your organization and others possibly could have an important effect. Since Negroes, particularly ~~graduate students,~~ now will be attending major southern colleges in increasing numbers, it is important that specific measures be taken to enable them to operate effectively and with a minimum of unjustifiable frustration. The various colleges must provide these students with "equal opportunities" by law. There yet remains a no-man's land of college organizations whose roles in relationship to these new students should be clarified soon so that the Negro student can be most effective both to himself and to others. I particularly refer to various campus organizations that are only indirectly under the control of the college administration. College officials should be persuaded that steps to permit Negroes to join such associations are available and that no new institutionalized patterns of ostracism and segregation are permitted to be developed.

It seems to me that your organization and some regional association such as the Southern Regional Council could develop such a program. Also techniques should be created for ascertaining the success of the approach and for preventing discriminatory systems that may arise. I suggest an organization such as the Southern Regional Council since it would carry more weight with the various groups that would be affected by this situation than such regional agencies as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare or the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. The former is suspect to many college administrators while the latter was originally created in an environment that still makes it suspect to many southerners who are opposed to segregation. Also the Board of Control has maintained that it does not determine standards of admission or internal policy of the schools that are in the regional plan while the Southern Regional Council is concerned primarily with the creation of better relations among the various groups in the South.

I showed your letter to Dr. Joseph S. Vandiver, Associate Professor of Sociology at this institution. He suggests that a national student conference in some ways would be ineffectual if those present only come from organizations that are directly concerned with discriminatory practices. He believes that such conferences should stress an interest group approach in which a point of view is developed by representatives of debating societies, honorary societies, and other interest groups.

Dr. Vandiver and I would like to have further information about the program that your committee develops and the results that you secure.

Yours very truly,

Solomon Sutker
Assistant Professor of
Sociology

SS/abb

10/12/50 Thanked for letter Said GSM out of town - BR

ROSE AND SANFORD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING

CHAS. G. ROSE, JR.
TERRY SANFORD

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

S. Miscel

9 October 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have received the various publications which you were good enough to send me.

We appreciate your interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Terry Sanford

Terry Sanford

ts/df

S-Miscl

October 16, 1950

Mr. Clarence J. Stenzel
805 Texas & Pacific Passenger Bldg.
Fort Worth 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Stenzel:

I enclose a postcard from Mr. G. G. Gaines at Forrest City, Arkansas, which came to us, we presume, because of the enclosed flyer which we got out. Here is my letter to Mr. Gaines.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encls.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

October 16, 1950

Mr. G. C. Gaines
Rt. 2, Box 8
Forrest City, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Gaines:

Thank you for your post card. Here is another copy of the leaflet.

I have sent your message on to Mr. Clarence J. Stenzel, 805 Texas and Pacific Passenger Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas, who is in charge of that program for your territory. I hope he will write you. If he doesn't, you write him.

The Southern Regional Council is not a part of the government, but just a private organization trying to help things along.

I hope you and Forrest City get some houses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Enclosure

C O P Y

Forrest City, Ark.
1950 Oct. 9

To the New Government Program for Rural Non Farm Housing

I am ask you all how can a man get in to this plan. I have a lot in the town of Forrest City Ark. I have paid $1 hundred dollars on it. I have one more to pay. Can I get you to help me to bild. Rite me your plan on these plans.

G. G. Gaines
Rt. 2, Box 8
Forrest City, Ark.

Rite soon.

Butker, Solomon

Answered - 11-21-50

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1950
Southern Regional

Dear Jane,

I had hoped to write earlier but I was again delayed by the usual procrastinations as well as by a few real excuses. T'was sad that you and Harold could not stop in Chapel Hill this summer, for it is generally a rather attractive spot to visit. But the work of the SRC must go on.

The forms which your office sent me for members was not received until I returned in September. I did not get away from Chapel Hill until quite late, so I was not able to stop in Atlanta as I had hoped to do. I have not had much luck re the pledge cards yet, primarily I hope because I have not had enough time to devote to them. The initial pressures of starting new courses plus the fact that I have been somewhat under the weather physically have been the principal delaying factors. I hope to get you some results within the next two months and will enclose my membership pledge then also.

The thesis was finished this summer and I took my final orals the last week in August. I guess I have never ended a summer in which I felt so completely beat both mentally and physically. The idea of facing a full teaching load wasn't a pleasant one either for I would have liked to have taken a vacation. But I am feeling much better now all the way around. The thesis is, I think, generally satisfactory. The faculty liked it and thought it was publishable. So I have left with the Univ. of N.C. Press who are supposed to have some people read it and render their opinions on it worth as printed material. I gave Dr. Mitchell's name as a potential critic and am wondering if he was asked to read the mss. It still needs polishing, particularly grammatical coorections, for I keep finding minor and even major errors in style, but the pressure of finishing a 400 page thesis was such that it just happened that way. I hope to be hearing from the Press soon. If they do not want it, I shall contact other sources.

Dr. Vandiver and I are ~~definitely~~ about ready to sign a contract for the minority group textbook I mentioned to you. The publishers liked the prospectus and outline for the volume and have offered a definite contract which we shall sign soon.

Some time ago I received a letter from Mr. Anliot of the American Council on Education regarding ~~their~~ ideas for their program for the next two years. I presume that your organization received a similar letter. Anyway, I thought you may be interested in having a copy of my reply to Mr. Anliot for your files.

I received an announcement of Helen Bridgeman's marriage this summer. Apparently both she andMeg lean toward the medical profession,- or at least I think Helen married an M.D.

We have been having the same unseasonably hot weather that seems to be the lot of most of the nation but the signs are that if fall is here, then winter's sure to come. The campus is in a mess,- structurally. New buildings of all kinds are going up and one fights to get to one's destination through a sea of mounds of dirt, trucks, workmen, supplies, etc. It will be nice to see the major items completed but it will be some time before that happens.

Please give my regards to everyone, particularly Harold. And drop me a line soon and let me know how things are coming along. Perhaps I will get back to Atlanta someday.

Sol

P.S. - PARDON MY SLOPPY TYPING. IT'S STILL EASIER TO READ THAN MY PRINTING,- (AS THIS SAMPLE SHOULD INDICATE).

1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
November 9, 1950

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Friend:

We are making a spot check over the state trying to determine just how crucial our economic condition is. Maybe something can be worked out in some agency to help relieve suffering conditions of many this winter. This part cannot be fully explained now. At present we are in immediate need of figures, and you are selected to assist in this because I know you will look after the matter at once, giving it your earnest and deep consideration. An answer is requested by the end of the week, if you please.

It is suggested that you call on or consult any person in your county whom you think will be in position to help you with your estimates, people who are observant and by all means not too conservative, especially in surmising that because a man has 15¢ and 8 children he'll get along all right. You see what I mean.

Please refrain from divulging the contents of this letter, or its meaning might be misconstrued and people would start hounding us for assistance. I repeat, we are concerned now with merely getting something of a picture of the economic conditions of the state. Please answer these questions, if you can secure the information:

1. County
2. Total population
3. Number of farmers in County - Sharecroppers, Renters, Owners
4. Approximate population of county seat
5. Approximate number who had a crop failure. General information.
6. Have you checked the hangout places in the towns in the county?
7. Did you chat with the folks and kinda draw them out as to their plight?
8. About how many families in your county will not have food and clothing or money with which to purchase the necessities of life this winter?
9. Is there any local effort in operation for relieving such conditions? If so, please elaborate on this.

If you like, add some personal comments or suggestions. Your letter will be kept confidential.

O.K. Will be looking to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,
Composed Ha! Committee
Ocie Lee Smith

Mr Wilkie plans To take a well to the Gov. and ask cooperation on certain things. One — distribution of commodities to needy families (Negroes) thru welfare offices in counties — Previously little recognition has been given Negroes. — Do in order to present facts & figures as a basis for getting together thus in — formation — Show enjoyed your letter

Sincerely
Ocie Lee

Starr, Mrs.

November 10, 1950

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
945 Lakeview Drive
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mrs. Starr:

Fleming tells me his schedule is free for the day of the meeting and he will be glad to be there with Mrs. Huff.

It was nice to have you and Mrs. White at the meeting. I thought it was all very good for our souls, but not too nourishing to our bodies.

I do hope the Florida Division can become again a strong reliance for good works in the State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

On The Agricultural Front

By OCIE LEE SMITH

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING
By OCIE LEE SMITH

The Arkansas Division of the Southern Regoinal Council, Inc., met Friday evening, at 2:30 in the YMCA on the 6th and Broadway with Reverenl Wilkie, officiating as president. The meeting had a good attendance. Interest and enthusiasm were high.

Miss M. E. Tilley, from the Main office, Atlanta, Ga., was present; indeed, her remarks were inspiring, fired our imagination, and awakened a desire to do all within our power to bring into realization a full life for every living individual. (She remarked" This is a Christian Organization") And to evaluate the activities of the Southern Regional Council would reveal the very thing. Its constituents are Christians, beginning from its head down.

I have known Dr. George B. Mitchell for years. It was my pleasure to work as a subordinate while he was assistant administrator for Farms Security Administration. He brought into the Southern Regional Council the same zeal, enthusiasm, and fair play that was so characteristic of him, while working with the government. So it was gratifying to me Friday, to once again know I would have the pleasure and privilege of being affiliated with this mental giant, and relentless crusader.

The Arkansas Council elected me as Vice President. I pledged to this great cause my unstinted efforts, using whatever spare time I may have for its advancement.

At present, I see "Membership" as one of the greatest needs of the Council, a greater membership for greater participation. An Organization with its objections as clearly defined and accepted as the Southern Regional Council should be extended into the remote sections of our country sides, where a revelation of facts can come to people, and an interpretation of social economic problems, all done without bias; thus the people in given localities, regardless to size, to make attempts at solutions of social ills, to create a love for broader concepts of right and righteousness, laying aside the weights of sin, which retards progress, builds barriers, and destroys the very fibre framework and efforts of humanity.

A good example of democracy at work, was exemplified yesterday as men and women, forgetting color, discussed problems and planned ways and means of approach, all done without emotion; where we faced problems and forgot personalities (as such) working together for the full dawn of day.

Smith, Ocie Lee

November 13, 1950

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

I recognize the picture of you, but not your word picture of me. However, I was delighted to see the praising article about the new Arkansas Division.

We enjoyed Mr. Wilke when he was here. I thought him quite a good guy.

Here is a copy of the statement we put out at the time of the meeting. This isn't the exact form in which it was finally issued (they knocked out several paragraphs, wisely) but you will see the drift. We expect to print the revised statement and mail it around to county superintendents all overtthe South.

It seems to me Arkansas is a state which has got a peculiarly good chance to make progress in this way. Everybody is patting you on the back already for what you did at the University. Now if you can open up in this other way, you will win golden praise and you will show us all how to do.

I am convinced that the next level on which the people of the South get together is the level of citizenship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Scher

November 16, 1950

Mrs. Boris Scherbak
1978 Devinney Avenue, Apt. 5
Chamblee, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Scherbak:

Mrs. Johnson, our membership secretary, checked the list of names you gave me over the phone today, and found that two of them are Council members already. They are Mr. Ben Segal, of New York, and Miss Mary Frances Lacey, of Danville.

I am enclosing twenty copies of the pamphlet. Thanks so much for sending them to your friends.

It was nice talking to you at the meeting. Hope I'll see you again some time.

Cordially,

Beth Rogers

Encls.: 20 punch pamphlet

~~Trustees~~

Straus, H.H.

December 21, 1950

Miss Isabella Palais
Ecusta Paper Company
Pisgah Forest, North Carolina

Dear Miss Palais:

You were a very nice person indeed to write me your kind letter of December 19.

We are deeply sorry that Mr. Straus has had so long an illness, but it is cheering us us, as I know it is to you and his friends, to expect that within a fairly short while he will be back at his work.

I trust you fully to let me know when he would be agreeable to my coming up.

By hook and by crook we have rounded out the year in pretty good shape and with real contributions made to progress.

Your roads between Asheville and Pisgah Forest must have been snowy these last few weeks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

HARRY H. STRAUS
PISGAH FOREST
NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1950

December 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Ever since receipt of your letter of October 19th, I have been hoping for an opportunity to write and tell you that Mr. Straus could see you.

It now appears that Mr. Straus does not expect to return to the office until sometime after the first of the year. It is also possible that he will take a little vacation with Mrs. Straus, so that he may not actually be in harness again until February.

Rest assured that I shall keep in touch with you; but, in the meantime, I send you my Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season, and I hope that 1951 will bring you a great measure of good health, happiness, and prosperity.

Sincerely yours,

Isabella Palais

Secretary to Mr. Straus

I. Palais
MT

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 423, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

S-Misc

June 28, 1951

Mrs. George Seward
Oglethorpe University
Oglethorpe University, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Seward:

Mr. Fleming and I greatly enjoyed the patches we had French enough to puzzle out in Mr. Pierre's series.

These things get clearer seen through another language. How very nice that phrase about Mr. Talmadge and his "concitoyens."

We are most grateful to him and to you for sending them.

I am a friend of Oglethorpe, as you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Oglethorpe University
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Some time ago I brought a reporter from Le Monde, in Paris, to your office. Mr. Pierre was doing a series of articles on labor problems in the United States, as you probably remember. After a long time - about a year, I think, he sent me the clippings of the series, and asked me to forward them to you.

I hope you will enjoy reading them as much as my husband and I did.

When you have finished with them, I should appreciate it if you would return them to me. I know Mr. Pierre would be grateful for any comment or criticism you have to make on the articles, incidentally. I should be glad to forward a note from you to him, or you might write him care of Le Monde, ~~5~~ rue des Italiens, Paris. (Henri Pierre)

My husband sends his regards, too.

Yours truly,

Janice M. Seward

(Mrs. George Seward
Oglethorpe University
Georgia)

St - Misc

July 31, 1951

Mr. M. H. Sterne
2504-15th Ave. South
Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Mr. Sterne:

Many thanks for your letter. You have helped us already generously this year, but such are our exigencies that we gladly and promptly applied your check to the present needs.

I should think that if you had need of several particularly well equipped nurses, they might be had through President F. D. Patterson at Tuskegee. You know they operate a large nurses training institution. Generally speaking, I suppose that in this field, as in most others, it would take superior pay and conditions to get superior people.

Another resource would be Miss Helen Rosser, Counseling and Placement Service of the American Nurses Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York. The Negro nursing association has lately merged with the American Nurses Association. In writing to Miss Rosser, I am advised it might be well to send a copy to Miss Elizabeth Ann Edwards (same address), who is a Negro and works in close cooperation with Miss Rosser.

A small point to remember is that the greater part of a doctor's instructions to a nurse are simply put down in writing. This, of course, would not be the case in an operating room. As far as the white nurses themselves go, I venture the opinion that a good number of the ablest of them would not object to assisting Negro physicians, but I realize that there are public relations problems which might be involved.

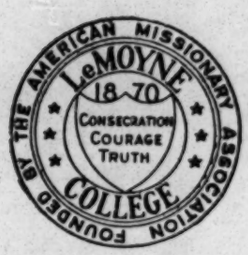
With kind regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Misc S



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
MAY 15
Southern Regional Council

STUDENT PERSONNEL OFFICE

May 13, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is a reply to your communication of a few days ago. I know that I am delinquent in my dues to the Council and I am indeed greatful for the reminder. But due to illness in the family and circumstances over which I have no control I have been unable to remain financial.

I will pay my dues as soon as I can possibly do so.

With my very best wishes for your continued success in your good work.

Yours truly,

Howard E. Sims

Howard E. Sims

July 25, 1961

Musab Siddiqi
306 E. College
Carbondale, Illinois

Dear Mr. Siddiqi:

We are sending our studies; The Freedom Ride, The Student Protest Movement, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement, and the last issue of our magazine, the New South. I am also enclos- a list of our publications.

I suggest you write C.O.R.E. in New York, N.A.I.R.O., amd S.C.L.C. of which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is the leader.

We are also sending you a copy of the important, "Appeal for Human Rights," which a committee of students here made a year ago.

Sincerely,

ML/jf
Enclosures (2)

Margaret Long
Director of Information

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Musab Siddiqi
306 E.College
Carbondale,Ill.
July 21, 1961

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student from Pakistan working toward Master's degree in sociology at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. I have been very much interested in the recent developments in race relations in the United States and at the present I am writing a thesis on non-violent resistance and changing race relations in America.

I will be very thankful if you could send me the relevant literature published by your organization. Furthermore, it would be of great help to me if you could suggest any other organizations or individuals with whom I could correspond in this connection.

An early reply would be much appreciated.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,

M. Siddiqi

(M. Siddiqi)

July 25, 1961

Mr. Harvey Shepherd
St. Maur's School
South Union
Kentucky

Dear Mr. Shepherd:

We are sending you six copies of Haywood Hill's This I Believe. We are also sending you a copy of our publications list and the latest issue of New South, in case you find something else that might interest you. These publications are free unless you order them in quantities. The New South, our magazine, costs $2.00 per year.

Sincerely,

ML/jf

Margaret Long
Director of Information

~~SAINTS PETER AND PAUL CHURCH~~

~~902 East Ninth Street Phone 5-8522~~

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Southern Reginal Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

May I request 6 copies of the talk:

This I Believe
by Haywood N. Hill, M.D.

Very sincerely yours,

Harvey Shepherd,

St. Maur's School

South Union, Kentucky

July 22,1961

July 27, 1961

Mr. Muggsy Smith
Representative, Fulton County
650 Hurt Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Muggsy,

How nice to get your elegant card saying you are pleased with my new job. Let me say to you I wish you luck in the new job you are looking for.

Why don't you come by and see us sometime here at the Council?

Yours,

ML/jf

Margaret Long
Director of Information

I See by the Paper—

Margaret Long Joins Staff of Dixie Council

An author and former columnist for the Atlanta Journal has joined the Southern Regional Council Staff.

Margaret Long will be the council's director of information. Her duties will include the editing

Please accept my Sincere Congratulations!

House of Representatives

Atlanta

Margaret Long Joins Staff of Dixie Council

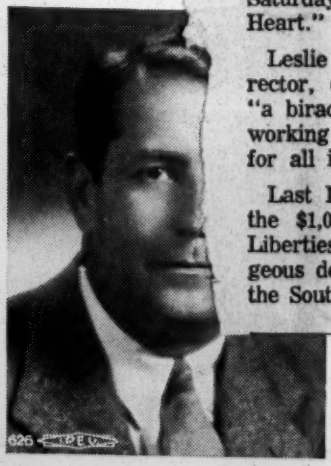
An author and former columnist for the Atlanta Journal has joined the Southern Regional Council Staff.

Margaret Long will be the council's director of information. Her duties will include the editing of the council's monthly magazine, "New South."

A native of Macon, she is the author of two novels, "Louisville Saturday" and "An Affair of the Heart."

Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director, described the council as "a biracial group of Southerners working for equal opportunities for all in the South."

Last February Miss Long won the $1,000 Florida Lasker Civil Liberties award for her "courageous defense of civil liberties in the South."



Sy Smith

Representative, Fulton County

ntatives

Muggsy Smith

Representative, Fulton County

THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

FOR IMMEADIATE RELEASE

SIT-IN SOUTH OF JACKSON

MAGNOLIA, MISSISSIPPI, September 18, 1961

Five local students as of today have spent 23 days in the Pike County jail for sit-in demonstrations in McComb, Mississippi. Hollis Watkins, 20, and Curtis Hayes, 18, were each found guilty on two charges on August 28, 1961 in a trial before Judge Robert W. Brumfield, McComb police court justice.

Brumfield fined the pair $200 and cost on each of the two charges, then sentenced each to spend four months in the county jail on each charge, the jail terms to run consecutively.

The youths sat-in at the lunch counter of F.W. Woolworth's in McComb at Noon on Saturday, August 26, 1961.

On August 30, three more Students were arrested in the "white" waiting room of the Greyhound Bus Terminal and were charged with breach of the peace and refusing to obey an officer's order to "move on." The three, Robert Talbert, Jr., 20, Ike Lewis, 20, and Brenda Travis, 16, all of McComb, were each fined $200 and sentenced to 4 months on each charge, are now in jail.

The sit-ins were a part of a program of direct action to achieve equal access to all public facilities for Negroes. This program is being sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, of Atlanta, Georgia, in this Mississippi town of 10,401. The Committee has been conducting a voter registration campaign, using the philosophy of nonviolence in Pike County, in which

(MORE) (MORE)

McComb is located, as well as in two other counties; Amite and Walthall.

At a meeting of the staff of SNCC in Jackson, Mississippi on September 14-17, the 13 members present decided that the injustices suffered by these jailed students should be brought to the attention of the American public. Several staff members are now on their way to key cities to describe the situation. This effort is in response to the request for bonds made by the five incarcerated students. Their Bonds are $2,000 for each individual.

The following SNCC staff members have been dispatched to the following key cities; Chicago, Paul Brooks; St. Louis, Bernard LaFayette; Dion Diamond will work with the Washington, D.C. Area Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) and the Baltimore Civic Interest Group; Philadelphia, Charles Sherrod; Diane Nash and Charles Jones are in New York City. For all other areas wherein there are persons who wish to contribute but no personal contact is possible with either of the above named individuals, the Atlanta office, 197½ Auburn St., NE, will be accepting mail contributions. Charles McDew, Chairman of SNCC, will coordinate this phase.

The time left for the Appeal Bonds to be posted is 17 days. After this time, the students will have to spend a year in jail.

9/18/61-100-DTD-JCJ-DD

Bob Moses N.Y

Gwen Green Wash - Howard

Reginald Robertson Balt

Travis Britt -

Jan 1 John Hardy - first whipped

Miss Fagan - SRC

208 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JAckson 5-1763

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*
Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

James R. Wood, *Public Relations Director*
Ralph D. Abernathy, *Treasurer*

September 23, 1961

Southern Regional Council
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please rush to us by Greyhound Bus (COD) any material you may have that would be helpful in a workshop on Changing Rural Values in Social Revolution. Mrs. Septima P. Clark and I will conduct this workshop at the annual convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference being held in Nashville, Tennessee, September 27-29. "Changing Patterns in the South" and other reports would be good. Please send enough for 50-75 persons if you can. We will check for it at the bus station in Nashville on Wednesday and Thursday morning.

Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely,

Dorothy F. Cotton

(Mrs.) Dorothy F. Cotton

P. S. We would appreciate any other materials you can send.

SEP 25 1961

September 8, 1961

Mr. James E. Stewart
Oklahoma Natural Gas Company
Oklahoma City 1, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I am answering your letter to John Constable who has left the Council.

Thanks so much for the Bishop Reed clipping and the West letter. They're both exremely interesting, and I'm keeping them for some possible use in the New South.

I'm sorry you'll miss John in November; I'm looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

ML/jf

Margaret Long
Director of Information

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

POST OFFICE BOX 1620

OKLAHOMA CITY 1, OKLAHOMA

September 28,1961

Mr. John Constable

Southern Rigianal Council

5 Forsyth Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

I think I sent you a copy of Dr. Louis J. West's letter before, but for fear not, I have received his consent that it may be used as we see fit, reprint, etc. He is the head of the Department of Psychiatry at Oklahoma University Medical Center and has been very outspoken here on the segregation issue. Probably you saw pictures of he and his friend, actor Charleston Heston the award winner, making picket signs and walking the streets of Oklahoma City along with others of like mind.

I am also enclosing a newspaper story of Bishop Victor J. Reed's addressof yesterday at Detroit. He has spoken out on this question several times before within his own Diocese and I feel he would give us the entire text of his address if requested. If you desire it, let me know.

Saw Mr. Dabbs in Philadelphia recently and his address was one of the highlights of the convention. Expect to see you at the November meeting, I remain

Respectfully yours,

James E. Stewart

James E. Stewart

SPEAKER Most Rev. Bisoph Victor J. Reed Sunday told the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice in Detroit that Christians must face the moral problem of integration. Story on Page 1.

Bishop Feels No Regrets In Race Role

The day has arrived when Christians must condemn the great moral problem of segregation in America, Most Rev. Bishop Victor J. Reed, Oklahoma City, declared Sunday in Detroit.

He said he had no regrets over having become involved in a racial dispute last winter.

Speaking at a civil rights mass which he celebrated closing the four-day National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Bishop Reed called for an end to "a policy of silence" by Christians in the matter of racial segregation.

He began his address with a reference to the sit-in activities of Father Robert G. McDole, formerly an assistant pastor of Corpus Christi Church here and now in Ponca City.

Bishop Reed termed a photograph of Father McDole being carried out of the Cravens Building by police "not a very dignified sight."

However, he added "it is the man who appreciates the importance of personal dignity who properly reacts to the deplorable indignities suffered by so many of the Negro race in their own communities.

"If a priest must occasionally suffer indignity to call reluctant public attention to the indignity of racial discrimination, then I feel the breach of decorum is justified," Bishop Reed said.

"Understandably," the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
2 Monday, August 28, '61

Bishop Feels No Regrets In Race Role

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

bishop said at another point, "I did not seek to become involved in the community problem I just mentioned. It was thrust upon me. I do not, however, regret it."

Problem Big One

The head of the Oklahoma City - Tulsa Diocese said racial discrimination in public eating places is "but one aspect — and a relatively minor one — of the great moral problem that we Americans face today.

"It is a problem that involves the deprival of the right to vote for some of our fellow citizens, the refusal of suitable employment, the restriction of adequate housing, the limitation of educational opportunities, and a parcel of other things."

He said, as a bishop, he felt the only view a Christian can hold with reference to racial injustice is one of condemnation.

Bishop Reed, recounting that he was raised in Oklahoma in a segregated society and was not associated with Negroes either in school, social affairs or local travel, said he realized the difficulties faced by persons who grew up in similar circumstances "where long prevailing custom is at loggerheads with law and principle."

"Do-Nothings" Hit

"I strongly feel, however, that the difficulties of the local situation must give way to the greater difficulties involved on a national and international scale by a contrary or do-nothing policy."

The bishop urged that those persons from whom

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The bishop urged that those persons from whom the people have a right to expect leadership "stand up and be counted."

"When the honor and leadership of our country . . . is at stake, a policy of silence is indefensible," he declared.

America today is the world's leader and her intenal failures affect other nations. Every American is aware that her public image is being distorted by her enemies as a result of racial segregation difficulties, Bishop Reed said.

Day Is Here

"The segregation problem has been a worry to many social thinkers among our countrymen. All realized that the problem must some day be squarely faced. That day has dawned," he said.

Bishop Reed did not refer to Father McDole by name. The priest participated in anti-segregation demonstrations here. He was arrested last January on a charge later dismissed by a municipal court judge who referred the matter to Bishop Reed.

At that time, Bishop Reed declared he was inclined to think Father McDole's situation (as a priest) justified his action.

The pastor was arrested again March 11 and carried from the Cravens Building where a group of demonstrators was protesting the segregated facilities at the Anna Maude cafeteria.

'Real Moderate'

In concluding his address Sunday, Bishop Reed said he wishes to be a "real moderate" as defined by Father John LaFarge, S. J., an author.

"He says that the real moderate is one who has made a definite choice, hard and painful as that may be — one who has recognized the many steps that ordinarily are needed to atttain a given end.

"In the question of race relations, the real moderate is alive to the need of creating a new and more favorable climate of public opinion . . . (and) he is deeply convinced of the need of personal integrity and consistency."

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
MEDICAL CENTER
800 N. E. 13TH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY 4, OKLAHOMA

Department of Psychiatry,
Neurology and Behavioral Sciences

Dr. West heads this department and gave his consent for reprint of letter.

Oklahoma City
March 15, 1961

To The Editor:

Last Saturday afternoon I went downtown with a small group of distinguished Negro colleagues. Later, as I sat on the cold muddy marble outside a "service-to-whites-only" cafeteria, I couldn't help thinking of a line from Ibsen: "You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth." Having committed this sartorial error, I am now called upon to state whether my becoming a white participant in a Negro "sit-in" demonstration was not wholly an error. Hostile anonymous telephonists and anxious personal friends ask the same question: "Why did you do it?"

That such a question should be put to a physician in this country nearly a century after Lincoln described us as a nation "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" is not so much astonishing as anachronistic. That it should happen in Oklahoma City, one of the most progressive and forward-looking communities in the United States, is of only passing significance. In a few short years such incidents may be regarded as historical curiosities, and participants in these demonstrations will perhaps be considered as having been moved by the spirit of their time, rather than having themselves contributed significantly to progress. If this be the case, why bother to demonstrate? There are three major reasons for my doing so; three principles involved.

1. Ethical reasons: the Christian Principle. As a product of twentieth-century American culture, with its great debt to the old and new Testaments, I sometimes call myself a Christian. To me this means a moral commitment to the ideal of the brotherhood of man. Am I my brother's keeper? I must try to be. However, like Voltaire, I am very fond of truth, but not at all of martyrdom. Well, do I love my neighbor enough to risk helping him when he is reviled, persecuted, demeaned or humiliated because of the color of his skin? If not, I fail to be true to myself; I violate the Christian Principle as I understand it, and my conscience bothers me. If another man's understanding of Christianity differs from mine, I cannot help it. Byron said man's conscience is the oracle of God. Mine may be neither prophetic nor divine, but it tells me to speak out in public against racial discrimination. To this voice I must respond; it speaks louder than all other voices because it is closest to my ear.

2. Political reasons: the Democratic Principle. In the dawn of the Republic, our first president prayed that all Americans would "entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another." Today a few individuals, by their persistent refusal to treat citizens of all races as brothers, impugn Washington's wisdom. My call openly to oppose their discriminatory practices, even when they are seemingly condoned by law, is as old as the call to democracy on this continent.

An encroachment upon the dignity of any man debases mankind. Nobody is entitled to "reserve the right" to violate the principles of human dignity on which our democracy is based, and from which all our freedoms derive. Any such violation threatens to alienate those rights, including equality, declared inalienable by the founders of our political system. Therefore, by defending the rights of any citizen, one defends the rights of all. Can the responsibility for this be delegated by me to a Negro organization? No, because it is not only a struggle for the dignity and equality of the Negro in which I am engaged; it is for my own and every man's. If freedom is deserved only by those who are willing to fight for it, then I must take a personal part.

3. National reasons: the Patriotic Principle. Our country leads the free world in the most terrible struggle in the history of mankind, against a monstrous tyranny that would bury liberty forever. The battle is global; it is joined; men and women and children are suffering and dying in it in Europe, Asia, and Africa. We are numerically inferior to our opponents, and we are losing ground steadily. Today our best hope for preserving religious freedom, free elections, free speech, free press, free assembly, private property, private profit, and private cafeterias, is to persuade the uncommitted peoples of the world to join us in our fight for a free way of life. These people are of all races; whites are a small minority.

Already western civilization has reaped whirlwind after whirlwind of hatred from the seeds of racism it has sown. Now, tales of racial discrimination in the United States are being used against us by the communists with vicious effectiveness far and wide. These propaganda weapons, employed in the battle for the minds of men, can destroy us more surely than atomic weapons. Can freedom as a way of life survive, and with it our nation? If so, colored people in every land must come to know that democracy offers them something precious, worth winning and preserving. But we must exemplify democracy, proving its value by truly living it. Viewed in this light, any insistence upon prolonging racial discriminatory practices in the United States can be seen as giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Whether it be treason or merely stupidity, cynically profitable or indignantly righteous, emotionally prejudiced or blandly traditional, northern or southern, public or private, racial discrimination in America serves the cause of communism everywhere. As patriotic citizens, and in the national interest, we must all work quickly to end racial discrimination in this country forever, and pray that it is not already too late.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.

(Letter submitted for publication in the March 19th edition of the Sunday Oklahoman, Oklahoma City.)

208 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JAckson 5-1763

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*
Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

James R. Wood, *Public Relations Director*
Ralph D. Abernathy, *Treasurer*

NOVEMBER 16, 1961

MRS. MARGARET LONG
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. LONG:

YOU WILL NOTE ON OUR SCHEDULE THAT THE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING WORKSHOP IS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 27TH - DECEMBER 1ST. I DO HOPE THAT YOU CAN SEE FIT TO HAVE JAN COME AND STAY FOR THE FIVE DAYS. (SURE WISH YOU COULD COME TOO.)

WE HAVE PEOPLE COMING FOR TRAINING THIS TIME FROM SOME "CHOICE" AREAS: MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA. I'M ENCLOSING ONE OF THE INTRODUCTORY LETTERS WHICH BRIEFLY EXPLAINS THE PROGRAM, 'CASE YOU WANT TO REFRESH YOUR MEMORY.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Dorothy Cotton

(MRS.) DOROTHY F. COTTON
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

ENCL: SCHEDULE OF WORKSHOPS
INTRODUCTORY LETTER

CC: MISS JANET FAGAN

DFC/JHS

October 9, 1961

Mr. Richard James
Students for a Democratic Society
112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. James:

The price of our pamphlet on the Freedom Rides is $.10 each. We do have separate copies of the population map which appeared in the July-August New South; the price is $.20 each.

If you would like the materials as requested in your letter of October 4th, please let us know, and we will send them on and bill you. We cannot send materials C.O.D.

Thank you for your request.

Sincerely,

JF;s

Janet Feagans
Secretary to the
Director of Information

L D
1-9 0-5

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York
Algonquin 4-5865

STUDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

4 October 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Friends:

Could you send us 75 copies of your recent pamphlet on the Freedom Rides. Also, do you have separate copies of the map that was attached to the back cover. If so, send several copies.

This material will be used for distribution to our campus discussion groups. I understand there is no charge for such material.

Sincerely,

Dick James

Dick James

ROJ:roj

7.50
90
8.90

Nov. 6, '61

Dear Margaret,

This is in the way of an "urgent" letter. I was wondering if you would be so kind, if you have the time, to send along any information you have, if you can, about the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It would be of great service to the group we have (the Northern Student Movement Coordinating Committee - NSMCC), which is trying to raise funds for SNCC. Thank you so much.

How are you? I hope you are finding time to write your novels and articles: I keep looking for you in the Nation, and for Essay in Look. Things are hectic as hell here - I'm trying to live in both the "academic" & "real" worlds at once, and it's hard - "it ain't easy" (Brooklynese).

I loved your last letter very much - it was really helpful, too.

Warmly,
Mike

P.S. We're having difficulty getting information from SNCC itself.

December 1, 1961

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr
818 N.W. 36 Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Starr:

We do not have reprints of the September New South's editorial "Strictly Subjective. We can, though, offer that edition of New South at $.10 each, which is half price.

My apologies for the delay in answering your note.

Sincerely,

JF:s

Janet Feagans
Secretary to the
Director of Information

December 5, 1961

Miss Elizabeth M. Smith
621 Meadow Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Smith:

We have removed you from cut list of NEW SOUTH subscribers as you told us to do. I'm sorry that the editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide overlooked the fact that your Mayor Bates was in the delegation to Berlin. This omission occurred, you may have noticed, in the NEW SOUTH reprint of the Journal and Guide editorial. We have used the editorial for the excellence of its ideas and do not feel that it gravely impuned the usual accuracy either of the Journal and Guide or of the NEW SOUTH.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML/jf

December 22, 1961

Editor
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

You refuse to print the truth but in righteous indignation I still write it. My past dozen letters were too hot for your pink skin.

I try at this time of year to have charitable thoughts. I hope some Harvard genius will importune Little Brother and his CORE buddies let up on Dixie in 1962. If the crusaders will sit out 1962 instead of trying to sit in, I am sure race relations will improve. If this genius will do this, I will feel kindly toward Little Brother, Martin King, Earl Warren, and Ralph McGill through January 1, 1961. I promise to send all my future letters to the editors of the new paper to be published in Atlanta on or about April, 1961. They will print a Southern white man's viewpoint. This new paper will, thank God, represent the South.

The Negroes and whites at Albany were about to compromise when Walters and King arrived. Walters' crocodile tears and King's rabble rousing speeches made everyone mad. King landed in jail and Walters returned to Atlanta.

King is due credit for wrecking an early agreement at Albany. He breaks all state and local laws he feels are not valid--this great apostle of nonviolence. He is as insolent as a mongrel can be. Evidently the sheriff at Dawson could not appreciate his kingly virtue. My charitable thoughts can't encompass this fellow.

Sincerely,

I. J. Scott

IJS/bb
cc: Miss Margaret Long
Mr. D. B. Scott

W. D. Workman

New Negro Discards Heritage

IT ISN'T often that I agree with the Southern Regional Council, but when that anti - segregationist outfit calls for preserving some of the old-fashioned Negro dialect and humor, I say "Amen."

One of the really distressing consequences of the strained race relations throughout the land has been the tendency of many Negroes to deny their own heritage.

IN EFFECT, many modern Negroes seem to be re-writing history, a la George Orwell's "Nineteen-Eighty-Four," by simply ignoring history. They seem inclined to pretend that today's Negro sprang, full-developed, on the current American scene — instead of going back to slavery as a reference point which pointedly emphasizes the great progress made by their race.

Along with this strange turn of mind is an obvious desire to suppress all reminders of what many Negroes regard as a shameful past, although the past was not actually of their own doing. Thus there is a conscious aversion to old speech patterns, customs, songs, and other characteristics which once marked the American Negro, especially the southern Negro.

BUT COMES NOW a knuckle-rapping of such suppression, and from the unlikely source of "New South," monthly publication of the bi-racial Southern Regional Council.

The editor of this little booklet is Margaret Long, whose credentials are well - established as a friend of the Negro and a foe of segregation. Thus, when she says things like this, her words should carry weight:

"Why, indeed, should the NAACP and other commendably Negro - advancing devotees seek to pressure out of existence fictional, dramatic or musical preservation of a dialect so rich, regional and full of humor? Does the New Negro take comfort or increase his stature by pretending that every one of his race is, and always has been, a suave dark cat in a Brooks Brothers suit, talking tediously learned sociological talk out of Harvard or Chicago? Or a tawny slender lady with a bouffant hairdo who talks polysyllabic educationese in accents from Cleveland?

"Is Negro 'culture' from here on out to be all jazz, smart comedy, opera arias, social protest and arid sociology, forgetful of ancient wrongs, persisting love, profound laughter and terrible sorrow? Can it cut off, really, from the old true eloquence of dialect and spirituals? This seems a heritage as fertile as it is bitter, and proud as it is humble, from which the brave and urbane new Negro has emerged. And I, for one, think it deserves loving respect rather than a shamed and angry extermination."

ACCOMPANYING this rise of stilted pretension which Miss Long so ably deflates has been a sad loss of amiability and friendliness between the races.

The ready smile, the quick laugh, the effervescent good humor and other traits which endeared "the old Negro" to his white friends are not tolerated by "the new Negro." In spite of faulty logic, apparently the new breed feels that the attaining of new status means the necessary repudiation of everything associated with the old.

Whites and Negroes alike realize that there will be litigation, argument, irritation and continuing controversy for years to come in the field of race relations.

But even this does not mean that all warmth of contact and culture must be frozen out of existence.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

PAV
PRV
MLV

Courtney Siceloff
Director

S7
1/11/62

Dear Margaret Long —

I was quite interested in seeing your article re dialect in New South. I thought you would be interested in Workman's column concerning this also. You probably know him — author of Pose for the South, & now candidate for Republican nomination for US Senator.

Courtney Siceloff

February 2, 1962

Mrs. Courtney Siceloff
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Siceloff:

How nice to get your compliments about New South and my little piece. I'm glad you like subjectivity; in my declining years, I've given up the struggle for anything else. I haven't read Go Tell it on the Mountain yet, but I'm taking it to bed with me tonight.

We're putting Dr. Sellers on our list to get our important publications, and I'll send him some sample copies of New South, and they may extract $2.00 from him for a subscription. You may tell your friend that I, for one, found his The Southerner as an American enormously interesting and revealing, as his scholars substantiate a notion I have cherished for some time.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

January 31, 1962

Dear Margaret Long,

I think it is about time I told you how much I have been enjoying New South since you assumed the editorship, and particularly your Strictly Subjective pieces. Being Strictly Subjective in my approach to just about everything, they "speak to my condition" as Friends say.

I have just come across the October 1961 issue on my desk, buried in a to-do basket. I suppose I meant to send it to someone. I was struck by your piece in that one, partly because I just read Go Tell it on the Mountain recently for the first time. I rather felt like begging for mercy, too, at time. The book had another rather curious effect on me. I felt right at home, really, because the phrases, the prayers, seem just like St. Helena Island! We have very close ties with Harlem. When people leave, that is where they go - almost never to Charleston, Savannah, or other southern cities.

Also, your reference to Riddick's chapter in The Southerner as American reminded me that the editor of this book, Charles Sellers, has been greatly interested in the SRC materials I have been sending along. (He is from my home town of Charlotte; teaches history at U. of Calif now.) Anyway, I sent Charles the "All-benny" report and he wrote that he found it most interesting, and would appreciate having that sort of thing in the future. I don't know how restricted the list is for the Special Reports, but would appreciate your putting him on it if possible. He has a project of trying to figure out South Carolina, and I think hopes to write something along that line some day, after he finishes the biography of Polk he is working on now.

also New South

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

His address:

Dr. Charles G. Sellers, Jr.
Department of History
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Thanks!

Elizabeth Siceloff

(Mrs. Courtney Siceloff)

February 13, 1962

Dear Paula,

Thanks a lot for your card. It's very generous of Lil to offer us a new piece, but this looks fine to me. I do wonder though, if she would like to go through it and edit out remarks that sound too conversational and like a speech instead of an article. I've marked a couple of places in the beginning she might want to remove. I hesitate to mess around with famous prose or make my own alterations.

Of course, if Lil has another idea she wants to develop for New South, we'd certainly be proud to have it. I'll talk to her or you, Monday, the 20th, about the autograph party. Rich's is still interested but hasn't called me yet. Eliza, Frances Pauley, Jan and I are planning something or other this month, whatever. I hope to have some news by Monday.

Love to you both,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

P. S. We ought to have the old manuscript or new story by, say, Monday, March 11th.

Miss Paula Snelling
Old Screamer Mountain
Clayton
Georgia

Clayton 2/10/62

Dear Maggie: Lil asks me to tell you that she will be delayed in N.Y. till Monday the 20th! She will be here that day, if there is no more change in plans. The two of you can then get in touch as to the whens & ifs of the party. She also says tell you that she can do a new piece directly for SRC's publication (on the assumption that this would be preferable) if you wire her know what issue it will be slated for, and the new deadline.

Hope all goes well — Love

Paula

2/5/62

Dear Maggie: Glad the Indianapolis trip was fun. Lil will be delayed a few days in NY, probably not arriving here till early the week of Feb. 11th. We realize it will be hard for you to work anything up in a short time. She has to go to Florida no t too many days after her return here. If you find things shaping up, perhaps a phone call will expedite matteers. I am hard to reach (staying here without easy access to phone part of the time. Will be at home Wed. night, weather permitting; also over the weekend. Lil's N.Y. phone is Plaza 3-5416

Good luck with all your undertakings. Hope to see you before too long. Glad Sissy is OK.

Paula

February 20, 1962

Lyle Stuart Company
225 Lafayette Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Please send us 500 copies of This Is What We Found by Mr. Ralph Creger. We understand from Mr. Creger that these books may be purchased for $.10 each, therefore we are enclosing a check for $60.; the additional $10. is to cover postage and handling charges.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Janet Feagans
Department of Information

JF:s
Enclosure

Dear Miss Feagan: March 7th, 1962.

On February 9th, we wrote you, acknowledging receit of some fine printed matter that you sent us. We also requested some additional literature. We have not heard from you: Perhaps you didn't receive our letter. Or, maybe you can't spare the materials we requested. Any way, please let us hear from you. We are interested and sympathetic and have some common interests. Thank you; God bless you.

Very sincerely,

Jesse Seaver

CAROLINA CHRISTIAN UNION
JESSE M. SEAVER, DIRECTOR
MARGARETTSVILLE, N. C.

"I COME TO THEE IN THE NAME OF THE LORD OF HOSTS"—(I SAMUEL 17:45)

With a Dynamic Interdenominational Christian-Temperance-Patriotic-Reform Program!

HERTFORD CHRISTIAN UNION

Northampton Christian Union

(Carolina Christian Union)

HALIFAX CHRISTIAN UNION

February 9--1962.

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Miss Janet Feagan, Office Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Feagan:

Pleasant memories continue to linger of the very interesting visit I had with you, in your office on January 24th. Between your personality, your effective presentation, and the convincing literature of your organization, I am all but irrevocably sold on your great cause!

I have read with interest the material which you gave me and I took with me. Besides I have perused, and do deeply appreciate, the additional literature that you subsequently sent me by mail.

I am more inspired than ever to do something for the cause of the Colored people, and have practical plans in mind. I am already engaged in Christian work.

I can use to excellent advantage some of your convincing and appealing literature masterpieces. Please do send us, as soon as possible as many copies as you can conveniently spare of each of the following items. In the event you are stock-short on some of these, I am listing preferences in order:

1. This I believe," by Dr. Hill. Can use up to 500 copies. 100
2. The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners," by Dabbs. Can use up to 300. 50
3. The Church in Areas of Racial Tension," by Tarplee. Can use up to 200. 50

I would offer to pay for the foregoing. However, all our funds are required for our regular current program. Since we may be promoting your cause, we anticipate that a gratis shipment would be approved.

I am anxious to establish a permanent connection with your agency and look forward to practical cooperation.

Very sincerely,

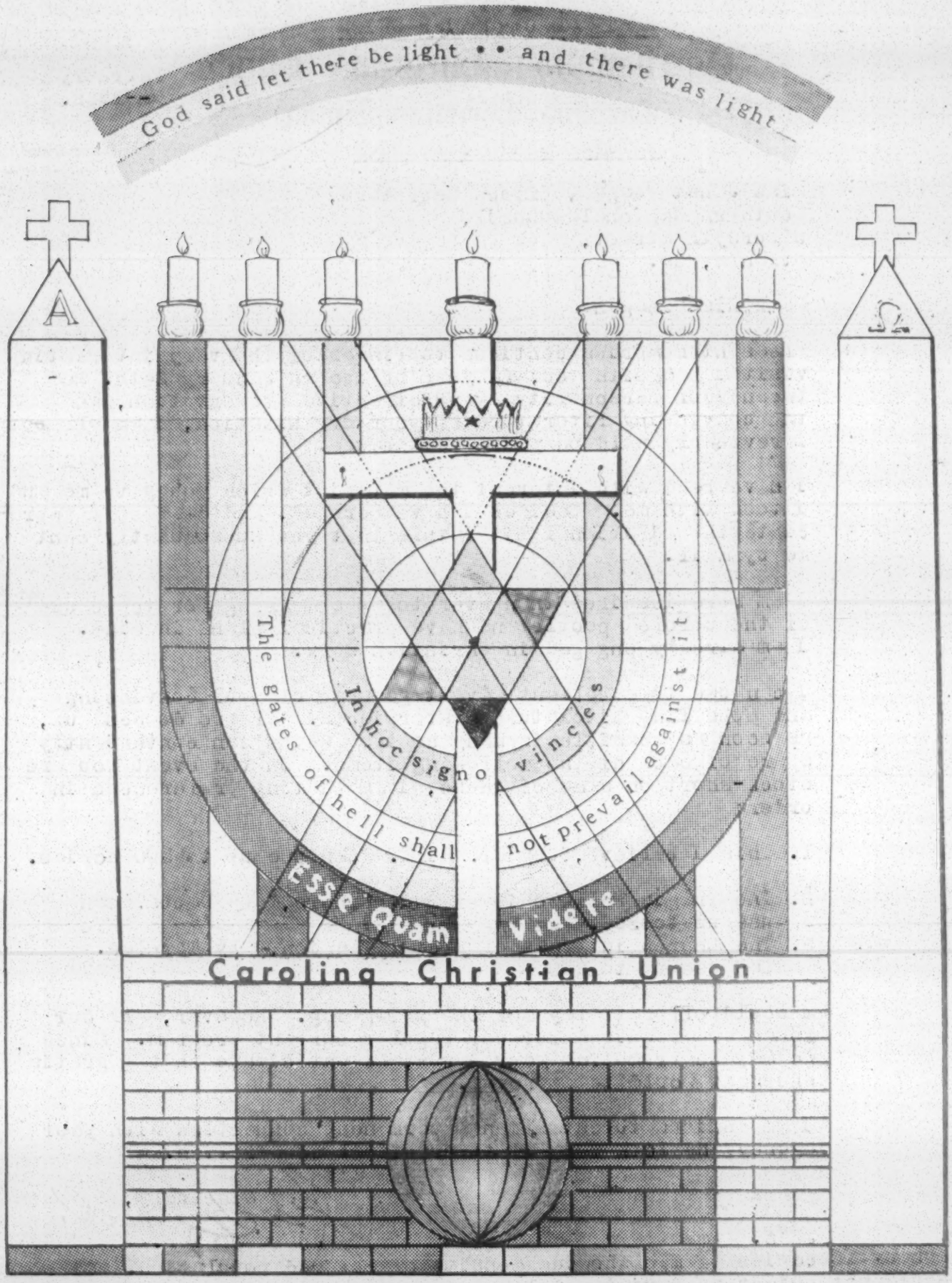
Jesse Seaver

Jesse Seaver.

JS*2.

Also 5 or 10 copies of map showing density of colored population. Of course, we could not object to paying a dollar or two--or membership dues.

The liquor traffic **would** destroy the church if it **could**:
the church **could** destroy the liquor traffic if it **would**! - Frances Willard


God said let there be light • • and there was light
A
Ω
The gates of hell shall not prevail against it
In hoc signo vinces
Esse Quam Videre
Carolina Christian Union

March 8, 1962

Dear Ralph,

(I hope my spelling is all right with you.) It was kind of you to write us such a nice letter about your visit here, which I'm sure we enjoyed quite as much as you did. We were much edified by your ideas and company and found ourselves "strongly related," too. We hope you'll come again.

I think you'd be informed and get some understanding of our peculiar region and problems by reading W. J. Cash's Mind of the South, Lillian Smith's Killers of the Dream and Strange Fruit, Charles Seller's The Southerner as American, and C. Vann Woodward's The Strange Career of Jim Crow, as Jamie Mackay suggested--or anything else of Woodward for that matter. An extremely valuable book giving political background is V. O. Key's Southern Politics.

We're also sending you some of our publications which I think will be enlightening.

Best regards from all of us here and further bon voyage.

Cordially,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

Mr. Ralph Steen
c/o Mr. Walter E. Sanford
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

April 5, 1962

Dear Flo,

It is hard to thank you for you kindness and real warmth to me when I was in Daytona. In fact, I'm so set up over your appreciation and comliments that I feel too good for ordinary office chores. It is very gratifying to be heard with so much understanding.

I've been pondering some of your experiences in this slow and ridiculous business and would like to say that my admiration for your tolerance and big-hearted-endurance is boundless.

Love,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

Mrs. Florence Small
Department of Education
Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach
Florida

April 27, 1962

Dear Zenos,

I don't know if we told you how pleased our Mr. Lewis of Martinique was with the pleasant and edifying luncheon you had for him. He learned a lot of what he came for, and met a lot of people he wanted to, and was very grateful for it.

Thanks, too, for meeting our Japanese. Tell Jim they enjoyed their luch and all the talk, which they needed.

You all are very good to us when we need you.

Yours,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

Mr. Zenos Sears
W A O K
110 Edgewood Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

June 5, 1962

Editor
I. F. Stone's Weekly
5613 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington 15, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As an individual, I have a subscription to your paper, and have read in the June 4 issue of a report to be compiled by the "Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the Freedom Struggle." Do you know how it would be possible for the Southern Regional Council to receive a copy of this report?

We would appreciate a few extra copies of your June 4 issue, therefore I am enclosing some long envelopes as indicated in your paper. I am also enclosing my personal change of address card which is immediately effective.

Thank you very much for your help and cooperation and your fine paper.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Janet Feagans

JF:s

Enclosures (4)

August 29, 1962

Mrs. Bessie Singleton
Office of Dr. Lonny Cross
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Singleton,

It was nice of you to meet our Senegalese for lunch the other day, and they were very much interested in your viewpoint and information. I appreciate, too, your good offices in finding Jeremiah X for them. I understand they had a meeting with him Saturday morning which was an important point of their program to them.

I'm sorry I didn't get to tell you good-by at Paschall's.

Thank you for helping us.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:ld

August 29, 1962

Mr. Richard Shapiro
700-B Lindburgh Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dick,

We want to thank you and Mrs. Shapiro for giving our South African, Mr. Krynauw, such a nice Sunday outing in good company. He was very happy with your hospitality, and I am happy to think of his exposure to the Shapiro viewpoint.

Gratefully,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:ld

October 12, 1962

Miss Ruby Doris Smith
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby Doriaa

How nice to have your lovely note. I'm just sorry my rich friends are so stingy, except for Gus Kaufman who gave you a hundred dollars and lent us four hundred. You write such a good letter, why don't you thank Gus instead of me? We would be very warmed by the acknowledgment, and I think he should know more about you all anyway. Gus is at:

B. G. Bernd Company
P. O. Box 104
Macon, Georgia

I'm sure we shall overcome too and I hope we can arrange this with you in the office and out of jail.

Fondly,

Margaret Long

ML:mg

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

~~197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.~~
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MUrray 8-0331

October 11, 1962

Margaret Long
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Dear Maggie:

We were only happy that we could afford to pay the money back.

You will never really know how much the loan meant to us at that time. We are sincerely grateful to you for all that you have done for us in the past and hope that you will continue to make your services available to us when possible.

With the support of persons like you, we know that someday we shall truly overcome.

Yours in the struggle,

Ruby D. Smith

Ruby Doris Smith, Member
Executive Committee

rds

November 6, 1962

Rev. Henry J. Stokes, Jr.
First Baptist Church
Macon, Georgia

Dear Henry:

It is good to have your letter with news of you and all the family. I hope you are managing to enjoy your in-town life of a country squire for a restful while.

There doesn't seem to be anything doing up here even for a valuable man like you, but why don't you come up to see us when you get a chance? We are in touch with a lot of people, and while we don't know of any opening now that would interest you, it would be good to talk to you. I know Leslie Dunbar, our director, and all of us would be glad to see you. It's good that McGill, who knows everybody everywhere, is listening out.

Fondly,

Margaret Long

ML/mg

MV

First Baptist Church

HENRY J. STOKES, JR., PASTOR

Macon, Georgia

October 22, 1962

Miss. Margaret Long,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Margaret:

For one who has shown the fearless comments that you have for years to be praising me is more than generous. Mine has been no bold witness of pursuing proclamations; it has just been the fact that some in our church know that I stand for some fairness and decency to all citizens of our nation. And now, with the President's message just off the TV, what may be ahead of such consequence for life itself makes this little church fracas seem silly. But there are those here whose theme song during the world's swirling turmoil of unrest and upthrust of dark-skinned folk is; "I shall not be moved." Really, that is a Baptist hymn. If Macon needs me, the power forces in the First Baptist Church are determined to not let me speak in the church. I have many friends, and some who may differ with me, but there was a rabid group who stirred up so much pressure that only one thing remained - resign. This all goes back to some 6 years ago when I spoke a kind word for law & respect for the Supreme Court - it has widened in some circles through the years, fueled by the summer's rantings.

How do you go about getting connected with an outfit like the Regional Council? I may have to seek a career out of the church, because the high command of Baptists in Atlanta has been rebuking in its silence. Dr. Dabbs was Mary Beth's Coker professor in the early 30's and one who left a marked imppession on her. We have an autographed copy of his book.

In some ways I have been a misfit in our church for several years due to the alterations of personnel, but we liked Macon and there were some things I wishedto accomplish. Most of them came to pass; maybe this is the Lord's way of saying:"you might get fat if you don't get out." There are several things in the hopper that might turn out, but one can never be sure. It will be a change for all of us.

Gail had her 4th child this summer, the 3rd boy. I went up to Bethesda for a visit. She has a great family & John is doing well with the Southern Railway. Beth is in New York and is Editor of the New York Uni. Faculty Notes, the house organ of the University that brings her in contact with many notable figures in NY. Her magazine is a monthly and she has to do all the articles - some are rather good writing. She is working on her M.A. at the Uni. Sharon has had glandular fever for two months and has been unable to return to Graham-Eckes

for her second year there in Palm Beach. It has been a trying time for all of us in spite of this church mess. Jere is at Ga. Military College - Milledgeville - where he is slowly maturing & holding an aversion to study. Mary Beth has been running a knitting shop of small size here in the lower part of the house - she sells some yarn & teaches some to knit. If she could make enough for us to survive, I might take up the life of a country squire - the feeling of not having a sermon to prepare each week is relaxing. But that would get boring fast.

Give our best to Catherine and Sissy. It has been too long since last we met.

Seriously, if you can suggest some direction for me in a social field or educatinnal field, let me know. I have talked with Ralph McGill and he is exploring this for me.

Most cordially,

Henry Stokes, Jr.

October 5, 1962

Reverend Henry J. Stokes
First Baptist Church
Macon, Georgia

Dear Henry:

I've been feeling both sad and proud over your situation in Macon.

Macon certainly needs you and I'm sorry you can't stay.

I"m sure I don't have to tell you that your years there have been very important to Macon. I have believed all along that your sort of witness for decency in the South is perhaps more important when it seems to end in failure. The things you have believed and preached will never be lost and thousands of people will be bigger for them and the courage of yourdecision reminds us all of what is right, and that is a permanent good gift to everyone who knows about you.

My love to Mary Beth and your children, and of course, my confident best wishes for a happy situation for you all.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long

ML:mg

November 6, 1962

Mr. Jimmy Stewart
The Black Dispatch Newspaper
c/o 548 N. E. Fourth Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Jimmy:

Thanks so much for the clips, which I had not seen and applaud very much. I'm hanging on to them as we may have some use for them soon.

I do hope you get to the annual meeting. It looks like a good one and it doesn't hurt to have some Oklahoma people here for fun, too.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML/mg

From The Desk of . . .

JIMMY STEWART

THE BLACK DISPATCH NEWSPAPER

% 548 N. E. Fourth Street
Oklahoma City, Okla.

10/18/62

Dear Margaret:

Just a note to say hello and send these newspaper clippings which may or may have not reached your desk.

Looking forward to seeing the gang at annual meet if it doesnot conflict with election campaigns in which many of us are involved.

Best regards to all.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Stewart

November 29, 1962

Mr. James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Stokely:

How nice of you to like our cuts in your symposium piece. I'd like to take the credit for this sharpening, but Leslie did it. It was good to see you in Atlanta and I hope you and Mrs. Stokely can come back for a longer visit. We're quoting you all for two papagraphs, from WE DISSENT, in the next NEW SOUTH which ought to be out pretty soon.

Is that all right with you?

Cordially,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML/mg

JAMES STOKELY
405 CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NEWPORT, TENNESSEE

Nov. 12, 1962

Miss Margaret Long
NEW SOUTH
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Long:

Forgive my belated thanks for your fine job of editing on the Centennial Symposium. I find my piece was sharpened considerably when you deleted a few flights into unexplored verbiage.

I was away from home for three months during the summer and am just now completing a mountainous excavation of notes, letters, periodicals and books. I hope to see you folks next Monday and Tuesday, if the weather around the corner, in this age of seat belts and fall-out shelters, stays clear.

Sincerely,

James Stokely

Dec. 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Sethom,

I want to thank you for your gratifying card and notes, and say what an interesting pleasure it was to have you with us. I am pleased, too, that you found my book in New York and liked it; it's now out of print and your approval was like hearing from a lost child.

We're sending you, belatedly, some SRC material and a list of publications, in case you'd like to order more. I'm also putting you on our NEW SOUTH list as a subscriber for a year.

It's nice to feel as if we have good friend in Tunis, and we hope we'll hear from you. My daughter, Catherine, wants to be remembered to you fondly, also.

Sincerely,

Sterling Slappey
US News and World Report
444 Rockefeller Plaza
New York

Dec. 5, 1962

Dear Sterling,

Staige Blackford gave me your extremely interesting memo on Charles City County for NEW SOUTH, and we're using it in the December issue. I'm delighted to have the free and fascinating fruits of your labor, so many thanks. Leslie has wanted me to take a trip to see such results of Negro voting, including Charles City County, for over a year and I never had gotten to it. So it's nice to have this practically gift-wrapped.

I think this situation you describe is surprising, and surely reassuring to Deep South segregationists who are opposing the voter drive down here with such fury. I was intrigued with your piece, enough to take off after it a little in my NEW SOUTH column with some comment on, for one thing, how easily the Charles City Negroes are satisfied. So you gave me a lead story and a column piece, too.

Leslie and Staige gave me to understand that since this was a memo, you wouldn't mind a little fixing. I switched some portions a little, and added a lead saying that while many Southerners and harrassing Negro voters for fear of a black take-over, here's the way it is in Charles City.

Thanks again and Merry Christmas,

Margaret Long

Dec. 8, 1962

Dear Maggie:

Washington is wild and wonderful so far. I have been working night and day to get

settled in my new apart-
ment and started in my
new job, but I've had
enough of a taste of the
city to be hopeful that
I'll like it.

You were so nice to
have me to a farewell
dinner. It was a lovely,
sad evening. I was so
close to leaving Atlanta
that I was numb with
anticipation and dread,
but most of all I
hated that I was

about to leave friends.
Come to see me
sometime.

Sincerely,
Margaret

August 21, 1963

BC MMJ

Bernice,

Please send 25 copies of the Bob Coles pamphlet to Vernon Eagle (label attached)

file thanx, mmj

August 30, 1963

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Thank you for your memorandum of August 29 in which you suggest names of persons to be considered for membership on the Council. I'm only sorry that your letter arrived too late to submit the names of Mr. Dyal and Dr. Marney for nomination since the Committee met on August 28. However, I shall file your letter in the hopes that these names can be placed before the Nominating Committee next year.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

file
MS

August 29, 1963

To: Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

From: Alice N. Spearman

Re: Memo of June 13, 1963, concerning SRC nominations

There are several South Carolinians who are good potential SRC members, but I decided it would be best to submit names at a later time.

Just this week I saw W. M. Dyal in action at the annual conference of the Christian Life Commission at Ridgecrest. He is a former missionary to South America and recently served in the personnel division of the Southern Baptist Convention Board of Foreign Missions. He is young, dynamic, fearless and very alive to the importance of Civil Rights to the South and to the entire national and world scene. I think he will grow in influence and effectiveness and will make a valuable SRC member. He is being added to the staff of the Christian Life Commission in Nashville.

Dr. Carlisle Marney, pastor of the Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte is truly a brain and a spirit! He would be invaluable if he'd accept SRC membership. His racial views are 100%.'

August 30, 1963

JS, NM MMJ

Janet:

Please put the following (ex-Board Member) on Complimentary NEW SOUTH

Reverend Kelly M. Smith — file
Antioch Baptist Church *
8869 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Nobbie:

Would you, too, put Rev. Smith on the research mailing list (Category #8 - All Purpose-1)

*It is likely that we will soon be getting a home address for Mr. Smith. If and when we do, and if he prefers to to get his mail at home, I will let you know the change.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 19, 1963

Miss Katharine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Miss Jones:

We have learned that Rev. Kelly Smith has left, or will be leaving, Nashville to begin pastoring a church in Cleveland. We would very much like for him to continue receiving our publications, but have not been informed of his new mailing address. If you have this information would you share it with us?

Please give my regards to Mrs. Webster.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred M. Johnson

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

New address
Antioch Baptist Church
8869 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Mildred - let's get Kelly's new address & put him on a list, and to complimentary per Smith

July 31, 1963

JS and other staff MMJ

We have just received word that The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith (an SRC Board Member) will soon be leaving the region to pastor a church in Cleveland. Please see that he is removed from our mailing list.

thanx, mmj

Paula will stay on at Freehold Field School part of the time but has an weekends in good weather. My mail will be forwarded. Monty

My very dear Maggie:

I have been out of bed only two days! The entire month was bad. I am behind in everything.

But here is the speech. I retyped it today, then corrected it. Now it needs another typing but I have no time, as work is piled high & I have to go to N.Y. Wednesday. Doubt if you can read it — it is illegible in places.

Please use it any way you like.

I still like the idea of the autograph party. I'll be back for N.Y. about Feb. 8 or 9. Will come here. Can go to Atlanta that week end for something if you decide to do something.

I was wondering if we could get a group together for autographing — and they to meet to pay for coffee, and a buffet affair if talked of something. I don't know. Which may be the least interested. But if you decide something can be done I shall cooperate and also be touched and grateful. I just can't imagine 50 or 60 people — Atlanta being really to make time coming to see me & having a book — not Atlanta!

I appreciated your giving Indianapolis to pinch hit for me. The 18th is the date you free. "She's very funny and delightful." The Board at Plaza 3-5416. Or can be reached thru my lawyer. Donald Sewell, 15 W. 44 St. N.Y. I'll be at this office phone is: MU 5-1167

Sikes, Walter W.

For correspondence
SEE U-misc folder, United Christian
Missionary Society

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALDERMAN LIBRARY

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

30 September 1953

By direction of the Librarian I beg to acknowledge with cordial appreciation the receipt from you of the gift mentioned below, a welcome addition to the collections of the University of Virginia.

The New South. Volume 8, No. 8, August 1953
Questions & Answers. The Schools and the Courts

RECEIVED
OCT
South

Very truly yours,

Louise Savage
Louise Savage
Acquisitions Librarian

To Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 14, 1953

Mr Irwin T Sanders
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Sanders:

All is straight. I am coming up there October 27 and 28. Smythe says I am to be your man for an afternoon meeting on the twenty-seventh.

Same speech, I fear!

Here's another pamphlet which do also push around.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

RECEIVED
OCT 7
Southern Regional Council

October 5, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Secretary,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for letting me know of your planned visit to Lexington on October 27th and 28th. After a week of trying to make connection with Professor Smythe I have just had a telephone conversation with him and we will try to work out a program that will make full use of your energy without too much "exploitation of human resources." Needless to say, we look forward to having you with us especially when so much is stirring in the South. Incidentally, we begin the Cotton South unit just after your arrival so you will set the stage for us.

Congratulations on the pamphlet! I read it at once from kiver to kiver and have been passing it around. We certainly do need to be giving the whole matter much thought and discussion.

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders

Materials sent to: Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Santangelo
1328-B
South George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia

May issue of NEW SOUTH
Printed list of the Council members
Congressional reprint of Senator Douglas' comments on SRC
A copy of the voting study

EFV

June 23, 1958

June 23, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Santangelo
1328 - B
South George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Santangelo:

It was good to have met you in Washington. Under separate cover some materials about SRC are coming your way.

Information regarding contacts in Arlington will be forwarded to you shortly. Best wishes for finding your own good roles in the situation there.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

December 1, 1958

Mrs. Henry Kramer
Educational Supervisor
St. Paul Council of Human Relations
123 W. 5th Street
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Kramer:

Thanks for your recent letter asking about "anti" publications and materials in the South. I have turned your letter over to John Constable, SRC's Director of Information, and you will be hearing from him shortly.

Thanks, too, for the kind words about my participation in the NAIRO Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

April 6, 1959

Mr. Joel Savell
Box 2207
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Joel:

Thanks for your recent letter following up our telephone conversation of the other day. I have ~~re~~turned your request for material over to John Constable, Director of Information for SRC. I have asked him to pull together materials covering the three areas of interest you specified, and asked that they be designated: 1) on loan - for display only 2) on consignment - for sale 3) free materials - for distribution.

Mr. Constable advises me that this will be sent to you during this week.

I regret that I will be unable to attend the Conference, for I enjoyed it so much last year.

Best regards to all my friends down there.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

April 8, 1959

Mr. Joel M. Savell
Box 2207
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Joel:

Am sending you, under separate cover, three packets of material for your meeting.

Packet number one is for display; packet number two is material on consignment (bill will be included); packet number three is free material.

Best wishes for your meeting.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

October 25, 1960

Mr. Joel M. Savell
605 Barcroft Hall
509 West 121st Street
New York 27, New York

Dear John:

It was good to hear from you and to learn of your present project.

I have turned your letter over to Dr. Leslie Dunbar, who is now director of research for the Council. Dr. Dunbar would be the person concerned with the possibility of the Council cooperating with a project such as you mentioned. I have told him something about you and I am certain you will be hearing from him in the very near future.

If I can be of any other aid to you, please do let me know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

—file
"S" - gen. corresp

Done + done...
late, I'm afraid -
3/3/64

P.W.

San Miguel de Allende
Friday Feb. 28.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director - Sou. Regional Council

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

I received yesterday a letter from Eliza Paschall in reply to mine of a week or so previous. Liza delayed reply because she was so occupied with events in Atlanta and also had misplaced my letter.

The purpose of this note is to thank you for the information requested and to repeat that I would like to have the names of key people only and because of geography and time they must be more or less on the way from Brownsville Texas to Atlanta. I shall leave here tomorrow and it is possible that I shall miss your letter because I must leave forwarding instructions only to my home in Atlanta. This last has to do with Mexican custom and temperament that I shall not try to explain here.

If you have written me here and I do not note otherwise on the reverse side of this, would you be so kind as to send a copy of your letter to me addressed "to Brownsville Texas, General Delivery - Hold for arrival"

Thanks for your help. I shall report on my return (March 15 to 20th) what progress I have made.

Sincerely

J. O. H. Sanders.

Rancho Atascadero
San Miguel de Allende
Gto. Mexico.

JAMES O'HEAR SANDERS
67 BLACKLAND ROAD, N.W.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

Feb. 5, 1964.

PW / could you + Stange put your heads together on this + reply

Dear Liza:

We have been here since late November and expect to stay t through Feb. Our visit to Mexico seems to have become an annual affair and this time we are staying in a very comfora table furnished house near Hotel Atascadero , where we receive our mail. Josephine is studying at the Instituto and I expect to join her there for the month of Feb.

When we leave we will probably stop in Brownsville Texas for a few days' fishing (if the weather is good) and then drive through La, Miss, and Ala to Atlanta. On our journey home, I would like to talk with one or more well-informed persons about the ecomomic , social and political conditions in their areas. What I have in mind is an article about "The South in Transition" - something far from the scholarly approach of "Southern Regions" and yet not as personal as Ralph McGill's r recent book.

For this I need recent information not yet recorded in reference books. Brief interviews with pro and anti-segregationist leaders would be helpful. Your own organization would know the current story about Georgia, which I can get on my return. For the rest I think what I need may be supplied through Southern Regional Council but unfortunately I do not know the new Director who succeeded Harold Fleming.

Would you be so kind as to pass this letter to him with your personal comments and write me your and his reply. The whole idea may come to nought but I feel strongly about "speaking out". This is the resolution I made in Dallas Texas , where we arrived one hour after Kennedy was murdered. I have had correspondence with Sen. Russell and written the Atlanta papers. I shall do as much more as I can , feeling that this is by way of a personal memorial.

Josephine joins in warmest regards to you and family.

Sincerely,

Jimmie Sanders

P.S. What I need is names of well-informed persons (on either political or racial side) who would be willing to talk frankly.

See "SA" file.

April 22, 1965

The Honorable Terry Sanford
Attorney-at-Law
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Sanford:

In the New York Times of April 7 I read of the two-year study which you will lead in the interest of strengthening the role of state governments in the United States. The news-story indicated that you would have the support of Duke, Chapel Hill, and Princeton, and with such help it hardly seems needful for me to offer whatever assistance the Southern Regional Council and its library may be. Please do, however, call on us if we can be of service. We have a great interest in this undertaking; I share with you the hope for re-invigorated state governments in the United States. You did much toward this end during your administration.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

A STUDY OF AMERICAN STATES

PA ✓
LEV
BTP ✓
MA ✓
MJ - file

TERRY SANFORD

DUKE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27708

Rec'd 5/7/65

May 3, 1965

file
SA - gen. corresp.

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Thank you so much for your kind letter and good wishes. The response to the study from around the country has been most heartening and we are hopeful for its success.

You know that we will call on the library of the Southern Regional Council, and I would hope that you will always feel free to give us the benefit of your advice and thinking.

Thank you again for your letter.

With best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Terry Sanford

Terry Sanford

TS:er

A STUDY OF AMERICAN STATES

MT

TERRY SANFORD

DUKE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27708

File "So" gen. Corresp.

September 24, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter and I regret that you won't be able to attend the meeting in Kansas City on the Compact for Education.

I am very interested in the publication by Dr. Ross Green of Emory University on the problems of education in rural counties and would appreciate receiving a copy when it becomes available. This is certainly one of the problem areas of education which needs greater study, understanding and effort.

I wish you well in your new position as Executive Director of SRC.

With best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Terry Sanford

Terry Sanford

kw

fkw

file
SA - Gen. Corresp.

December 2, 1965

Mr. Terry Sanford
Duke University
College Station
Durbam, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Sanford:

Thank you very much for the "Compact for Education" material. I have read most of it and find it interesting and exciting. Enclosed is the study we have just completed which I mentioned earlier. If you have need of additional copies, we would be happy to supply them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

A STUDY OF AMERICAN STATES

TERRY SANFORD

DUKE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27708

Rec'd 11/16/65

Filed in Research 12/2/65

We were sorry you were unable to be with us in Kansas City at the Conference on the Compact for Education, September 29 and 30. It was a stimulating and successful meeting and enclosed are some of the papers from the Conference.

I would be most grateful if you would look this over and give me any comments or suggestions that you might have.

With best wishes always.

Terry Sanford

Terry Sanford

file
Universities

December 29, 1965

Mr. W. B. Baker, Director
Centre for Community Studies
University Campus
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan, Canada

Dear Mr. Baker:

Enclosed is a copy of the Director's Report for 1964. While this is now dated it will, I hope, give you some indication of the Council's work and structure. Under separate cover we are sending you a small collection of recent publications which may also be of interest.

The Council is one of the few private agencies concerned with regional development and approach and structure are somewhat unique. Our interests have been almost exclusively with race relations during the past but we are now gradually getting to the dreams of our founders; to have a private agency on which there are many skills to be concerned with all of the aspects of the development of the southern region.

I assume from your letter that if you find it worthwhile you might come to Atlanta for a visit. If this is the case, we would be pleased to have you visit our office and to spend as much time as you like with members of our staff. And, we would be happy to assist you in any other way possible.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Centre for Community Studies

TELEPHONE 242-7671 (AREA CODE 306) UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

December 21, 1965

The Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Sir:

While I was in Washington recently for discussions on rural-development programs in the United States, your organization was recommended as one of the outstanding examples. I am particularly interested in securing information on programs concerned not only with implementation but also with consistent evaluation of achievements.

I also understand that your Council represents one of the few private approaches. It has become apparent to me that much more emphasis could be placed on this in our Canadian situation.

Would it be convenient for you to send me any information which is readily available and which might provide the basis for later discussions with you or members of your Council? If there are any costs involved, then do not hesitate to bill us for publications.

Yours faithfully

WBB:mr

W.B. Baker
Director

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME:

" SA" General

REGARDING:

Letter to editors on drafting Ted Kennedy for Presidency from Satterthwaite, Wellesley, Mass.

DATE:

6-68

SEE:
(NAME OR SUBJECT)

NEWSPAPERS, ET. AL.

File
In Gen

August 1, 1968

Mrs. Lelia Tyler Sanders
Instructor of Psychology
Mississippi Valley State College
Itta Bena, Mississippi 38941

Dear Mrs. Sanders:

I sincerely regret that we do not have funds available for the type of financial assistance you request.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Mississippi Valley State College

DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

ITTA BENA, MISSISSIPPI 38941

July 18, 1968

Dr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anthony:

Dr. Robert L. Green, a friend and former classmate of mine at Michigan State University, suggested that I contact you concerning programs available for financial assistance in graduate studies.

I have been admitted to the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University and awarded a fellowship to continue my doctoral studies in the area of Human Development. However, the stipend does not appear to be sufficient to cover my living expenses and the like. In addition, I have two children to support.

Indeed I shall appreciate whatever assistance and information that you can give.

Sincerely yours,

Lelia Tyler Sanders

(Mrs.) Lelia Tyler Sanders
Instructor of Psychology

February 10, 1970

Mr. Stanley Sandhaus
7036 City Line Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19151

Dear Mr. Sandhaus:

We are unable to provide you with a list of private schools in the South, and I know of no one place where you would be able to obtain such a list.

Thank you for your interest in our report.

Sincerely,

Reese Cleghorn
Director
Leadership Project

RC/rh

RC ?
Ret - Pl

7036 City Line avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.,19151
February 3, 1970

Office of Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,
I read with great interest in the New York Times of Sunday, February 1, 1970 about the private school boom in the South, resulting from the federal government school intergration order.

The article pointed out (amoung many other things)that many of the schools were operating without libraries. As I happen to be in the business of supplying books to both schools& libraries, it ocurred to me that I might be of assistance to these institutions in furnishing their libraries with the needed referance materials.

I would truely appreciate it if you would supply me with the list of private schools in the respective states, and the names of the individules to contact in these schools.

Thank you for your kindness in this matter. I look forward to hearing for you, at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,
Stanley Sandhaus
Stanley Sandhaus

Safety

December 26, 1950

Georgia Safety Council
Georgia Citizens Council
20 Ivy Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am delighted to see the first issue of Georgia Safety News. It will do a lot of good.

In driving about the State, I have noticed the frequent use of a very unsafe practice in hauling laborers. They are often trucked about in open vehicles with no seats or insecurely fixed seats.

I know that approved and published safety standards for the transportation of laborers were worked out ten or fifteen years ago. They were a part of the standard Federal government orders in the later phases of CCC and similar programs.

I have not heard of any recent wreck in the State which toppled over a truckload of laborers, but such occurrences are always a possibility. I was told by safety people some years back that fairly simple precautions by government and commercial firms (and by farmers) greatly improve the safety factor in hauling people.

I have seen many instances of markedly unsafe practice in this regard by city and county vehicles.

Would you not perhaps care to have someone track down the approved standards and get them, at the least, widely circulated within the State. Ultimately this should be a matter of legislation.

Sincerely,

GSM:er

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

December 29, 1955

Mr. Walter Langsam, President
University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Walter:

I have a bad habit of appearing unannounced. And followed my habit again yesterday. Sorry not to catch you at office and sorry that matters pressed me so that I could not get to see you and Julie.

I do again beg you to exert yourself on behalf of that good Mrs. Felix Spitz, 890 Clinton Springs Road, WOodburn 1-5945. Such joy as she and her husband have had in being in this country should be rewarded by cordial aid. Ideal job: keeping track of the linens in Ward 2X-B of thy hospital.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Copy blind: Mr. Marshall Bragdon
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee
City Hall,
Cinti, Ohio

February 21, 1956

Mr. H.A. Gerrity
St. Peter Claver Center
814 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gerrity:

You are very kind and I would love to come. I expect I will drive up and can undertake to be available for all Saturday and Sunday, May 26 and 27, and will do my best to show up by the evening of May 25.

Kind of you to be willing to pay expenses. I'll keep them as low as possible - and in any case not to exceed cost of travel by rail.

I know that Blue Ridge country and am indeed kin to people named Burnley though I have some reason not to boast of it!

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED FEB 18 1956

ST. PETER CLAVER CENTER
814 7TH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

METROPOLITAN 8-7329

Feb. 16th 1956.

Mr. George S. Mitchell.

Dear Friend,

Every summer Washington Friendship House sponsors a series of "study weekends" at our farm in Burnley, Va. This year we are hoping to have a really good panel on the interracial situation. If you could possibly come on this panel we'd be very delighted. The other two members of the panel we are hoping to form would be Dr. John O'Connor of Georgetown and Margaret Garrity both of whom I believe are friends of yours.

The audience is drawn largely from the D.C. Virginia, Maryland area, many of them college students, teachers etc. We

believe that such a panel discussion would be very fruitful and interesting for all.

I know that you have a terrific schedule but if you could work this in it would be wonderful. The weekend we were thinking of is the last Saturday and Sunday of May, the 26th and 27th. People usually come to the farm on Friday evening and the discussions are held on Saturday and Sunday with the course closing with Sunday dinner in the afternoon. Although we cannot offer any regular remuneration, we should be able to supply traveling expenses. By the way the Southern RR. stops a few yards from the farm, so we could easily pick you up in Charlottesville. The farm is about half way between Charlottesville and Orange on the edge of the Blue Ridge.

Thanking you for your kindness in the past and hoping to hear from you soon, may I remain,

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Ferrety
for the staff of
St. Peter Claver Center.

P.S. Jim Guinon and all the staff send their regards.

ST. PETER CLAVER CENTER
814 7TH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

METROPOLITAN 8-7329

May 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please forgive us for not writing sooner. We are down to three staff workers and things sometimes get a little hectic!

Marg Garrity will be with you for the four sessions and Dr. Paul Cooke will be a third panel member for the first two sessions. The general theme of the weekend is "Race Relations - the present picture and the road ahead". Below is a tentative breakdown of the sessions, subject to revision as you see fit:

Session 1 The general picture of race relations today plus a little background. It was hoped that you would carry the main burden of this session giving the opening talk.

Session 2 Present problems - school desegregation in border areas. Dr. Cooke could be mainly responsible for this with you and Marg assisting.

Session 3 Present problems - the area of employment. Margaret Garrity could give the initial presentation on this session.

Session 4 Race relations - the road ahead. You and Marg could give your conclusions and suggestions for the future.

ST. PETER CLAVER CENTER
814 7TH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEtropolitan 8-7329

You and Marg and Dr. Cooke could work out any revisions of this that you think good when you get-together at the farm. We hope you can make it Friday night. The first session will be scheduled for 11:00 Saturday morning. There will be one or two more sessions Saturday and one or two Sunday to make a total of four.

We are tremendously pleased that you are able to come, Mr. Mitchell, and feel unable to thank you adequately for it. So far there are only four openings left and it looks as though there will be a packed house, with a total of about thirty people at the farm. If it makes no difference to you it would be simpler for us if we could reimburse you when we see you at the farm, for your traveling expenses. However, if it would be more convenient for you to have the money before starting out please just drop us a line.

Again thanks a million and we will be looking forward to seeing you over the weekend.

Sincerely,

Jim Guinan

Jim Guinan
Director

2

May 29, 1956

Mr. James Guinan
St. Peter Claver Center
814 Seventh Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I had a grand time and I am most appreciative of your and everybody else' kindness and generosity.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 29, 1956

Mr. H. A. Gerrity
St. Peter Claver Center
814 Seventh Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gerrity:

I had a grand time and I am very grateful to you and everybody else for much use of the bed, for good food, for the best of company, and I hope for some betterment of my soul.

I am sorry that in the final rush I did not get to shake hands with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED JUN 6 1956

ST. PETER CLAVER CENTER
814 7TH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEtropolitan 8-7329

June 4, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room, 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please excuse this long delay in thanking you for the wonderful weekend you gave us. People are most enthusiastic about it, and without a doubt it was the best initiation of our summer program we've had yet. Starting out in such a fine manner we can hardly help but have a most successful series of study weekends.

Thanks too for your most kind note. It was a real pleasure having you, and I do hope that when next up to Washington you will find time to drop over to see us at the Center.

Best wishes for continued success in your grand work.

Sincerely,

Jim Guinan

Jim Guinan
Director

Make folder

Salisbury-Rowan COMMUNITY SERVICE COUNCIL, INC.
P. O. Box 631
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

HESLIP M. LEE
Executive Director

OFFICES: A. T. ALLEN SCHOOL
Innes & Long Streets
Telephone 633-6633 -34

April 15, 1965

LE ✓
VJ ✓
MJ - file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
SRC
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les:

I enjoyed my visit in the SRC's offices last week very much. It really brought back many of my exciting and positive thoughts and aspirations, and, all in all was a stimulus.

Regarding the writing of the story of housing for Richmond, I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Kenneth Byerly, head of the School of Journalism, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. He, in addition to having graduate students who desire to do this sort of thing, also has a file on capable persons who could do your job.

I am vitally interested in having Richmond, Virginia, included on that survey.

If in your existentialist way of operation you feel that these professional people of U. of N. C. are too long haired and detached from reality, I could not argue with you. I simply thought of this resource and wanted you to have this lead.

I still have many doubts about this position and have begun negotiations with Crossroads Africa and two other leads to try to get out of this before time to move my family in.

Sincerely,

Hoffy

Heslip M. Lee

July 21, '53

Dear Miss Cupp,

I've been off to Kentucky for a week, and so am late in getting to your kind letter of July 9. Love to come, and have put it down on the calendar for November 4. Scaritt is kinfolks that I've never made my connection with, and I'll enjoy being with my cousins!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Scarritt College For Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

July 9, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You may recall that at the Southeastern Regional Conference of Settlements and Neighborhood Houses, held in Augusta in March, Miss Jean Cleveland of the Scarritt College faculty discussed with you the possibility of your coming to Scarritt to speak. She asked you to give a talk on the Southern Region, similar to the one you gave in Augusta. You agreed, at that time, to come and speak to our students provided the College paid your travel expenses. I have talked with Dr. Stuntz, our President, and he has stated that this will be possible. Wednesday evening, November 4th is the date we are suggesting. If this is not convenient, please suggest others so that we may get this occasion into our calendar.

Miss Cleveland and I felt that the kind of lecture and discussion you gave would be very helpful to our students and we hope you will be able to be on our campus in the Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Roma A. Cupp

(Miss) Roma A. Cupp

c.c. Dr. Hugh C. Stuntz
Scarritt College

October 15, 1953

Mr Sam Schriner
3012 Maple Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr Schriner:

Here is the follow-up pamphlet of the one I sent you a couple of weeks ago.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm:t
enclosure: Check List

January 7, '54

Dear Mrs. Schubert,

This small booklet is of some interest.

We put it out three or four months ago, hoping it would be used by local, and occasionally interracial, discussion groups. And it has. The Board of Education of the Methodist Church sent a copy to each Southern District Superintendent; the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life Commission got 250; the Presbyterians (US) sent it to each minister in the Denomination, and so on, including the Lutherans, the Quakers, various Jewish groups, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Y. M. and Y. W., and several large Negro teachers Associations, theKentucky Press Association, and a lot of others.All in all, we've sold nearly 30,000 copies. 'Tis ten cents apiece in quantities.

I've written and described it to your Mrs. Rosborough, at Miami.

Could the Virginia AAUW get it known, or perhaps actually out, to its local branches?

Balanced job, developing the issues, and not especially taking sides. These are the best weeks for getting discussion going, while people are curious and <u>before</u> a decision begins to divide us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

October 29, 1954

Mr. Charles F. Schwep
Trident Films, Inc.
510 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Schwep:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to reply to your recent letter describing your services.

Your approach to film making is interesting and inviting, but unfortunately we have no resources at all for work in that field.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rf

HCF to Reply

TRIDENT FILMS, INC.
510 MADISON AVENUE - NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PHONE PLAZA 9-3580 - CABLE - DENTPIX

October 15, 1954

RECEIVED 10/18/54 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Not long ago I completed a trip to Texas and it was my intention to stop by in Atlanta enroute for the purpose of meeting you. But that was toward the end of August when the airline strike was on and I was unable to do so. Now no immediate opportunity of meeting you in person appears to be possible so I am writing.

I wanted to represent to you something of the service of this Film Company, and I wanted to solicit your interest in it for we are engaged in the business of selling ideas and ideals. I recognize how difficult this is by letter and I'm also sure you have received solicitations from innumerable producers (there are over 150 in New York alone).

Perhaps the enclosed general data about our approach to selling ideas and our objectives will be of interest to you. I hope so for I would very much like the opportunity of sending one or more prints of films to you. And of course I would enjoy the opportunity of meeting you in person.

Our specialty is developing ideas and creating vehicles for their interpretation - not merely performing the physical services of film making. And we solicit the opportunity of demonstrating our capabilities by discussing your problems with you and designing practical solutions to them.

I hope to hear of your interest and that you will be able in the near future to screen one or more of our films or that you will be coming, in the not distant future to New York and I might meet you.

Best wishes,

Charles F Schwep

Charles F. Schwep
President

CFS:ds

The TRIDENT Approach

Since the end of World War II, the American people have become aware of the need for a reexamination of the dynamics of our culture and economy so that we may project and explain our accomplishments as mass producers while yet recognizing the power and rights of the individual as a key part of the effective group.

Selling the American product has been mastered by existing advertising agencies. But interpreting American principles and practices through communication techniques is a new objective in television and films, equally important with straight sales methods. This is the business of Trident Films, Inc.

Program content is Trident's first consideration. Interpretation, not mere reporting of the American scene, is our specialty.

Trident believes generally that in the projection of ideas it is important:

(1) To interpret to the viewer the problems of the world in which he lives;

(2) To show him how he is or can be involved in the subjects under consideration, communicating with him in terms of his happiness, comfort, security, and responsibilities as man (or woman) and citizen;

(3) To stimulate his intellectual curiosity;

(4) To be hopeful and constructive in approach, though taking a clear look at debit sides; and

(5) To offer possible solutions for a free citizen's choice.

Perhaps the United States has been too busy DOING to stop to analyze and properly to communicate her open secrets of scientific, sociological and economic advances. Trident Films, Inc., can offer expert assistance in this specialized field.

Trident Films offers consultant services, interpretive presentations, and production facilities for film and live television, backed by a staff of uniquely qualified producers, directors, script-writers, cameramen and technicians.

T R I D E N T F I L M S, I n c.

GENERAL:

Trident Films, Inc. began as a partnership as "James & Schwep" in December 1947 and was reorganized and incorporated, under the laws of the State of New York, as Trident Films, Inc. March 1, 1951.

Since inception "Trident" has specialized in the development and production of films which affect attitudes and sell ideas and ideals. Thorough research, creative writing and one-producer control of each project have helped "Trident" productions effectively accomplish their objectives. Propaganda techniques have been developed which have proved effective for public relations films for industry as well as for projects for the U. S. Information Agency.

FACILITIES:

"Trident" maintains executive offices, screening and cutting rooms at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City. Cameras (35 and 16mm) dollies, complete lighting equipment and a mobile location truck are owned by the Company. Studio facilities are available.

PRODUCTION RECORD:

Over fifty titles have been produced. Of these, fifteen subjects have received awards at such film festivals as Venice, Edinburgh, Cleveland, Boston and Hollywood (Academy of Arts and Sciences).

"Trident" has gained other than trade recognition: one major production was featured on the cover and in a six page article in Life Magazine; other of its projects having been recognized in Newsweek, Parade and numerous other publications.

Five overseas expeditions have taken Trident crews to such countries as Austria, Ecuador, India, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico and Syria. Domestic subjects have been filmed in most parts of the United States.

CLIENTS SERVED:

Over the past several years "Trident" has produced films for a wide variety of clients, chief among whom are the following:

American Hotel Association
American Telephone & Telegraph
Church World Service
Congregational Christian Church
Girl Scouts of America
International Film Foundation
Keiding Paper Products Co.
Lever Brothers
National Council of Churches
National Association for Practical Nurse Education
National Tuberculosis Association
Plainfield Recreation Commission
Protestant Council of New York
Maryland Virginia Tobacco Company
Protestant Film Commission
Rahr Malting Company
Socony Vacuum
Thomas & Delehanty, Inc.
United Lutheran Church
U. S. Army
U. S. State Department
U. S. Information Agency
Wittenberg College
World Council of Churches
Young Men's Christian Association
Young & Rubicam, Inc.

PERSONNEL:

The following is a brief resume of "Trident"s" key staff members:

Charles F. Schwep, President

Prior to the organization of "Trident", Charles F. Schwep spent seven years in the motion picture industry during which time he gained technical experience as cameraman and editor and creative experience as writer and director. His production record includes directorial or script credits for seven award-winning films. Today these attributes are of value in the selection of personnel and the supervision of production.

In addition to his company duties, Mr. Schwep is active as Mass Media director or consultant to several organizations dedicated to the improvement of civic and social affairs and to the expansion of television as an educational medium.

Guy K. Benson, Vice President

Mr. Benson joined Trident Films, Inc. four years ago after editorial,

Guy K. Benson (continued)

production and writing experience with the Army and Department of State. He has guided the production of "Trident's" Salzburg Theatre series, the recent films for National Association for Practical Nurse Education and The American Hotel Association as well as our extensive propaganda work for the United States Department of State and the U. S. Information Agency.

Lawrence F. Doheny, Director and Production and Editorial Supervisor

Mr. Doheny, as Director and Supervisor of Production and Editing, has a unique background which qualifies him as an administrator with "Trident". In addition to his administrative experience, gained in the shipping business prior to 1949, his motion picture experience is noteworthy in that he has been engaged in numerous productions in capacities varying from Grip to Assistant Cameraman and from production assistant to Director. Technical and creative experience, gained over a period of two years with various television stations, has provided a good foundation for his motion picture work. His work in television and motion picture planning, budgeting, production, direction, editing, union liaison and talent selection, is a valuable asset to "Trident".

Gene Wyckoff, Writer and Research Director

Mr. Wyckoff is one of those rare combinations of the exacting researcher and scientific and popular entertainment writer. Since his first radio adventure serial which ran daily for two years on a National hook-up, he has been noted for the long-running "Buck Rogers in The 25th Century", "Mr. I. Magination", and many other television programs. Two years ago, as his doctoral work in propaganda drew to a close, Mr. Wyckoff joined Trident Films, Inc to write all international propaganda and industrial films.

In addition to the above, as many as thirty technicians supplement "staff" as the occasion demands. Those whose work is often associated with Trident Productions include: Cameraman, David Quaid (16 titles) and Charles Linko (7 titles); composers, Merle Kendrick (9 titles) and Gene Forrell (6 titles); Directors, Jack Alexander, George Justin and Jean Oser.

WILLIAM HODAPP - Associated with Trident Films, Inc.
Independent Producer

R E S U M E

TELEVISION & FILM

Originated and produced 120 "American Inventory" TV live, studio and remote programs for the Sloan Foundation and NBC-TV, including color half-hour 16mm films, primarily in the fields of sociology, science and economics. AWARDS: Three Freedom Foundation Awards; Ohio State First Award; radio and television winner of the 1953 Howard Blakeslee National Medical Award.

RADIO

Wrote, produced and directed roughly 2500 radio programs, ranging in type from soap operas to human interest comedies; originated "Your United Nations" on NBC as a network program; "Words to Live By"; "Tales of the Foreign Service" for the State Department over NBC; also contributed to Peabody Award winning "World's Great Novels." Originated and wrote 39 weeks for Chicago's Field Museum. AWARDS: National Council of Christian and Jews award; citation from Laymen's Committee; Variety Showmanship Award; Three Freedom Foundation Awards; Ohio State First Award.

LITTLE THEATRE

Director, Fort Wayne Community Theatre (Old Fort Players); director, YMHA Theatre, Louisville.

PROFESSIONAL THEATRE

Produced 10-weeks legitimate stock, Louisville, Kentucky, 1946, and directed in this season "Night Must Fall" and a new play by MacKinlay Kantor, "Lady Honey." Adapted F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Diamond as Big as the Ritz" for stock and little theatre.

PUBLICATIONS

Compiled "Pleasures of the Jazz Age," 1947; wrote "The Television Manual," 1953; both books published by Farrar, Straus and Young.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

A.B. Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; M.A. University of Indiana. Instructor Indiana University, University of Louisville. Conducted four successive Barnard College-NBC Television Institutes on TV Programming and Production. Currently Assistant Professor of Dramatic Arts, Columbia University.

MILITARY SERVICE

Major, Army Air Force, World War II. Chief in charge of Books and Magazine Section, War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

For supplementary data, see Supplement "Who's Who 1952."

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

(28).

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1956 APR 11 AM 10 40

AA13

A NG002 DL PD=FAX NEW YORK NY 11 1010AME= ATLANTA

=HAROLD FLEMING, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

=63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

ARRIVE ATLANTA 12:40 PM MONDAY DELTA FLIGHT 725.

HAVE SIX HOUR LAYOVER BEFORE CONTINUING TO JACKSON.

HOPE TO SEE YOU. REGARDS=

JOHN J SCANLON=

12:40 PM 725=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

December 26, 1956

Reverend William T. Scott
The Congregational Christian Church
West Main at Gregson Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bill Scott:

I will arrive in Charlotte on E.A.L. Flight 582, Friday, the 28th at 9:30. I will return to Atlanta Saturday, December 29, E.A.L. Flight 509, leaving Charlotte at 7 o'clock P.M.

Trust we can make connections.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Reverend William T. Scott
c/o United Student Christian Council Southeast Conference
Davidson College
Charlotte, N.C.

July 26, 1957

Mrs. Florence Schalekamp
415 North Ninth Street
Cherokee, Iowa

Dear Mrs. Schalekamp:

Your letter of July 17 is most welcome. As you may know, the church women of the South have long been a powerful force for justice in the field of race relations. It's good to know that their counterparts in other areas of the country are also concerned.

The Southern Regional Council does indeed dispense information. I am sending you separately some of our materials. Our publication New South is issued monthly, and it may be that you and your group would like to subscribe to it.

It is hard to suggest suitable program for someone at a distance. However, we do feel very deeply that this is a national problem and the concern of Americans everywhere. Our suggestions to non-Southerners can be summed up briefly as follows:

(1) Most places have some kind of intergroup problems. It would help the South and the whole country if local people everywhere work for democratic practices in their own communities.

(2) As the current debate in Congress illustrates, the solution to the segregation problem must ultimately be worked

out at the national level. Every citizen can make his influence felt through his senators or representative in Congress.

(3) The Southern Regional Council, as well as various religious groups and other organizations are carrying on staff programs in the South. These efforts depend on contributions from sympathetic people, wherever they live.

(4) What national organizations - whether religious, civic, labor, fraternal, or what not - say and do about race relations is an important influence on these developments in the South. Every one who belongs to such an organization can work for the adoption of a wise and firm position by the group.

(5) Supporting all these efforts should be sound information and analysis. The Southern Regional Council tries to supply this kind of material about the South.

After you have had an opportunity to look over the materials I am sending, do let me know if we can advise and help further in the formulation of your program.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Sent under separate cover: "Next Steps in the South"
New South - May and June issues
"South of Promise"
"Changing Patterns in the New South"
"Toward the South of the Future"

Mrs. D. H. Schalekamp
415 North Ninth Street
Cherokee, Iowa

July 17, 1957

Mr Harold C. Fleming
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Fleming:

After reading a very interesting article in The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal regarding you and your work in the S.R.C, I have decided to write to you for help and information.

The women of our church are to take up as one of their study courses this year, a study of race relations. Here in the mid-west we know very little of the real problem; or, at least, so our daughter who has recently moved

to Greenville So. Carolina, tells us.

In order to avoid being classified as "amateur do-goodors", I am asking you for information as to what, if anything, we, as an inter-national church organization, can do to improve the situation.

Where can we get information that is not slanted toward the "highly emotional aspects", which according to this article, you deplore?

Our church society's study has to do with all inter-racial relations, but we feel that the nearest and most vital angle as far as we here in this section

of the country are concerned, is the white + black relations in our southern states.

If the S.R.C. disperses information I would be happy to be on the mailing list and will do all I can to spread the "gospel" as you put it out. If not, please recommend sources of such suggestions for study.

After reading of your work, the boldness of your attitudes, + the strength of your convictions one can only have great respect + admiration for your courage.

I know that anything you say or suggest will be of help to me in conducting this study in this district.

Thank you - Sincerely

(Mrs DH) Florence Schakkamp

December 4, 1957

Mr. David Scull
Scull Studios
Annandale, Virginia

Dear David Scull:

This is a belated note of moral support for your efforts to aid the Old Dominion find its way into a freer society. We here at the Council are appreciative of the forthright moral stand which you have made in the endeavor to test properly the legality of oppressive acts.

We have, of course, long been grateful for your support of and participation in the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Please keep us fully informed of the developments for we are vitally interested. As Edmund Burke wisely said, "all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing". Hail to a good man who is doing something courageous and significant.

Our very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

June 9, 1958

Mr. George Schermer, Executive Director
Commission on Human Relations
Commercial Trust Building
16 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th with the information about the proposed study and plans for Human Relations training for police personnel.

While I think I could do the job, I am so heavily committed to our program here in the South that it is out of the question.

I do have, however, several suggestions of people who could advise you, or do the study. They are:

1. Louis A. Radelet
   Commission on Community Organizations
   National Conference of Christians and Jews
   43 West 57th Street
   New York 19, N. Y.

2. Col. David McCandless, Director, Southern Police Institute
   University of Louisville
   Louisville, Kentucky

3. Joseph Lohman
   Sheriff of Cook County,(Chicago) Ill.

4. Prof. Arthur F. Brandstatter
   Head, Department of Police Administration
   Michigan State University
   East Lansing, Michigan

Louis Radelet, as you know, has been handling the Police Institute at Michigan State University each summer. Dave McCandless is an experienced police officer and a widely respected educator in law enforcement.

Joe Lohman is the best-known man in the field. One other thing, NAIRO held a police-community relations conference on April 8, 1954.

Hope this helps even though most of these would have been obvious to you anyway.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

October 30, 1958

Mrs. Dorothy Gage
College Editorial Department
Scott, Foresman and Company
433 East Erie Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Gage:

We should be very happy to have you use Dr. Mays' paper "The Moral Aspects of Segregation" as reprinted by the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Scott, Foresman and Company EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 433 EAST ERIE STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

October 29, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are planning to publish late this year a history text for college students entitled Contemporary Civilization, which we plan to distribute in the world market. In this book we would like to reprint the paper read by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays at a session of the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Southern Historical Association, Memphis, Tennessee, November 10, 1955.

The paper was entitled "The Moral Aspects of Segregation" and we have received Dr. Mays' permission to include it. He suggested that we write to you too, and we hope that you will be willing to allow us to quote the material.

Proper credit will of course be given, and as our schedule is becoming very tight we would be grateful if you would let us know just as soon as you conveniently can.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Gage

(Mrs.) Dorothy Gage
College Editorial Department

dg/enc.

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE
DE COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE

Answered by note 1/9/59

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

AGENCE EUROPÉENNE DE PRODUCTIVITÉ
EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY

TEL : TROCADÉRO 32-20
« 46-10
« 74-30
« 76-00

TELEGRAMME :
EUROPECONOMIE

3, RUE ANDRÉ-PASCAL
PARIS-XVIe

Sta. Tech. Catalog Sent 1/8/59 mf

REFERENCE :

1st December, 1958

Material Mailed 12/31/58 mf

Mr. Harold Flemming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.,
U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

It is now fairly definite that we are returning to the States around the first week of August, 1959. It appears that the technical assistance program in Western Europe is coming to an end.

If possible I would like to work out a teaching assignment in either Georgia Tech or the University of Georgia in Atlanta, beginning with September, 1959.

I do not know what Georgia Tech has in the field of Labor - Management Relations or Industrial Management. I remember, however, a Dr. John Marshall at Tech who was active in this field.

Since you are in touch with the academic world, would you be so kind as to send me the names of the heads of the departments in both universities which cover these fields, as well as a catalogue describing their courses.

At the same time allow me to present our son. Whether it is guilt by association or what, he is getting to look more and more like me. The Greeks have a word for him but we call him Peter Alan.

Regards to your wife and the Levins. Want us to bring anything home for you?

Sincerely,

John J. Schulter

5 rue Dufrenoy,
Paris (16ème).

January 9, 1961

Mrs. Margaret P. Trexler
College Editorial Department
Scott, Foresman and Company
433 East Erie Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Trexler:

Thank you for your letter of January 6.

You have my permission to reprint my article "A Southern View of the South" as published in the New York Times Magazine of April 3, 1960. I trust that you will receive prompt permission also from the Times.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Scott, Foresman and Company EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 433 EAST ERIE STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

January 6, 1961

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In the spring of 1961 Scott, Foresman and Company is planning to publish the second edition of its Contemporary Civilization, a textbook which by means of articles by some of the leading scholars in given fields attempts to summarize and interpret the significant events and trends of the present time. The introduction to the volume will be prepared by Henry Steele Commager.

We would like very much to include in the section of our text entitled "View of our Times" your article "A Southern View of the South" (with minor deletions) from The New York Times Magazine of April 3, 1960, pp. 23, 123-124, and hope we may have your permission to do so. We are of course writing to the Times also to clear the permission with them.

Since we postponed the publication of this volume until now in order to take into account the results of the recent election, we are operating under an extremely tight schedule. We are therefore enclosing a self-addressed air mail envelope and will appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret P. Trexler

(Mrs.) Margaret P. Trexler
College Editorial Department

Enclosure

December 8, 1961

Mr. Willard Scott c/o Mrs. Margaret Price
c/o The Potomac Institute, Inc
1501 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Willie:

I am sorry we missed each other before you left Atlanta. I hope your visit to Atlanta will be fruitful.

Let me know if there is anything else we can do.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

File
Inc
..S Gen
Corresp

VIA AIR MAIL

September 10, 1964

Mr. George Schermer
George Schermer Associates
Consultants in Human Relations
156 W. Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144

Dear Mr. Schermer:

Les Dunbar will not be able to see you on Monday, September 14 because he is presently confindd to the hospital. In his stead, however, I will be happy to see you on Monday, at any time convenient to you.

Looking forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

Rec'd 9/10/64
LL replied 9/10/64

GEORGE SCHERMER
ASSOCIATES

CONSULTANTS IN
HUMAN RELATIONS

156 W. CHELTEN AVE.,
PHILA., PA. 19144
CODE 215 VI 3-7193

September 8, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I hope to be in Atlanta Monday night, September 14, arriving about 9 p.m. and will spend all of Tuesday there.

I will call you between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Monday morning to see if it will be possible for us to get together.

Cordially,

George

GS:s George Schermer

Lee — file w/ green copy to Schreuder

Perhaps it's the subject of this thesis which leaves me luke warm, at best — but, I can't say much for presentation, either. Writing is an unattractive combine of the stiltedly formal (third person introduction, e.g.) and the tritely informal. Phrasing is redundant in both style + content.

IN SUM --- VERY LIGHTWEIGHT.

LE - would you be interested in looking at this before I return it (Schneider approached me about a job)

LD (over)

October 21, 1964

Mr. Michael P. Schneider
1697 LaVista Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Schneider:

A couple of us here have had a chance to examine your thesis, and I am now returning it to you, in good condition I hope. It is an interesting job.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

March 2, 1965

Mr. George Schermer
George Schermer Associates
156 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144

Dear Mr. Schermer:

Leslie Dunbar has asked me to handle your request for information on Southern employers who have participated in equal opportunity employment.

With the help of our local contacts, I've filled out survey sheets on six Southern employers. (I trust the three additional xerox copies of your survey form will serve the purpose.)

Besides these six employers, most definitely you should contact Mr. Milton K. Cummings (President, Brown Engineering Co., Inc.; Huntsville, Alabama) and Mr. L. C. McMillan (Association of Huntsville Area Contractors; Huntsville, Alabama). Messrs. Cummings and McMillan have done as much positive work for equal employment opportunity a as any two men in the South, not only in the Huntsville area but throughout the aerospace industry. They are sincere and cooperative; you should contact them directly for the information you are seeking.

In the course of my own brief inquiry, I've developed some other leads which you may want to explore. (We can be of some further help in pursuing them, if you wish.) For instance, I learned that Sperry Rand tried unseccessfully to

integrate work forces in Gainesville and Clearwater, Florida. At this time I have no other information on these cases, except that the reasons for failure were "part economic," presumably loss of government contracts. I also was told that Burlington Industries was very successful in integrating one of its Mississippi mills, but completely unsuccessful in integrating at another Mississippi location. These leads might be pursued through company headquarters.

I was also advised that you might want to look into the Fisher Body and Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac assembly plants here in Atlanta, and the General Electric plant in Rome, Georgia. I was told that you should get clearances from General Motors and General Electric headquarters beforehand, but that such clearances should be easy to get.

Please send us a copy of your survey results. Let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Lloyd J. Elliott
Staff Economist

LJE:nm
Enclosures (6)

LF please reply. Vernon, Paul might be some help

GEORGE SCHERMER
ASSOCIATES

CONSULTANTS IN
HUMAN RELATIONS

156 W. CHELTEN AVE.,
PHILA., PA. 19144
CODE 215 VI 3-7193

February 23, 1965

Mr. Wesley Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wes:

The enclosed description of a project I am doing for Potomac Institute is self-explanatory. I have done rather well in putting together a sample of firms outside of the South. Thus far the list of firms I have for the South is still not satisfactory. I would appreciate it very much if you could suggest several employers whom you think would be worth including in my survey.

Please note that I want to focus upon those employers who have made a genuine attempt to extend employment opportunity to non-whites whether or not they have been successful.

Also enclosed are some blank forms for supplying the information. We can quickly send you additional blanks if you can use them.

Cordially,

George Schermer

George Schermer By S
GS:s
Enclosure

GEORGE SCHERMER ASSOCIATES
156 W. Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF EMPLOYERS

Explanation

This activity is undertaken on behalf of the Potomac Institute of Washington, D.C. The end product is to be a handbook for employers; with the thought that educators, training officials, guidance counselors and civic leaders will also find it useful. The subject matter will cover the most fully developed and proven techniques in the recruiting, training and upgrading of personnel from non-white, Spanish-American and other disadvantaged groups.

The information will be based entirely upon the actual experience of employers. A manageable sample of representative employers drawn from a rather broad universe will be asked to share their experience in depth. The book will assume that the employer-reader is already in technical compliance with the equal opportunity laws and orders and wants to learn from the experience of others how to effectively improve the employment status of increasing numbers of the minority groups.

In drawing the employer sample we wish to get a representative cross section of employers from each of the principle geographic regions, and by types of enterprise (i.e. manufacturing, retailing, transportation, utilities, etc.), size, organizational structure, etc. We are not interested in employers that have not tried to implement an equal opportunity program. We are interested in those that have tried whether or not they have been successful. (We may learn as much from the failures as from the successes.)

Instructions for Supplying Information

We are asking you to send us the names of employing establishments that you know, or believe have made a sincere attempt to employ non-whites, Puerto Ricans, or any other minority or disadvantaged group including native whites who have suffered from the disabilities of inadequate education, improper training, migrancy, etc. Keep in mind that while we are looking for success stories we also want case histories of attempts that failed.

An establishment is an employing unit under local management. It may be a firm in entirety or a branch or subsidiary of a larger firm with a home office in the same or another city.

December 19, 1945

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Let me thank you for the material relating to higher education for Negroes in Kentucky which you recently sent us. I have read it with great interest, and I am delighted to see positive indications that Kentucky is preparing to face this problem of higher education in a realistic way.

Holiday greetings and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

November 16, 1945

Dear Friend:

There follows below two newspaper articles relating to Higher Education for Negroes in Kentucky. Since this question is under discussion throughout the South, I feel that you would be interested in receiving this material from Kentucky. I will appreciate receiving similar materials from you.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood, President
Kentucky State College

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1945
Southern Regional Council

RBA:ala

Louisville Courier-Journal (AP)--Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 17.--Requests for legislation to admit Negroes to other State-owned colleges for professional and graduate courses not available at Kentucky State College and to double the school's appropriation each year of the next biennium were made to the Legislative Council today.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college for Negroes here, told legislators on an inspection tour the college was in danger of losing its Class A accreditation. This is based on the strength of schools in the region.

Atwood Outlines Program.

Dr. Atwood, in a prepared statement, outlined a program for equality of educational opportunity, including:

1. Strengthen and expand immediately the Negro college in every area of instruction for which adequate enrollment can be expected. Operate no curriculum at the college except that it be fully accredited.

2. Pending full equality within the state, continue the out-of-state scholarship plan on a more liberal basis, $350 a year instead of $175.

3. Admit Negroes to professional and graduate courses not now available to them at the Negro college.

Out-of-State Plan Hit.

4. Eliminate gradually the out-of-state study plan without injury to students who have begun working on a degree elsewhere.

5. Enter into no regional university plan except that it apply alike to Negroes and whites.

A bill was passed in the 1944 House of Representatives to permit Negroes to enroll in professional and graduate courses at state schools but did not get out of committee in the Senate.

The President further said:

1. Existing departments should be strengthened before curriculum is expanded.

Salaries Called Lower

2. Salaries paid the faculty are lower than in other State institutions and lower than those in other Negro schools in the South.

Kentucky, he said, appropriates only $150,000 a year to its Negro college while Virginia leads southern states with an outlay of $1,196,740.

He said the school needed $300,000 for general expenses and a $200,000 capital outlay for buildings, making total requests of $500,000 each year of the coming biennium. Buildings, he said, are in good condition, but more facilities are needed.

"The time has come when we must build up the state college for Negroes in a substantial way and make provision for their equal education," the statement asserted. "Nearly seven years have now passed since the United States Supreme Court decreed that equality of higher education must be provided within each state. Negro Kentuckians are growing restive over the fact that thus far our state has done so little for them and so much less than many other southern states.

Outlines Model Bill.

"Studies show that returning veterans will demand higher education in large numbers. The Negro college is not ready to supply this demand. Such a situation will only add to the restive feeling . . ."

Dr. Atwood outlined a model bill to provide equal education for the Negro.

The school, founded in 1886, has an enrollment of 426, has 60 teachers and employees and a plant valued at $1,027,200.

Courier-Journal Lexington Bureau. Lexington, Ky., Nov. 14.--Predicting that Kentucky will be one of the first states in which Negroes will make an attempt to secure admission to white institutions, Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, dean of the Graduate School at the University of Kentucky, said today that "unless the university faculty and the State Legislature adopt some definite policy very promptly, I fear that we are due for some embarrassing experiences and some unfortunate publicity."

Dr. Funkhouser, in a report made Monday to the university faculty on graduate work in Negro institutions in the South, stated that "for a long time we have been side-stepping a very important issue in American education," but there is little doubt that "in some regions of the South we shall be forced in the near future to face this issue squarely and realistically."

'Up to Legislature.'

Asked whether the university planned any action in the matter, President H. L. Donovan said "The responsibility for any action along this line lies with the Legislature. It's entirely up to that group."

Dr. Funkhouser said his report was based on information gleaned during a series of five meetings arranged by the Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools for the purpose of procuring an over-all picture of graduate work in the South, especially of the conditions which existed in the Negro institutions in the area.

First Parley At Durham.

First in the series of meetings, all of which were held this summer, was the one held in Durham, for the states of North Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia and the District of Columbia. The second was held in Atlanta, for the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; the third in Nashville, for the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama; the fourth in Jackson, for the states of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the fifth in Prairie View, Tex., for the states of Texas and Oklahoma.

Papers read during the meeting, according to Dr. Funkhouser, were presented almost entirely by Negro educators and consisted chiefly of the subjects on which the conference desired information.

Information Obtained.

The more vital of these topics, he said, included the needs of the region for graduate work in Negro institutions, the actual amount and nature of the graduate work now being done in these institutions, the potential Negro graduate-student population of the region, the opportunities available for these students, the present resources for graduate work in the area concerned, the problems involved in graduate instruction and research, the extent and condition of physical plants, and particularly the available library facilities.

"The Negro educators, as was to be expected, were very well informed regarding the existing conditions in their institutions; they had the facts and figures at their fingertips," Dr. Funkhouser asserted. "The white deans, however, were woefully ignorant of the situation which existed in the Negro colleges."

Discrepancies Cited.

One of the chief facts brought out in the papers was "the great discrepancy which exists in opportunities for and support of graduate work in Negro institutions as compared with the white colleges and universities," the university dean said.

"It developed, for example, that there is not a single Negro institution in the United States in which a student can secure a doctor's degree. Again, that very few Negro institutions in the South can offer even the master's degree except in a very limited number of fields. The monies allotted to Negro institutions in most of the Southern states are far below any proportionate figure based on relative Negro and white populations."

The salaries paid in Negro institutions of higher learning are in general far less than those in the white institutions, Dr. Funkhouser told the university faculty.

Libraries Below Par.

"A prominent Negro librarian at one of the meetings made the statement that no college could be expected to do creditable undergraduate work, much less graduate work, unless it had at least 25,000 to 30,000 titles in the library.

"On the basis of this factor alone, and this is merely a quantitative and not a qualitative standard, there are not more than a half dozen Negro institutions in the South which could honestly be recommended for general graduate instruction. In fact, it would seem that most Negro colleges do not have more than one-tenth the library facilities of the white colleges in the same area. ...In spite of these handicaps, however, there is no question that many Negro graduate schools are doing very creditable work ..."

Base Hopes On High Court.

Dr. Funkhouser said he was convinced "That practically all Negro

educators firmly believe that eventually Negroes will be admitted to all State institutions now admitting only white students. They believe that in some of the Southern states this may come in the very near future while in others it may be a long time, but they feel sure that in time no distinction will be made between the races.

"They base their hopes and expectations directly and confidently on the Gaines decision. They point out that the Supreme Court ruling leaves only two choices--either to admit Negroes to State institutions or to set up for Negroes institutions within the state equal in all respects to those provided for white students, and they argue that this dual system of education would entail a financial burden which most Southern states could not bear. They realize that the dual system satisfies the legal requirements but they are nevertheless unalterably opposed to it chiefly on social and patriotic grounds.

"They make a great deal of the argument that there is no place in a democracy for distinctions based on race, creed or color ...

G a i n e s R u l i n g A p p l i e s .

"Kentucky is a border state and is one of the first in which Negroes will make an attempt to secure admission to white institutions. There is no question but that test cases may be expected in the very near future and I cannot see how any court can do anything other than follow the Supreme Court's ruling in the Gaines case.

"The pressure probably will first come on the Graduate School since the State College at Frankfort offers no advanced degrees, but similar applications doubtless will be made for work in law and engineering."

(On October 17, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, asked the Legislative Council for legislation to admit Negroes to other State-owned colleges for professional and graduate courses not available at the Frankfort Negro institution).

EDITORIAL, Courier-Journal, Sunday, Nov. 11, 1945.

KENTUCKY MUST MAKE A CHOICE

A timely reminder is provided by Dr. W. H. FUNKHOUSER, dean of the graduate school of the University of Kentucky, to the effect that Kentucky sooner or later, and perhaps sooner than most people seem to think, must face the facts of unequal opportunity as between the races in its institutions of higher education. And facing the facts, it must adopt a definite policy in keeping with (1) the law and (2) inherent democratic rights.

The first fact one encounters is the United States Supreme Court's decision in the GAINES case from Missouri, that educational facilities equal in every respect must be provided for both races. In effect the court held that if a State fails to provide this equality of education in its institutions for Negroes, it cannot bar Negroes from its other institutions.

Another fact is the great disparity in Kentucky's appropriations for higher education for white and Negro students. For 1944-'45 these amounted to $2,475,750 for the University of Kentucky and its divisions (including $1,000,000 for a field house) and $1,133,000 for the four teachers' colleges, a total of $3,608,750 for white students; and for the State College for Negroes, $150,000, with an additional $7,000 for out-of-State aid for Negroes unable to get desired courses at the latter (a subsidy for the luxury of discrimination as much as for the students themselves).

There is a third fact, that it will require an estimated $1,000,000 to bring the State College up to the university's level of proficiency in professional and graduate courses: an inordinately wasteful expenditure because it would serve only a handful of students seeking higher education which is duplicated in the institutions now restricted to whites. It cannot be said that $150,000 is a fair division on the ground that it is approximately in proportion to the Negro population. It is not the cash that betokens equality but the facilities, and the latter are expensive.

And a fourth (and for the Supreme Court and many a citizen the deciding point) is the fact of a right in a democratic society that is now being withheld.

Dr. FUNKHOUSER'S report involved no proposal, but essentially a reminder that the issue is inevitable and that Kentucky must choose between a dual system of professional and graduate schools, at considerably more expense, or admit Negro students to existing courses. It came as a significant coincidence that on the same day of the report, GOVERNOR WILLIS appointed to the State Board of Education its first Negro member, O. M. TRAVIS, a substantial business man of Monticello--another acknowledgement of the needs and the right of direct representation of a large group of citizens.

October 17, 1945

To the Honorable,

The Members of the Legislative Council:

We are highly pleased that you are making a survey of the opportunities in higher education for Negroes in Kentucky.

The Kentucky State College is the only state-supported higher institution for Negroes in the State. This institution has met the minimim requirements for accreditation by the Southern Association, is training students and granting bachelor degrees with majors in the following subject matter fields:

1. General Home Economics
2. General Agriculture
3. General Engineering
4. General Science
5. Chemistry
6. Biology
7. Mathematics and Physics
8. Elementary Education
9. Public School Music
10. English Language and Literature
11. Business Administration and Commercial Education
12. Sociology and Economics
13. History and Government
14. Physical and Health Education

The institution became accredited as a "B" grade four-year college in 1931, and "A" grade in 1939. Since that time, Negro colleges throughout the South have expanded considerably, some even during the war. Since accreditation is based largely upon relative strength of colleges in the region, it is believed that were our institution rigidly inspected at this time, it would drop back to the "B" grade status or perhaps even lose its rating entirely.

The existing departments at the College need to be strengthened before any other curriculum expansion should occur. Certain plant expansions should by all means precede curriculum expansion, and indeed, before the existing curriculum can be strengthened.

Salaries paid to the faculty are lower than those in other state institutions within Kentucky, as well as lower than those in other Negro state institutions in the South. For this reason, the institution has already lost faculty members to other institutions in a most damaging manner, and unless salaries are raised considerably, this loss will continue with further damage to the institution.

Financial Needs for the Next Biennium

		1946-47	1947-48
I.	For ordinary recurring expenses of operation and maintenance, raising salaries, adding new personnel, strengthening existing departments in equipment and the library in books and equipment	300,000	300,000
II.	For Capital Outlay ..... Needs: Boys dormitory, classroom-administration building, girls dormitory, library, dairy barn, engineering building, infirmary, music building, stadium, addition to gym, faculty houses.	200,000	200,000
	Total request for biennium	$500,000	$500,000

The above request may appear large when it is compared with the present appropriation, $150,000, of this institution. However, it is not large when compared with the actual needs that exist and the accumulated neglects of over half a century.

The time has come when we must build up the state college for Negroes in a substantial way and make provision for their equal education. Nearly seven years have now passed since the United States Supreme Court decreed that equality of higher education must be provided within each state. Negro Kentuckians are growing restive over the fact that thus far our state has done so little for them and so much less than many other Southern states.

Studies show that returning veterans will demand higher education in large numbers. The Negro college is not ready to supply this demand

Such a situation will only add to the restive feeling which already exists. The program here recommended is a step in the right direction.

Aid for Out-of-State Study -- Regional Universities

The Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case makes clear that equality of higher education must be provided within any given state. Any plan for State scholarships for out-of-state study or regional universities clearly violates the court decision, and when used by any state must be considered as temporary expedients awaiting the correct solution.

Kentucky has had an Out-of-State Study Plan since 1936 which, as long as it is used, should be liberalized. Such is recommended in the legislation included as addenda to this report.

Regional programs that may be developed should be for both races alike, for example, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine. Whenever any program is provided within the State for one race it must be provided for the other.

The Solution to Equality of Educational Opportunity for the Negro in Higher Education

Clearly, if the State abandons its law separating the races for educational purposes, the Negro would attend the same schools as whites and could claim no inequalities. Most of the states of the Union have never separated the races for schooling, and apparently have suffered no ill effects. It would appear that the people of Kentucky are ready for the following:

1. Strengthen and expand immediately the Negro college in every area of instruction for which adequate enrollment can be expected. Operate no curriculum at the College except that it be fully accredited.

2. Pending full equality within the State, continue the out-of-state scholarship plan on a more liberal basis, $350 per year instead of $175 as at present.

3. Admit Negroes to professional and graduate courses not now available to them at the Negro College.

4. Eliminate gradually the out-of-state study plan without injury to students who have begun working on a degree elsewhere.

5. Enter into no regional university plan except that it apply alike to Negroes and whites.

Other Facts about Kentucky State College for Negroes

1. Established 1886 - Act of Legislature, Governor J. Proctor Knott.

2. Present enrollment - 1945--426; lowest enrollment - 1944--310; highest enrollment - 1939--682.

3. Present State appropriation - $150,000; Federal funds - $18,256.85.

4. Land - Farm - 268.53 acres; campus - 30 acres.

5. Employees - 60 (Teachers and employees).

6. Total Plant Value - $1,027,200 (estimated).

7. Bonded Indebtedness --

Boys Dormitory Bonds	$95,000	- 4% issued, 1935 (Not callable)
Retired	30,000	
Balance	$65,000	

Building Revenue - 3½% -	$66,000
Retired	10,000
	$56,000

Refinanced June 15, 1945 - 2½%.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY STATES
OF STATE COLLEGES FOR NEGROES
1945 - 1946
(Incomplete)

STATE	ANNUAL STATE APPROPRIATION			Valuation of Plant	Student Enroll. Reg. Session	Negro Population 1940 Census	Percent of Total
	Total	Maint. & Oper.	Cap. Outlay				
Alabama (3)	600,000					983,290	34.7
Arkansas (1)						482,578	24.8
Florida (1)	666,615	316,615	350,000	1,463,755	905*	514,198	27.1
Georgia (3)	246,744.92	238,744.92	8,000	1,950,000	979	1,084,927	34.7
Kentucky (1)	150,000	150,000		1,048,725	426**	214,031	7.5
Louisiana (1)	392,988	392,988		3,000,000	919**	849,303	35.9
Mississippi (2)	183,000	138,000	45,000	358,000	737	1,074,578	49.2
Missouri (1)						244,386	6.5
North Carolina (5)						981,298	27.5
Oklahoma (1)	373,000 (46)	218,000 (46)	155,000 (46)	1,200,000	460**	168,849	7.2
South Carolina (1)	191,500	150,000	41,500	1,600,000	875**	814,164	42.9
Tennessee (1)	500,000				1,000	508,736	17.4
Virginia (1)	1,196,740	674,840	521,900	2,700,621	1,121	661,449	24.7
West Virginia (1)	621,500	271,500	450,000	2,033,294	803	117,754	6.2
Texas (1)	420,000	420,000		2,500,000	1,380*	924,391	14.4
Ohio (1)						339,461	4.9

* 1944 - 45
** 1945 - 46

AN ACT relating to higher education for Negroes, amending KRS 158.020, and repealing KRS 166.160 and KRS 166.170.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

1. Commencing as of the effective date of this Act, and continuing thereafter for such period as may be necessary for the purpose, the State Board of Education shall formulate and execute plans for the development and expansion of the facilities, departments of study and curricula of the Kentucky State College for Negroes so that the college will be enabled to do work such as is done in other educational institutions of corresponding rank and kind. The State Board of Education, on the basis of enrollment experience, applications for enrollment or instruction, anticipated educational requirements, and other relevant factors, shall determine in what fields such expansion and development shall first be made, and shall follow out such plan of expansion and development as will meet all reasonable and proper demands for educational training and instruction. Any facilities, departments of study or curricula which are now established or which may hereinafter be established shall meet the accreditation requirements of recognized regional or national accrediting agencies.

2. Pending the provision of facilities within the State, all bona fide residents of this state who have been such residents continuously for one year next preceding application for aid pursuant to this section, and who are duly qualified to pursue courses of study offered at state institutions that they cannot attend because of the provisions of KRS 158.020, and which courses of study are not offered at other state institutions, shall have their tuition and fees paid by the state at educational institutions outside of Kentucky which they attend for the purpose of pursuing such courses. If, after a person has commenced a course of study at an educational institution outside of Kentucky, under a grant of aid pursuant to this section, such course of study is made available at a state institution in Kentucky which

such person would be permitted to attend, the grant of aid shall not cease, but shall be continued for the period necessary to complete such course at the out-of-state institution. A grant of aid made pursuant to this section shall continue for such period as is necessary to complete the course of study, notwithstanding that the period referred to at the beginning of this section may expire before the course is completed.

3. The State Board of Education shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the granting of aid under Section 2 of this Act. The tuition and fees shall be ascertained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and paid upon his requisition out of funds appropriated for that purpose. If the funds appropriated for the purpose in any year are insufficient, the State Board of Education may prorate the funds among the persons whose applications are approved. Not more than $350 shall be allowed to any person under the provisions of this section and Section 2 of this Act during any one school year of nine months. The State Board of Education may use a sum not to exceed ten percentum of the amount appropriated for this purpose in the administration of Sections 2 and 3 of this Act.

4. Effective with the passage of this Act, any Negro qualified to pursue a course of instruction of graduate grade or on the professional level, which course is not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes, may pursue such course of instruction at any educational institution in this state at which the course is offered, and in such case the provisions of KRS 158.020 shall not apply.

5. KRS 166.160 and 166.170 are repealed.

FOR RELEASE - December 19, 1946

TEXAS COURT DENIES
NEGRO RIGHT TO ENTER
'WHITE' UNIVERSITY

December 19, 1946

Austin, Tex., Dec 17th--NAACP action against the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, to compel them to admit Heman Marion Sweatt, a Negro applicant, to their school of law in the absence of a "separate but equal" law school for Negroes in the state, was blocked today in the District Court of Travis County, in a surprising and unwarranted order handed down by Judge Roy C. Archer, dismissing the NAACP's petition for a writ of mandamus. On June 17th, Judge Archer had entered an order giving the University of Texas six months in which to establish a law school for Negroes, saying at that time, that if such a school was not established, the writ should be issued. So bitterly has the State of Texas opposed the admission of a Negro into the heretofore all-white law school that Attorney General Grover Sellers himself appeared in the crowded court to file a motion urging that the NAACP's petition be dismissed, although no evidence was introduced as to whether a Negro school was established or would be established. All that the Attorney General's motion contained was a resolution by the Board of Regents of the Texas A. & M. College, authorizing the establishment of a law school, and stating that a law school for Negroes would be established in Houston, Texas--"that the Governor will be asked for a deficiency appropriation to provide for the cost of any instructions."

The Attorney General's motion was immediately contested by Mr. Sweatt's attorneys, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, W. J. Durham, James M. Nabrit, Jr., C. Dunkley, and Robert L. Carter, NAACP Assistant Counsel, who argued that the only answer and justification for a separate law school for Negroes was the actual establishment of a separate school completely equal, and that, unless a school was actually established and in operation, the writ of mandamus should be issued. The Assistant Attorney General insisted that they were going to establish a separate law school, which statement was backed up by the Attorney General, who said that he would "fight until the end of the breath in his body to maintain the system of segregation."

The highly debatable order issued by Judge Archer stated, ".... the law school for legal training substantially equivalent to that offered at the University of Texas has now been made available to the relator....(and that) writ of mandamus sought herein be in all things denied...."

Counsel for Mr. Sweatt will appeal this action in the Court of Civil Appeals for the third Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas.

That the attitude of a large part of the University is not as hostile as that of some State officials was demonstrated at a mass meeting for the NAACP the night of the hearing, in Austin, when J. Frank Dobie, professor at the University, told a crowd of several thousand students and interested members of the community, that if the state does not set up a university equal to the University of Texas, he was in favor of admitting Negroes to the University of Texas. The president of the University's student body, a young veteran, said a

(Continued)

group of students were for "Christianity, democracy, equality and justice now," adding that he wanted to correct a false impression. "If Negroes were admitted to the University of Texas, they would not be shunned and outcast. They would be my friends and would have many friends among other students...."

In a telephone conversation with Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary, a few moments after court had adjourned, Thurgood Marshall stated:

"We shall carry on this fight to provide adequate professional education opportunities for Negroes to a successful finish. It is apparent now that we are not alone--even in Texas. The courtroom was packed with young white Texan students of the University, who sat cross-legged on the floors and aisles cheering on the NAACP attorneys in their fight for democracy."

L.S.U. DEFENDS ITS
SEGREGATION POLICY December 19, 1946

New York, Dec 18th--Louisiana State University is putting up a vigorous court battle to prohibit two Negroes from enrolling in its medical and law schools. At a preliminary hearing in Baton Rouge, La., on December 16th, counsel for the University argued that the writ of mandamus requested by NAACP attorneys compelling the Board of Regents to admit Charles J. Hatfield and Viola Johnson to the University will not lie, since, by the laws of Louisiana, Negroes are required to attend separate schools.

It is argued by A. P. Turead and Robert L. Carter, NAACP lawyers, that the Fourteenth Amendment, at the very least, requires that if segregation is maintained by the state, it must provide equal facilities for Negroes, and that since there is not a separate medical or law school for Negroes, the petitioners, Charles Hatfield and Viola Johnson, must be admitted to existing facilities--that is, to Louisiana State University.

Typical of the attitude of this Southern university is the statement made by B.B.Taylor, Jr., L.S.U. counsel, who said:

"Public policy of segregation is based on the experience that the mingling of the two races in the past has always resulted in friction and trouble...Those who would force the intermingling of whites and Negroes are not the friends of Negroes."

In the state of Louisiana, as well as in courts throughout the country, this statement will be challenged as the fight being waged by true "friends of Negroes" goes on toward ultimate victory.

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the state of Kentucky when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Louisiana when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the state of Alabama when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the state of Florida when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

Robt. Cousins called GBJ and said that ~~State Dept.~~ has no jurisdiction over higher education, advised us to send letter to

Mr. L. R. Seibert
~~State Board of Regents~~
Capitol Bldg
Atlanta

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Revise

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons ~~outside the state of Georgia when the~~ who desire graduate or professional courses which are ~~course is~~ not available to ~~colored persons within the state?~~ them in the state-supported colleges for Negroes? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provisions ~~or provisions~~ relative to the above plan are now in force in ~~your~~ this state.

With appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the state of Arkansas when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Oklahoma when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Executive

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of South Carolina when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

2 February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Tennessee when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Virginia when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Executive

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Texas when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Mississippi when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the state of North Carolina when the desired graduate or professional course is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

February 12, 1947

State Superintendent of Education
State Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons outside the State of Mississippi when the desired graduate or professional couse is not available to colored persons within the state? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provision or provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in your state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

Education

answer see

February 28, 1947

Mr. L. E. Seibert
State Board of Regents
Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is making a comparative study of the provisions of the states in this region for graduate and professional training of colored students.

Would it be possible for your office to give us the statutory provisions and administrative procedures governing the payment of tuition, fees and other expenses, for colored persons who desire graduate or professional courses which are not available to them in the state-supported colleges for Negroes? If it is convenient, we would appreciate having the full text of whatever provisions relative to the above plan are now in force in this state.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

May 16, 1947

Mr. William R. Schorman
23 Livingston Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Schorman:

Our preliminary investigation does not show that there are in existence at the present time any other laws in the South "which prohibit .....co-racial education in private schools." It appears that the situation to which you refer was and is unique with Kentucky in the South. Presumably private schools in this section have conformed to the various state statutory provisions requiring separation of races in education.

We are enclosing briefs of the laws of "separate but equal" education for thirteen southern states and also the information we have on the Kentucky statute and court action in which you are interested.

Do you consider it likely that Kentucky State College and Berea College may have some information you want?

Under separate cover we are sending you materials which should give you something of the nature and scope of the Council's work. There is in Kentucky a newly-formed State Division of the Council, of which Mr. J. Mansir Tydings, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, is Chairman. Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, is First Vice-Chairman. Either of these men may be willing to talk to you about your project.

Please let us know if we can be of further service to you.

Sincerely yours,

V.G
5-16-47

J. O. SLADE
Research Assistant

JOS:p
Encl. (2)

Dec N.S. Apr N.S.
#P, which way

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1947
Southern Regional Council

23 Livingston Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut
May 9, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a former resident of Kentucky and a graduate of Berea College of that state. I am concerned with the Day Law passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1904, prohibiting co-racial education in private schools. It was aimed chiefly at Berea where for over forty years the two races had been educated together in complete harmony. I am endeavoring to get the college, its alumni, and other interested groups in the state working for the repeal of this restrictive legislation.

Do you have any information as to other states whcih prohibit by law co-racial education in private schools? Could you give me the names of individuals or groups in Kentucky who might be able to help? I am contacting some friends at the Louisville Seminary, but this is the only group which I know about which has a real interest in the problem.

I would appreciate any information or advice which you might have to offer.

Also, please send me descriptive leaflets of your work as described in Survey Graphic.

Sincerely yours,

William R. Schorman

William R. Schorman

Refer to Miss Atwood
Tydings at Lincoln Inst. Lincoln Ridge

Dec N.S., S1V
#1, 1 yr. K.S.

November, 1948 GSM

Educ

ARTICLE ON MORALS AND LAW

During 1948 New Jersey abolished segregation in 35 schools. This is being used north of the line as an argument that you can change morals with laws.

Facts could be had from the New Jersey Council Against Discrimination, of which a guy named Lett is the high boss man.

April 27, 1950

Miss Marie S. Jackson
3524 Market Street
Oakland, California

Dear Miss Jackson:

Thanks for your letter of April 19.

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education is an organization to which we have no link of kinship, nor are we part of the Urban League. We have our own boat to row called the Southern Regional Council, and I send you one or two things which will show you about it.

We have not put anything in print about the Regional Plan for Education. I venture to suggest that the key to the worry about segregation and all that lies in the Gaines Decision and subsequent events. The Gaines Decision was that "educational opportunity if offered to one race within a state had to be equal to or open to the other race within the state." The Plan for Regional Education does in a good many instances make possible education for Negroes on an out-of-state basis in subjects offered for whites within the state. It is said on behalf of the Board of Control that such an offering is not intended to relieve a state of its obligations under the Gaines Decision.

Lately, two quite important things have occurred.

About six weeks ago the State of Kentucky passed legislation permitting cooperation with the Regional Plan for Education, but stipulating that, under the Plan, no Kentucky Negro citizen would be required to go out of the state for education on a regional basis in a field of study available within the state at an accredited institution -- whether the institution had heretofore admitted Negroes or not. Another altered law opened public institutions of higher learning and permitted private ones to open their doors to Negroes if their governing bodies wished to do so.

The other thing was the ruling in the Maryland case just last week.

The Board of Control had intervened in the case, submitting a brief to the effect that they did not desire that Regional Education be used as a device through which a state might escape its obligations (or so I understood their action -- I am not a lawyer). The Superior Court in Maryland reversed the Baltimore court and required that the University of Maryland open its doors to the Negro student in question, notwithstanding the fact that she had opportunity to resort to Meharry in Nashville, Tennessee, under the Regional Plan.

My own guess is that these two actions point the way to the future. Regional Education is a good thing in itself, and should be furthered. The legality of segregated Regional Education is at present under test in the courts, as you know. I saw a recent press statement from the Board of Control to the effect that among the states cooperating with them were some in which segregation is legal and some in which it is illegal and that, as a body with official responsibility, they were neither for nor against what was legal in either instance.

I think that it should be noted that even though future compliance with the Gaines Decision should open the doors of this or that hitherto white institution, the number of Negroes who might be expected to get into those institutions would probably be small -- poor marks, and so on. At the same time, many Negro students who would thus have a technical crack at the local white institution might genuinely prefer to go in any case to a Regional institution. I have asked Mr. John Ivey, whose Board of Control has its office here in Atlanta, to send you additional material.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

3524 Market St
Oakland 8, Calif
April 19, 1950

Mr. Geo. Mitchell, Exec. Sec.,
Southern Regional Council
13 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The E.I.Q. (Education-Information-Quest) of Linden Y.W.C.A. is interested in the "pros" + "cons" of the Southern Regional Education Program. We have been discussing this plan and for resource material we have written to various organizations and colleges for their views and opinions. In our endeavor for additional information, Mr. Guichard Parris, Director of Promotion and Publicity for the Natl. Urban League, has suggested that we write to you since your branch of the Urban League has made especial studies in the field of our interest. We are, therefore, asking if you will kindly send our group any material which you have available.

Please send this material to Miss Marie S. Jackson, 3524 Market St., Oakland 8, Calif. Thank you kindly.

Sincerely,
Marie S. Jackson

Education

April 27, 1950

Mr. John Ivey
Board of Control for
Southern Regional Education
316 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

We had a letter (dated April 19, received April 24) from Marie S. Jackson -- presumably "Miss" -- of 3524 Market Street, Oakland, California, saying her Education-Information-Quorum of Linden YWCA is interested in the pros and cons of the Southern Regional Education program. I wrote her some pros and cons, but I think she wants something in print.

Can you send her some bulletins?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Education

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 18, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Committee on Discriminations in Higher Education of the American Council on Education is now planning its program of activities for the coming three years. The Committee is anxious both to make the most useful contribution it can to the over-all national effort to equalize educational opportunity at the college and university level, and at the same time to avoid duplicating services which are already being adequately performed by other organizations.

Because of your broad acquaintance with the subject, we would find it exceedingly helpful to have the benefit of your ideas on our program before our final plans are made. I wonder, therefore, if you would be so kind as to indicate your judgments on the enclosed suggestion sheet, and add any further comments growing out of your wide experience.

Done
JP7

May we have your comments as soon as possible? We shall need them by September 27 at the latest if they are to be before our Committee at its planning meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Richard B. Anliot

Richard B. Anliot
Executive Secretary
Committee on Discriminations
in Higher Education

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1950
Southern Regional Counc

South Carolina
private schools

April 6, 1951

Mrs. Courtney Siceloff
Frogmore
St. Helena Island, South Carolina

Dear Lib:

I don't know how to answer that editorial. I am stuck, as you and Courtney are.

The real truth is so far removed from what the honorable the editorial writer had in his head that there is just no way to straighten him out.

The only nubbin of an idea I have is our doctrine that law suits are the fruits of bad faith in the past, and that the way to agreed solution is through friendly understanding and agreement, coupled with speedy justice.

We still miss you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

PENN NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

FROGMORE POST OFFICE

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

March 26, 1951

COURTNEY SICELOFF
Director of Community Program

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George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

The enclosed editorial appeared in our local weekly on March 22, underneath a large picture of church spires and lilies captioned "Easter Bestows Its Blessings and Beauty."

Courtney and I have just been composing replies to this editorial, ranging from indignation to able statesmanship, and have abandoned them all. Anything that we might say on the subject would probably cast us into that group of "agitators" who are to be "called off."

We thought we would send you a copy, and one to that oracle of the mountains, Marion Wright, and ask if either of you have any suggestions. I don't know much about this National Committee of Parents, or whatever it's called, but we are wondering if a local parents' committee might not be the group to examine some of the Governor's recent statements and to look at the comparative figures on per capita expenditures for white and Negro school children in Beaufort County.

Perhaps that wouldn't help at all. Our thought was that it might be helpful for persons who must depend on votes to know that some Negro voters are carefully studying their actions -- and it is greatly to be desired that such activity not look NAACP-inspired.

If you have any thoughts, please forward them via armored mail.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth

Mrs. Courtney Siceloff

cc: Marion Wright

TIME FOR SOBER THINKING

Governor Byrnes' warning, representing as it does the thinking of so many South Carolinians, that the public school system might well be abandoned rather than submit to intermingling of the races in them should be sufficient reason for pause on the part of those persons who are now insisting that segregation be outlawed.

Such insistence could well spell doom for the public school system, into which the state is now on the verge of pouring new millions through a proposed sales tax. It is obvious, without discussion, that the Negroes would suffer the greater hurt by such a move than would the whites.

If such be a possibility, it might be well for this general assembly, instead of enacting the three per cent tax, to remove all taxes going to the support of schools, put such buildings as are now in use up for public sale and allow parents to educate their own children.

Their educations might not be so well financed, considering the fact that many people without school children now contribute to the support of the schools, but, on the other hand, it might encourage parents to take a more active interest in the kind of schooling their children are getting than they do now.

Negro teachers, preachers, lawyers and school patrons generally might well act now to call off the agitators acting in their name. Either that, or prepare to start digging for the money it takes to buy their schools and keep them in operation.

(The Beaufort Gazette, March 22, 1951)

April 26, 1951

Mr. Jonathan Daniels
1540 Caswell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Jonathan:

I am glad you are going to do the article for Collier's. We will help you all we can.

On the colleges, we will within the next couple of weeks collect the information and send it on to you. I can readily get pretty good descriptions of what has happened in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. You, of course, know the whole situation in North Carolina, so I won't try to collect anything from there.

On the surveys, the two good completed ones are Jacksonville and Greenville. Reports herewith. We know of three or four smaller places that have done partial surveys, and of a couple of big ones that have done a good deal, but that have thus far been so secretive about it that we aren't justified in talking as yet about their results.

I send along on Greenville a report as of about the end of 1950 on consequences of the survey there. On Jacksonville, we have a few things in print on their follow-up, and I send them.

Last week we handed to the printer a new edition of our Manual for these home town self-surveys, and I will mail you one as soon as it is off the press.

I should think you would probably want to underpin the more dramatic parts of your story with some description of the flow of the tide in industry and agriculture, in governmental participation, in the professions, and perhaps in the churches. Here is a list of people you could write to with every prospect of getting back lively, informing letters:

Agriculture

Professor Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Has done a lot of recent work on the changing status of the Negro in Alabama agriculture and Southern agriculture in general. Don't let him get by with sending you bulletins; ask him to write you himself what is occurring.

Aubrey Williams, The Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama

I think if you simply ask Aubrey about what is happening in Southern agriculture he would write informally. After all, he is president of the Alabama Farmers Union, and he runs a Southern farm paper.

Arthur Raper, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Deeply informed, of course. Problem again will be to get him to write you himself. Will probably try to say that because the Census of 1950 is not available to him, he doesn't know anything. Bosh.

Industry

Ralph A. Rose, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Peach of a Quaker guy, who has just completed a long trip through the South talking with employers, labor people, and Negro leaders on how in detail in particular plants for particular groups improved employment practices can be put into effect. Has been well received everywhere and has a lot of information about the way it is today in Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, etc.

Employment

Nelson C. Jackson, National Urban League, 250 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

A kind of regional director for the thirteen Urban League branches in the Southern states. Travels about them and therefore knows what the problems are in bettering employment opportunities in many Southern cities. Probably will not give you a very good round-up report, but if you asked him for five or six nice instances of how the thing has worked, he could give them to you well.

Get hold of Calvin Hoover and see what he will tell you of the work being done with the Committee of the South in this field.

Armed Forces

Mr. James C. Evans, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Defense, Department of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Able and deeply informed Negro through whom the whole interest of Negro citizenship in integration in the armed forces flows. Probably hard for him to shed his own intimate knowledge of it to you — regulations. But he could tell you two or three or four people to write to at or near particular army air force bases in the South for some very interesting, very recent improvements.

On the churches the main action is in the theological schools, as the Southern Baptist Seminary at Louisville and a Baptist one in Texas. I send you our own fairly recent round-up of what the churches have been saying, plus a more recent Presbyterian statement for Alabama. Bishop Waters in Raleigh has done some brave things himself lately, and would be intimately informed of similar statements and actions by Archbishop Rummel in New Orleans and by the Bishop of Charleston. They are plowing out ahead of everybody else.

The man Gordon Lovejoy, 2815 Bedford Avenue, Raleigh, is pretty widely informed in this whole field, and would be worth your asking him down to the office to talk.

I remind you of our "Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy," now a bit faded, but still true. Copy enclosed.

Also "Representation for All." That's a mighty good line to work. We've got some tough problems coming up in the South and they should not be solved outside the flow of governmental processes. We ought to include Negro citizenship straight through and consult it and work with it at each turn in order to achieve solutions acceptable for the time being to all concerned.

Maybe you don't want to preach in the article, but I wish somebody would preach that an important step for the South to take now is to get over this tearing business of unequal racial penalties for crimes of violence. The Martinsville case and the Willie McGee case, and one I hear you have now in North Carolina — on top of the long string of those like them in the past — give the whole country a terrible black eye abroad. It is up to public

opinion, led by the bar in the South, to mete out the same penalties.

I need a good turn from you. The Council is about to ask the Episcopal Church (nationally) to make us a grant of a thousand dollars or so. I will need the support of some three Bishops, including Bishop Penick. I have written Bishop Penick to apprise him that we are going to ask him to lend us strength. If you can ask somebody whom he respects to speak to Bishop Penick cordially of what we are about, I will be grateful.

I hope to be in Raleigh sometime in May and will come to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

JONATHAN DANIELS

RECEIVED
APR 18 1951
Southern Regional Council

1540 Caswell St.
Raleigh, N. C.
April 16, 1951

Dear George:

Some time ago I wrote you and you sent me some splendid material on improvements that have been made in the racial situation in the South during the very years when the Bilbos have been screaming about the loosing of the furies. I have been using that material in speeches I have been making from San Francisco to Macon, Georgia. Now, however, I have an assignment to do a full dress job on it for COLLIER'S. I wonder if in light of this you could give me a little more information. I am particularly interested in the experience of the colleges - which white colleges and universities have admitted colored people and what has been the experience of the colleges to which they have been admitted.

I am probably going to be worrying you more on this article, but I certainly would appreciate your help now.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Jonathan

Also what about these surveys Greenville, Jacksonville etc about how to improve things for the colored people.

April 27, 1951

Miss I. D. Jenkins
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Miss Jenkins:

Jonathan Daniels is doing an article for Collier's on recent progress in the South. He has asked us to get together material for him on how things are going on the integration front in the colleges in the South.

Would you be nice enough to write me a chatty letter on the situation in Louisiana? No research; just what you know already. I heard, of course, the events in connection with the young man who was entered in the law school at LSU, but don't know the details.

The problem will be to get a picture of how things actually went. Not presidential pronouncements, but what you heard a couple of the boys did say.

I will deeply appreciate your time and interest.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

April 27, 1951

Mr. Sol Sutker
Department of Sociology
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Sol:

Jonathan Daniels is doing an article for Collier's on recent progress in the South. He has asked the Council to put together for him what has been happening in the colleges on the integration front. Would you be kind enough to sit down and write me a chatty letter on what you have heard as to how it has gone in Oklahoma? No research; what you have heard and already know. And not pronouncements and the law, but whether incoming Negroes have been made comfortable or uncomfortable, and how.

We will appreciate it a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

April 27, 1951

Mr. M. A. F. Ritchie
7277 S.W. 53rd Court
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Jonathan Daniels is doing an article for Collier's on recent progress in the South. He has asked the Council to put together for him what has been happening in the colleges on the integration front.

I know you are clean down there in Miami and most of the noise has been at Gainesville, and if I understand it aright, nothing has as yet happened. Still, it would be interesting to know intimately what the situation is in Florida. If you can sit down and write me a chatty page on the subject, I will be deeply grateful. No research; just what you have heard and already know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ar

April 27, 1951

Professor H. H. Davis
Richmond Professional Institute
Richmond, Virginia

Dear H. H.:

Greetings across the years!

Jonathan Daniels, in Raleigh, has been asked by Collier's to do a full-dress article on recent progress in the South. He has asked the Council to put together for him the things that have been happening in the colleges on the racial integration front.

There are other people in Richmond that perhaps I am supposed to turn to for a chatty letter on this subject, but some of them are slow about answering letters.

Could you sit down and write me simply what you have been hearing about how the girl gets along in the medical school and with people in Charlottesville, and what else is current news in this matter? I don't want you to do any research. Just tell me what you've been hearing. The real question is whether these changes are being pleasantly received or not. Make it intimate if you can.

I had occasion to be in conversation the other day with Albert Cotton, who teaches law at the T. C. Williams School. He didn't know you, and I told him he ought to hunt you up. Good egg.

How much of a three-mile race do you think you and I could run these days?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

April 27, 1951

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Jonathan Daniels is doing an article for Collier's on recent progress in the South. He has asked us to collect the dope on how things have gone in the colleges. I am setting various people the task in other states.

Will you be good enough to write me a chatty letter about what has happened in Kentucky on admitting Negro students and how it has gone? Not just cold statements that on such-and-such a date such-and-such a college announced it would do so, but the intimate things you will have picked up from students about the way things have actually worked out.

That sounds like a considerable request, but I don't want you to have to do research. Just write me what you have been hearing. If anybody is touchy about names, disguise them. I don't know what Jonathan will pick to use.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

April 27, 1951

Mr. George Avent
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear George:

Here is what I have written my friend, Ocie Lee Smith in Little Rock.

Would you have the time to chat with me over the typewriter for a page on what you have heard?

I would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

April 27, 1951

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

Jonathan Daniels has been asked by Collier's to do a full-dress article on recent progress in the South. He has asked us to make a check on how racial integration has gone in the colleges. Can you sit down and write me a chatty letter on what you have heard as to how it has been in Arkansas? I don't mean for you to do any research. The kind of thing I am after is the intimate detail with the quirk to it that shows just how people have been accepted.

I suppose names had best be disguised. I don't know what Jonathan will use of what we send him.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

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May 2, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Ex. Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I can reply to your letter of April 27th very easily since a chatty story of what we have been doing in Kentucky is very well told in the July issue of "Survey", on page 358. I am sorry that I have only one copy.

This is not a legislative year, but we are making some progress. The opening of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, the Southern Police School of the University of Louisville, the closing of Municipal College to make way for integration of students at the University of Louisville, to mention a few. Some of these "firsts" are coming close to home. A graduate of Lincoln Institute, Mr. Joseph Alexander, will be admitted to the University of Louisville Medical School next fall. Miss Janet Floyd, a Lincoln student, who has a voice like an angle is attending the University of Louisville School of Music in fashionable "Garden Court".

One of our directors(Kentucky Division, Southern Regional Council) Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, was appointed to the Committee on Resources and Functions of State Government by the Governor, and we will be working through him and very closely.

Cordially,

J. M. Tydings,

JMT/lb

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1951
Southern Regional Council

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION
316 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Mr. Jonathan Daniels
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Jonathan:

This is in further reply to your letter asking for information about the experience of universities admitting Negro students. I have checked with George Mitchell on this matter and find that he is preparing a rather comprehensive reconnaissance of the situation for you. He is set up to do that job much better than we, as you know.

I will keep in touch with George and as he finishes his material our ideas and information will be pooled in the report which he sends to you.

It was good to hear from you again. I hope sometime in the future we might have the benefit of your reactions to some of the activities we have under way in this program. In this connection you may be interested in the enclosed pamphlet describing some of our newer activities.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John ~~E. Ivey,~~ Jr.
Director

JEI:s
enclosure
cc: Dr. George Mitchell

COPY

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1951
Southern Regional Council

May 17, 1951

Mr. George Avent
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear George:

Many thanks for your kind letter that came in so long ago as May 3.

My interest really was in events at Fayetteville. What does your ear to the ground tell you has been the reception of Negro students there?

I wish I knew where to tell you to turn for the next thing. These are bad times for people with our ideas. I think the world is going to swing around and need us and want us, but it hasn't swung that far yet.

It just seems to be a matter of hanging on to a chink somewhere until the cycle is further along.

Josephine is taking some prolonged cure. I think she is in Miami. Something to do with arthritis in her fingers. We all miss her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1951
Southern Regional Council

April 30, 1951

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

My friend Charlie James will not be able to consider the job you mentioned but he does want to talk with you some time and he plans to come by to see you if possible. I think he will be over that way some time this summer. If you get some of that Ford money and need a man he would make a good one. You might remember me too. I'll be out of work in August and will need a job of some kind. I am a little dubious about getting another teaching job in these times. If you hear of something you think I might fit into please let me know.

What has happened to Josephine Wilkins? I wrote to her and have not heard from her.

Your last letter threw me into something of a state of confusion. This question of Negroes in the schools (undergraduate colleges) is one in which I am greatly interested. I have not failed to bring the problem before any of my students. In fact I have tried to make them comsider the implications of the fact that state schools seem to be going faster than church schools. I did hear this weekend while attending a YMCA-YWCA conference that Kentucky undergraduate schools are admitting Negroes.

But here is the dilemma your letter created. I know some things which would make good reading in Mr. Daniel's article; but at the same time, it would be easy for the colleges officials to trace the leak to myself. In the first place I seem to be the only one out here who would be interested enough in the problem to give out such information. And then I am in a position to know these particular things. My reticence may be due to fear of reprisals or it may be due to a sense of not striking a blow at the college now that I have resigned. I have decided that the best thing for me to do is to give you some general rather than specific information and ask you to say that it concerns " a certain church-related college," rather than naming the college.

[Allowing Negroes to enter Hendrix is not even a live issue. By that I mean the administration is not vaguely interested in such a step. In fact the administration has rebuffed the few efforts which have been made which were looking toward something of that kind.] I will say I have never been criticized for bringing the subject up in class,

but that may be due to the fact that the administration has not heard about it because I've been called up for more harmless things. I have bracketted the portion which I would be willing for you to release. Do not use my name or the college's name.

George, this business of trying to teach in the church is trying. I feel so frustrated by things like this. I desire to speak and write several areas beyond what I am allowed to. If you know of any liberal organization which could use a man I would like to contact it. I'm sorry I can't use things I know to strike a blow for a good cause, but I think you will appreciate my situation.

Sincerely,

George

George Avent

May 16, 1951

Mr. Sol Sutker
Oklahoma A & M College
Department of Sociology
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Sol:

Your kind letter of May 5 was exactly what I wanted. Very many thanks indeed.

I will be discreet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1951
Southern Regional Council

May 5, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I had intended to get this letter to you somewhat sooner but certain activities interfered temporarily. We have a rather vicious loyalty oath that is required of all state employees that is definitely unconstititional in certain ways but which is being pushed by the American Legion to such an extent that both the state administration and legislative groups may allow the situation to resolve itself in the courts rather than grab the bull by its horns right now. So various kinds of activity are being planned right now for injunctions, etc. if the need arises.

But let me get back to the topic of your letter. I did not "survey" the field but I did make a few casual inquiries to develop a few points. Most of my remarks will pertain to the situation at Oklahoma A. & M. College where approximately fifteen students are taking graduate work at the present time. This number increases considerably in the summer as graduate students come in for education courses. Also some special classes are held on Saturdays for some education students during the regular session. Most of the Negro students here are in education, agriculture, industrial arts and such social sciences as political science and sociology although a few may be scattered in other departments and divisions.

It is my impression as well as the concensus of all those with whom I discussed the matter (including three Negro students) that they have integrated more satisfactorily than was expected by themselves and by the administration. This does not imply that there has been complete acceptance on all levels. No directly overt manifestations of hostility have appeared on the campus. Most of the white students have been friendly or indifferent. Fifteen persons on a campus that at times approaches 10,000 constitute such a small number that they are largely swallowed in the normal routine of things. Their number increases in the summer while the campus enrollment tends to drop,- so their appearance is more evident then but this has had no effects that could be considered bad. One student had some bad names called at him once or twice on his way home, but this was off of the campus and apparently was done by townspeople rather than by students. One student commented that in at least one of his classes that a small group of girls would rearrange their seating system to get away from him. But these situations apparently have occured far less frequently than have evidences of cooperation. The students all commented that they have all been approached to join such student organizations as the YMCA or YWCA, the International Relations Club and other general student organizations. One or two have made certain honor societies. Being graduate students, they have less time to participate in organizations than do many undergraduates. Likewise some are married and have family responsibilities; many of them commute to school from Langston which is some 30 miles away.

None of the students has encountered any known faculty resentment. One commented

that the thing he resented was the implication of one instructor that because one Negro had a good C average he should be given A for effort. Most of the students do have the handicap of rather poor academic instruction in their undergraduate days. Some are good students, others are not just as is true of any student body. I do not know if the ratio of poor students is high or average. I do know that most of the students went to schools in Oklahoma where their training was generally not as good as they would have secured in the regular white colleges of the state.

The students have full use of all facilities on the campus, except one. That is housing. The college has provided separate housing for the two or three who wanted to stay on the campus but it was not in the regular dormitories. Regular housing is supposed to be available to them for the next academic year and probably this summer. Women students were given regular dormitory housing last summer, so I understand. (I was not here at that time). An interesting variation here that may develop elsewhere is concerned with military programs in colleges. This institution has a contract with the Air Force to train certain of their groups. The military pays a lump sum for each student to cover housing, food, education, etc. The men are now housed in Bennett Hall, the largest dormitory on the campus. The program just started recently. In one group there was a Negro trainee who has been living with his regular group. I understand there was some grumbling by the regular residents of the dormitory as well as by some members of the training unit. One professor reminded one student who brought this matter to his attention that the college was being affected by a declining enrollment, that these programs enabled the college to maintain itself, and that decisions as to who should be trained and how were made in Washington and not by the college administration. The student, being a very loyal Aggie, was quite willing to accept the situation on the grounds of economic necessity. Perhaps other southern or semi-southern schools will have the same thing happening soon on their campuses.

Dining hall facilities, the use of the Student Union, etc. all are used by Negro students. The private cafes and shops that fringe a college campus are open to them without any overt opposition. One proprietor of a small "coffee hut" on the campus did complain to a white student who brought a Negro for coffee but the complaint was "I wish you wouldn't" rather than "Don't bring..." for such a complaint could not hold up.

The students commented that when they first arrived, their first conversations with classmates were on two subjects,- materials on the courses they were taking and their situation as Negroes. As time has rolled along, the conversations have broadened out to the variety of topics that students develop,- opinions of teachers, various persons, world affairs, personal affairs, etc. Thus social distance is lessening as contacts continue.

It is the belief of those to whom I talked that the situation on the A. & M. campus is more relaxed than on the Univ. of Okla. campus at Norman. There is more stress on social status at O.U. which has a heavier ratio of urbanites. Fraternities have a stronger control there while the Independents have a stronger voice at A. & M. The locations of the schools may have a bearing. O.U. is nearer the "little Dixie" belt of the state while A. & M. is nearer Kansas. Another possible factor, again conjectural, lies in the fact that the battle to get the Negro into the colleges took place at O.U. and any emotional aspects that might have arisen would have been more likely to take place here. The

campus at O.U. is supposed to be closely integrated into the life of the community at Norman while this is not true at Stillwater. Norman was a community that did not permit any Negroes to enter the community after dusk until fairly recently. Now it has dormitory facilities for Negroes but it is my understanding that such facilities are separate. I presume that the bulk of Negro graduate students at Norman also came from Langston University but they cannot commute as easily to Norman as they can to Stillwater, if Langston is also their home community. One student said that he had deliberately selected the A. & M. campus rather than O.U. because he felt that there was a greater stress on cooperation by students who were more nearly equal in their social status as on the A. & M. campus in contrast to the competition that tended to exist at Norman.

Another item that may be of interest concerns conventions. Recently the International Relations Clubs had their national meeting here. Several Negro students were present and were accomodated in the regular dormitories or at the Union Club, which is a hotel owned by the college.

I hope that this letter gives you some idea of the situation here. If there is anything further I can do, please let me know.

Cordially yours,

Solomon Sutker

P.S. I presume you are familiar with the article on O.U. that appeared in Ebony this year. There is an Equal Education League at that school which attempts to eliminate such manifestations of discrimination as separate seating arrangements on busses between Norman and Oklahoma City or not serving Negroes meals in eating places between these two communities. Also I understand that Dr. M. Sherif of the O.U. psychology dept. is guiding a graduate student in a project to survey racial attitudes at O.U., Langston and the Univ. of Ark. The student is a Mr. Shedd.

Please give my best regards to Harold and Jane and the rest of the S.R. Cers. I shall the Flemings soon (I hope.)

May 16, 1951

Mr. Howard H. Davis
Richmond Professional Institute
901 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Howard:

Thanks a lot for your letter. I am glad it all goes well. And thank you for joining the Council or paying your dues, or whatever it was you did.

Can you get me any little intimate facts about the new girl at the medical college and how she has got along? Such things as problems about meals or other people's welcome in class, etc.

And if you hear of anything similar elsewhere in the state, let me know.

Are any Negroes currently taking courses at Union Seminary? I have understood for years that non-dormitory graduate students are accepted there. Discreet inquiry only, because a few years ago they didn't like notoriety on this subject.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
A DIVISION OF THE COLLEGE OF
WILLIAM AND MARY
901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

HENRY H. HIBBS, DEAN

PH 3.00 - still owes 3 more for '51

May 3, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAY 7 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Glad to hear from you. If no news is good news everything is favorable. We never hear anything one way or the other about Negro students in the colleges. I may venture that expressions of prejudice are not heard any more. No one now says a Negro's throat would be cut if he were in a "white" college - as was said two years or so ago.

My guess would be

RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
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901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

HENRY H. HIBBS, DEAN

that it is felt that the right thing has been done, but that it is probably hoped there will not be many admissions. There is probably passive acceptance of the situation so far as graduate and professional levels are concerned, hope that it will not happen there to a great degree and resolution that it not happen below college level. There is a general gratification that Negroes' opportunities are improving and from my observation, no ill will.

Would like to see you some time. Sincerely

Howard H. Davis

1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

May 16, 1951

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear "Doc":

It is a shame that I have not answered your letter earlier, but I have the same old excuse to offer - as you no doubt would give - "I've been busy as all out of doors".

I think it best that I just give you a statement relative to the racial integration that is going on in the colleges in Arkansas, which is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Ocie Lee

Ocie Lee

OLS:GPW

P. S. - I understand that there is to be a meeting of Negro FHA workers in June, (18-22) and hope it will be possible for you to drop by - we would all like very much this opportunity of talking with you.

Ocie

RACIAL INTEGRATION IN ARKANSAS COLLEGES

The first Negro student to enter University of Arkansas was from Pine Bluff, his study expired without lawsuit. We have a student from Little Rock, now a senior and the first to graduate from the Law School, who started in a segregated situation which eventually dissolved itself. They at first held classes for him alone - the white students were permitted to attend and the number became so great they had to break down the segregated practice. There are at present three Negro students in the Law School.

University Center has been established here in Little Rock in order to confer degrees upon Negroes -- no degrees have been conferred upon Negroes at the University, they are mailed to the candidates. This center first started with attendance at Philander Smith College, solely for Negroes, but the Center operates here at 16th at Lewis Streets, without segregation, other than rest room facilities.

Negroes are eligible to receive M.A. and M.S. Degrees from University of Arkansas, Extension School. Medical School has three students now attending and another who has passed examinations is eligible. One Negro student will receive his M.A. in Agriculture in June.

Because of the lack of library facilities in an Extension setup, Negroes do not reel that the work they do is comparable to that which could be done at the University in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The City Library finally agreed to allow Negroes to use its facilities, though we have a Negro Branch which employs a Negro librarian; this is limited, however, to students who have this privilege -- no grade school pupils are permitted.

May 26, 1951

Mr. S. Thomas Friedman
2635 Nottingham
Houston 5, Texas

Dear Tom:

I am putting together for Jonathan Daniels the facts on how Negro students have got along in various Southern universities.

I kept my ears open when I was in Dallas and Houston, but didn't hear as much detail as I would like. Can you tell me things from your files or your friends? Such matters as meals and dormitories and classroom manners, etc.? And just how many were at UT for any part of the 1950-51 academic year (exclusive of summer session, 1951)?

And what is the story at SMU?

Any other Texas institutions open at all?

You were mighty kind to be so hospitable for the visit Danny and I made in Houston.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dictated but not read

GSM:er

June 18, 1951

Mr. S. Thomas Friedman
Southwestern Jewish
Community Relations Council
1003 Scanlan Building
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Tom:

Very many thanks for what you sent. Just exactly what I needed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Southwestern Jewish Community Relations Council

S. Thomas Friedman
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHONE CHARTER 2633

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HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

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I. MARK WESTHEIMER HOUSTON

June 15, 1951

Dear George:

I am sorry at this delay in answering your recent note asking for information about the adjustment of Negro students at the University of Texas. I didn't answer your letter at first because I knew I would be coming up to Austin in a week or so for my vacation and then after I got here I misplaced your letter and had to get your address from the office.

Here is some of the information that may be helpful. In the spring session of 1951 there were about 20 Negro students in residence. This current summer session there are about 40.

The Negro students have free access to all campus facilities, library, cafeterias, lounges, all facilities open to students. They will receive tickets to athletic contests in the same manner as the other students- no Jim Crow section.

There are no Negro students in the dormitories but I don't believe any have applied as yet. No Negroes have received degrees thus far.

The attitude of the student body and faculty has been excellent.

Negro students are admitted to the gaduate school in the same manner as white students with this one condition: that the work they are seeking is not given in either of the two state supported Negro schools.

There are two Negroes in the medical school.

On the basis of informal talks with faculty it seems as though the Negro students are not doing too well. Those in the law school are having trouble keeping up with their classes. A number have dropped out. This is not due to any action on the part of faculty or students but probably to inadequate background, advanced age of student, years away from school before entrance and other reasons.

I trust this stuff is what you want. If not hollar again and I'll answer promptly.

Kind personal regards

Tom

June 28, 1951

James W. Tyler
Professional Assistant
Division of Surveys and Field Services
George Peabody College for Teachers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Tyler:

We have found it a practical impossibility to keep any accurate tabulation of the number of Negro students attending institutions formerly limited to whites. The complications are student turnover, reports of acceptance to admissions as contrasted to actual enrollments, the fact that as the practice becomes more widespread it receives less publicity, and that some schools admitting Negro students no longer classify by race - you are familiar with all of this.

The New York Times reported on October 29, 1950, one hundred schools had been surveyed and 1000(one thousand) students were now attending traditionaly white schools. There was no published breakdown of this report.

The Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., New Orleans, made a survey which showed an estimated 200 Negroes enrolled in 21 formerly all white southern colleges and universities(reported in press, 11/11/50).

We enclose,for whatever it is worth, a tabulation from our clipping files. It is not comprehensive, and I am sure if we had more complete information the number of students shown would be much larger.

An important factor is the marked increase in enrollment by Negro students for the summer sessions.

There are now six or seven institutions who have either accepted Negro students without publicity or who have announced a policy of "no racial bias" but have not as yet received Negro students.

We would be glad to receive information as to figures or sources of figures from you as your own inqueries reveal them.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via, Research Assistant

Negro Students Enrolled in Instituions of Higher Learning
in the South Previously Open to White Students Only

Arkansas
University of Arkansas
Law ------- 5
Medicine ------- 2
(Source: Press, 9/4/50)

Kentucky
Bellarmine (Source: Press 9/23/50) ------ 3
Berea (Source: Press 9/4/50) ------ 2
Nazareth (Source: Press 9/23/50) ------25
University of Kentucky
Expected enrollment Fall, 1950 ------12
Enrollment Summer, 1950 - 63
(Source: Press, 9/4/50)
University of Louisville
Music ------ 5
Other (number unknown)
(Source: press, 9/23/50)
(Uni. of L. to combine with Louisville Municipal College in Fall, 1951. Municipal College has enrollment of 374, but only qualified students will be accepted - Source: press, 9/4/50).
Ursuline College Press reported "some", 9/23/50)

Louisianna
L.S.U. (Press: 6/14/51) -------1
(Suit is still pending, but student is in attendance by court order)
One student in Law has already dropped out

Missouri
University of Missouri (Press, 9/4/50) -------- 3

North Carolina
University of North Carolina
Law (press, 6/9/51) ------- 4
Medicine (1 accepted for Fall, 1951)

Oklahoma
Oklahoma, Univ. to apply in fall, 1950 ------40
Registered in summer, 1950 - 90
(press, 9/4/50

Oklahoma A.&M. approximately ------15
(Source: SRC correspondent)
Number increases in summer.

Texas

S.M.U.

Theology (Press, 1/8/5/) ——— 2

University of Texas approximately ———20

Expect 40 for summer,1951

(Source: SRC correspondent)

Wayland (press, 6/23/51) ———4

Virginia

Medical College of Virginia (press, 1/13/51) ———1

University of Virginia Law ———1

William and Mary (press, 4/7/51) ———1

Union Seminary(Richmond)

Number unknown (SRC correspondent)

Richmond Professional Institute

Number unknown

Schools -
nonsegregation -

August 1, 1951

Honorable Secretary of State
State of Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona

My dear Sir:

I saw somewhere a note that the Arizona Legislature has enacted a law under which local school districts have local option as to segregation.

You will see from the enclosure our Council's interest in this matter. Note particularly page six.

We would be greatly obliged if you could be so kind as to send us a copy of the act in question.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Education, higher
segregation

August 10, 1951

Mr. Felix C. Robb, Acting Director
Division of Research and Surveys
George Peabody College for Teachers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Felix:

We have only a few items more to report on segregation in higher education; you will probably be familiar with most of them.

The Baptist and Presbyterian theology schools have opened their doors with out regard to race or color. The schools af ected by this policy are:

Southern Baptist Seminary - Louisville, Ky.
Baptist Seminary in New Orleans, La.
Southwestern Baptist Semianry - Fort Worth, Texas
Columbia Seminary(Presby.) - Decatur, Georgia
(It is our understanding that they have had at least one Negro student, possibly on a special basis; this is the first break in the pattern in Georgia.)
Louisville Seminary(Presby.) - Louisville, Ky.
Austin Seminary(Presby.) - Austin, Texas.

Two more Negroes have applied for admission to L.S.U. and have been accepted, but two others who ap lied were turned down and now have court cases on the docket.

The University of Alabama had one Negro appear there in a group of Air Force trainees, but he was transferred out the next day.

North Carolina seems to be moving in the direction of limiting its Negro enrollment by expanding the facilities and offerings of North Carolina College.

In Georgia, the case for admission to the University's law school is going through five steps of possible administrative remedy before being taken to the courts. It is now in step three.

Oklahoma A.& M. is supposed to have between 200 and 250 Negro students this summer and Oklahoma University was expecting between 150 and 200.

In checking some of the information sent you earlier we have run upon a news clip which we fear was inaccurate. According to the Education Directory,1951, there is no Bellarmine in Kentucky, however, it is supposed to be a new school. Also, the only Ursuline we found in the Directory was in Cleveland, Ohio, and not in Kentucky. If by any chance you have information that contradicts this correction we would like to know about it.

You are familiar with the statements of the governors of Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina to the effect that they will not not give in on segregation no matter what. It is of interest to note that Alabama has recently voted down a legislative proposal that it provide for a curtailment of funds if segregation is broken down. Maryland has refused to appropriate money to expand Negro facilities so that some claim to equality might be made.

This is alll that we have at present. We will be glad to send you i formation from time to time and would like to hear of more complete information that you might have. ~~We are not completing~~

I am working with SEC for a short time only; I will resume the activities of the Atlanta Labor Education Association in September. Margaret and I send you our regards and hope that you will be in touch with us if and when you get to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Research Assistant

DIVISION OF SURVEYS AND FIELD SERVICES
GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED AUG 8 1951 Southern Regional Council

August 7, 1951

RECEIVED AUG 8 1951 Southern Regional Council

Mr. Emory F. Via, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

When I asked Jim Tyler to write to you for information about the breakdown of segregation in higher education, I did not realize that we would be enjoying a reply from someone I know. Thank you for the information you sent to us. We are still in the process of gathering bits of information and find it not at all easy. The state agents for Negro education apparently know very little of what is going on in the private institutions, for one thing. We tried to get a breakdown on the 1,000 students reported in the New York Times but Benjamin Fine said the breakdown was not available and I do not believe he ever had one.

I would tremendously appreciate your giving me the names of those six or seven institutions which have announced a policy of admitting Negroes but which as yet have had no acceptable Negro applicants.

Please relay my warm greetings to Margaret. On one score I must warn you about her. Be on guard lest inadvertently some day around the house you step on what appears to be an old newspaper but which in reality is a comtemporary artistic masterpiece.

With good wishes to you both, I am

Sincerely yours,

Felix

Felix C. Robb
Acting Director

FCR:bf

P.S. Any new info on segregation in higher education will be much appreciated as you encounter it and could pass it along.

Mechanization + Schools

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

SEP 19 1951
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

September 17, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I was glad to have your letter of September 13, and pleased to note your inclination to visit here. We should be very pleased to have you come for a visit and I am now inviting you to be our guest for such time as you find it convenient.

I am working part time this year with the Negro Yearbook. Mrs. Guzman has informed me that you are preparing some material for her. I believe that several things could be accomplished if you could find it convenient to fit the five days you suggest into your schedule. Drop me a note or just come ahead.

I believe that Neal may be in Atlanta for a day the week of the 24th. Otherwise I think that the people you would like to talk with will all be around the rest of the month.

Looking forward to an early visit, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lewis W. Jones
mc.

LEWIS W. JONES
Director of Research

LWJ/c

Jo

Sept. 13, 1951

Mr. Lewis W. Jones
Rural Life Council
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Lewis:

I can't ask you to forgive me for reaching in September your letter of May 25. But it raises some pretty fundamental problems, and I have been thinking about it off and on during the summer.

If the Ford Foundation comes through, we would have money to set up a really good State office, backed by its own State membership organization in each of the Southern States. I think that such more localized organizations could do more than we can from here to reach college campuses. I haven't had the money to do any real organizing on campuses; and had I had the money to attempt it, I would have held back on the score that I haven't the money to keep closely in touch with it.

We ought to know the answer by late November on whether we can help the States build up in this way. If we get the money, I will be all for doing just what you suggest.

I have been thinking what a nice thing it would be if I could come over to Tuskegee and spend about five days and just chat with you and Ernest Neal and others. I shouldn't be surprised but what I will turn up that way before long.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence.

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

May 25, 1951

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been planning to write you since I came back from Atlanta but pressure here and procrastinations there have not permitted me to do so.

Yesterday I was at Maxwell Field and talked with your cousin, Dr. Ferris. Neal and I went over for a conference with him and Dr. Bowers about possibilities of research contracting within the area of their operation. They were pleasant, can't say we got farther than getting introduced. We are keeping pretty busy but as is the case in this kind of an outfit we must always be developing projects beyond the current ones.

I have been working some on the social effects of mechanization of cotton. Precisely what I have been doing has had to do with influences of mechanization on school enrollment and attendance. Hunches came from incidents in North Alabama where plantation owners refused to let children work last year, and in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where the police checked trucks to prevent children under sixteen from going into the cotton fields to pick last Fall. A student working on a Master's degree here took Coahoma County and did an interesting job on the relationships of mechanization to school enrollment and attendance. In this area where there was a great decline in population school enrollment and attendance increased both numerically and proportionately. The release of children from hand tasks by the new machines is thought to account for this more than educational programs or the activity about improvement of educational opportunities for Negro children. This seems to be borne out by the fact that while there were differences in degree, trend lines for Negro and white children were parallel.

I was very sorry that I couldn't go home to dinner with you because there is one idea that I have wanted to knock about and tear to pieces with you. I talked with Arthur Raper about it when he was here recently and we drove over to Mississippi State College. That is the giving of some type of cohesion to the undirected ground-swell of opinions and attitudes of the present student generation who have been admirable in acceptance and encouragement of Negroes entering the student bodies of the South's schools.

It seems to me that they need the moral security of a reference group of both adults and their fellows in other institutions who think as they do. I don't see another organization being developed but perhaps such a phase of the work of the Southern Regional Council could be emphasized. They are the coming generation and work with them may pay off more than struggling with the dangerous but dying reactionaries in the older population. Raper thought this was a natural for your talents because your sincerity and conviction inspires the confidence of young people. Well, that is it very generally stated. Perhaps we can talk about it and see whether it can be effectively implemented.

I don't know when I will get to Atlanta again because I plan to be in school the latter part of July and the first part of August, enrolling in one of those brief sessions to make secure my G. I. schooling benefits which I am not ready to use but which must be initiated by the 25th of July in order to have them available when I can take a year off.

With warm personal good wishes.

Sincerely,

Lewis

LEWIS W. JONES
Director of Research

LWJ/c

If Dr Mitchell is available. please someone in his office call me Sumter 375.

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OCT 23 1951
DISCUSSION
Southern Regional Council

J. M. DABBS
CHAIRMAN
MAYESVILLE

MRS. J. H. BIRNIE
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TREASURER
COLUMBIA

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C.
Oct.22,1951

Dr. George S.Mitchell:
Atlanta, Ga.

Clarendon Co

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We need help, and we didn't realize our predicament until just now.

Do you realize that South Carolina is spearheading all this matter of segregation in the South? And that a lot of people are bucking or are scared?

A man we tried to get here in the State says he can't speak to a group like that (SRC) without selling somebody down the river. I believe that even the people who usually come are weighing the matter as to what stand we may or may not take and what the implications will be to their future among their neighbors.

Mr. Dabbs and I have just dicsussed this very carefully and he asked me to write you for him as well as for myself to ask:

If you know anybody in Atlanta or Emery who could fit into this situation and help the SRC to be a stablizing influence without giving reason to either side to lose faith in our understanding and our loyalty (this without seeming to sit on the fence.)

In other words, everything in this zone of thought and action is tense and we want some one to present the principles involved and lead a forum that will be calm, clear-eyed seekibg after the TRUTH. We can offer expenses and a ~~xxxxx~~ modest honorarium, as well, I believe, as a whole skin to take home.

We in the YWCA used to find resources at Emery. I wonder if you could recommend a person- even make the approach. We have thought of Aubrey Williams, but are not sure where to get him. What is your judgment? If so, could you approach him? We rely on you and hope.

Let us hear soon, R. R.
Rebecca Reid

Very hurriedly written for last mail

Mrs Tilly, will keep a lot as a resource in discussion-

Sept. 11, 1951

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumpter, S. C.

Dear Miss Reid:

Many thanks for your good, long letter about McCray and Johnson.

McCray's courage is impressive.

It is all a clear case of persecution, and something ought to be said publicly about it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

RR

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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ORANGEBURG

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1951
Southern Regional Council

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C. August 26,1951

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have asked Mrs. Dabbs to mail you my copy of the Lighthouse and Informer after they have read John McCray s editorial "Dont Weep over Me" or something to that effect.

Now a little in-the-State background.

With eyes fixed on Clarendon County, the State Board of Education has appointed Dr. Crowe to achieve "separate and equal" school facilities for all citizens in the State, a feat impossible at the present time either psychologically or financially. SO. As a smoke-screen they appointed Mr. C.A.Johnson to represent the Negro interests on the Committee. This move may blind some psople, but not John McCray. And he is as quick as a trigger to see, and fearless to publish what he sees with his keen interpretation. So,you see, it is very necessary at this critical moment, to have him out of circulation till they can get going. His editorial will tell you the rest.

Mr. C.A.Johnson is a gentleman whom I respect and greatly admire. A fine Christian spirit, Presbyterian elder and son of a Presbyterian minister. Typical South Carolina Presbyterian. Reminds me of the Mannings. Strong to conserve the best in the status quo but no revolutionist. I am so sorry for what his own people are causing him to suffer, yet I can see and understand why they rebel. C.A.Johnson, as truly as John MaCray, is a martyr for the same cause, one persecuted by his own people, the other by the whites. I suppose "life is like that".

It almost takes one's breath, the rapidity with which things are moving and gaining momentum. If we are not blown up by the atom bomb, we may get somewhere.

Meantime, if it seems wise to you, write John McCray a note- not necessarily for publication, but just for his morale. He and ~~Hin~~ Mr. Hinson have characteristics that I admire and respect profoundly, even when I do not see eye to eye with them.

I take courage in the thought of you.

Faithfully yours,

Rebecca Reid

Schools

November 27, 1951

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In your letter of November 14 you asked for figures mighty hard to get.

I send the one thing we have in print. It's old, as you will see. The device we used there was to accept the latest available figures from the U. S. Office of Education and up them by 59%, which was the current estimate of the American Appraisal Company on the increase of construction costs. We think that method is pretty good statistically, but I don't think it yields a net figure that is nearly as large as the actual bill would be.

In my observation, the general situation in the lower South is this. In rural areas the white schools have long since been consolidated. Negro schools are still crossroads affairs dotted over the counties. To equalize, these States would have to build long-up, consolidated Negro schools and add on transportation.

Some people in the School of Education at Howard University make an effort to keep abreast with the figures on equalization of teachers' salaries.

Mr. Curtis Dixon, Southern Education Foundation, 811 Cypress Street, NE, Atlanta, keeps closely in touch with the superintendents of Negro education in all the Southern States. If I had to collect the figures you want, I would think him the most fruitful source.

Of course, the various State associations of Negro teachers keep up pretty well with the salary question. I will mail you in a few days a list of the names and addresses of the secretaries of the State associations.

Generally speaking, the figures you want are not to be had by correspondence. They can be got by going to the appropriate officials, State by State, and digging them out.

All of which amounts to advice that if you need them, somebody will have to dump a modest sum of research money on to Howard or somewhere else and get it done.

Alternatively, it might be possible to get the Office of Education to set up a special project to bring in the figures that are needed. The figures are a greatly needed part of the whole present controversy, and the Office of Education would do the country a good turn by digging them out.

We would like to help you in any way we can, but our staff is so tiny that we cannot make any workable plan for getting the figures in ourselves.

Sincerely and with warm regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: NACAPEOPLE, N.Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

November 14,1951

RECEIVED NOV 16 1951 Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED NOV 15 1951 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 AuburnAvenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr.Mitchell:

I am wondering if you have and would let us have any reliable figures on the following items.

1. The increases in appropriations by sales tax and other methods for Negro schools in the southern states during the past few years.

2. Any figures as to the present total differential by states in the south on the elementary and high school levels.

3. The total amount of increased salaries to Negro teachers as a result of legal cases.

Sincerely,

Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

TM:abs

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

Info. Req

Schools professional

Miss Marie C. Holden
1541 Tulane Ave.
New Orleans, La.

February 12, 1952

Dear Marie,

The NEGRO HANDBOOK (published 1947) lists the following schools of nursing for Negro students:

School	Director of Nurses
1. John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	Lillian Holland, RN
2. Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, DC	Mrs. Marian B. Seymour, RN, Acting Director
3. Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.	Janet Fisher, RN
4. Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.	Annie Feeback, RN
5. University Hospital Lamar School, Augusta, Ga.	Alice Stewart, RN
6. City Hospital, Columbus, Ga.	Helen Pittman, RN
7. Provident Hospital, Baltimore, MD.	Betty J. Phillips, RN
8. Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, MO.	Henrietta Farrar, RN
9. St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, Mo.	Sister Mary Angela, RN
10. Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, NC	Mary Nickson, RN
11. Lincoln Hospital, Durham, NC	Beulah Jackson, RN
12. L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, NC	Geneva Hunt, RN
13. St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, NC	Rosa M. Godley, RN
14. Kate Biting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, NC	Margaret Moser, RN
15. Meharry Medical College, Geo. W. Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.	Alma Gault, RN
16. Prarie View State College Hospital, Prarie View, Tex.	C. A. Randle, RN
17. Hampton Institute--Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va.	
18. St. Phillip Hospital, Richmond, Va.	E. Louise Grant, RN
19. Columbia Hospital, Columbia, SC	Hattie L. Oliver, RN
20. Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.	D. M. Mack, RN

Am sending you some NEW SOUTHS under separate cover--one on professional associations, several on Groveland, Fla. case and a few other odd ones.

Love,

Anna Holden, Research Asst.

Eleazer

Info requested by us
Education
Schools

February 19, 1952

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
213 Mockingbird Rd.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

In mid-February this year there was a most interesting law suit in Anderson County, Tennessee--perhaps not yet settled.

You will have seen about it. Five Negro residents of Clinton sued for their children to be admitted to the white secondary schools of the county. They now send their children in to Austin High School in Knoxville.

In the course of the trial the county superintendent of schools at Anderson County, Mr. Frank E. Irwin, is reported to have said that he would have ended the situation "without hesitation" by admitting Negroes to the schools if it weren't for Tennessee's constitutional ban against it.

That fits in most neatly to my own thesis that the way to settle the matter is to open up the schools in the thinly Negro counties.

I can't make out from the newspaper any of the background facts. How many Negro families are there in the county? How many children of school age? How many of high school age? Are the Negroes all clumped in one place in the county or are they scattered around? Value of school buildings, white and Negro? And so on--the kind of things you would want yourself.

Any chance you could slip down to the office of the man who runs the Negro school system in the State and satisfy your own curiosity, and then in a letter satisfy mine?

I send a marked issue of NEW SOUTH that will show what I am getting at. And this comes as one of the first supporting cases.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Info Req.
Schools - professional

February 28, 1952

Rev. Edward H. Harrison, Rector
St. Paul's By-The-Sea
121 S. 2nd St.
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

On publicly supported graduate education the situation at the moment is that in each of the following Southern States one or more Negroes has been admitted to a publicly supported institution of higher learning: Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. States still resisting are, therefore, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

We know of law suits in progress in both Georgia and Florida.

Though I don't think they can help you much, I send two or three issues of NEW SOUTH that lay out the decisions.

On private colleges we know of those listed in the August-September, 1952, issue of NEW SOUTH, plus Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.; Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo.

There is currently in progress in east Tennessee a very interesting law suit. Anderson County is next but one to Knoxville's county. Anderson has only a small Negro population and has never built itself a Negro high school. Oak Ridge in Anderson County has a large, federally built and operated Negro high school. The county itself hauls its Negro pupils of high school age to Knoxville. And expenditures per Negro high school pupil are over twice what expenditures are per white high school pupil. The Anderson County superintendent of schools, Frank E. Irwin, has been repeatedly reported in the newspapers as having said that, were it not for the provision in Tennessee's constitution forbidding mixture of the races in State educational institutions, he would have admitted the Negro high school students to the white high school without hesitation. The whole matter came up because the parents of five Negro children of high school age sued to gain admittance for their children to a near-by white county high school. Suit not yet settled at our last reports. But the point is that there, only four counties away, and quite close to the Cumberland Plateau, a county

school superintendent would be willing to admit the Negro high school children.

While this is a helpful instance, there is the larger consideration that a great many Southern counties with scanty Negro populations will be under similar pressure. For them it is either admitting a scattered few Negro children or building expensive,new, separate school facilities. We think that were it not for the statutory and constitutional requirements of segregation, many such counties would now or soon open their schools--at least their high schools. That goes for western and southwestern Virginia, the whole of east Kentucky, much of western North Carolina, even a few counties conceivably in north Georgia, and for quite a number of counties in east Tennessee. Incidentally, it goes also for the Ozarks and west Texas and western Oklahoma.

Sewanee is in that general area; is not bound by the State's 1870 constitutional requirement; and has every likelihood of being able to open its theological school without serious incident. I have understood that the small Negro community in the immediate vicinity of Sewanee (mostly college servants) have for years had an uneventful existence in a county which is traditionally all white.

There is the other point that Sewanee would no longer be breaking new ground; the University of Tennessee has already agreed.

One further thing: an able man I know named Robert Weaver studied very closely the related problems arising out of upgrading of Negroes in public and private industrial employment in World War II. His book is called NEGRO LABOR, New York, 1946, Harcourt, Brace and Company. The point he makes is that these things go through without trouble if the party bearing the responsibility to upgrade (employer, union, or government in the cases he mentions) stands perfectly firm for what is right. Opposing parties test that attitude, and if they find it firm, give in. But once let the responsible party wobble, and the very deuce breaks loose. In industry, strikes, violence, even race riots.

It is greatly to be hoped that Sewanee will not take the backward step of failing to support the Syndd. This nation hungers for integrity and leadership from its educational institutions. It gets those things too seldom. Sewanee has a great opportunity. And if, in fear of being half a step ahead of the rest of the world, it holds back, it is a reasonable guess that within four or five years it will find its position already behind the times. The right action now will bring a crown of approval. Lame action years from now would not clear Sewanee's or the Church's honor.

I am greatful for your writing. Whatever we can do, on your advice, we will be most happy to try.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLORIDA

St. Paul's By-The-Sea

121 SOUTH 2ND STREET

THE REV. EDWARD H. HARRISON, RECTOR

TELEPHONES: OFFICE 5-4091 RECTORY 5-4261

RECEIVED FEB 27 1952 Southern Regional Council

February 26, 1952

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., S.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am writing for some suggestions and assistance. You may know that the Provincial Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church requested the Board of Trustees of the University of the South to open the School of Theology at Sewanee to negroes. I was a delegate to the Synod, and am a Trustee of the University. Action by the Trustees will take place at the June meeting.

This, of course, seems a very mild proposal, but already considerable opposition is developing. I had hoped that the proposal might be accepted with little debate or emotion. I have thought of the following in my desire to see the matter determined on its merits: A mimeographed, factual sheet mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees about a month before the meeting. Most of the material would concern itself with the action of other religious schools in regard to this matter. Old issues of "The New South" will help me, but I thought your office could perhaps bring the whole thing up to date and give me some suggestions as to the best presentation. I am sure you know Sewanee well enough that I need not dwell upon some of the peculiar situations that exist there. Of course, if I can supply any particular information that you may need in order to present the matter more convincingly, I shall be happy to do so.

It was good to see you in Daytona Beach last fall, and I thank you for your assistance in the present instance.

Cordially yours,

Edward H. Harrison

t. Edward H. Harrison

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

IR 1

Schools

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

June 14, 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

The President of the S. C. League of Women Voters has asked that I refer her to some material bearing on the question of repeal of the S. C. constitutional provision creating a system of public schools. I do not have access to such material here but I am quite sure that various Atlanta libraries would be full of it.

Any authoritative discussion of the value of public school education, as contrasted with education afforded by private schools or church institutions, would seem to give her about what she wants. No doubt John Dewey, who seems to have written wisely on every education topic, must have said many mouth fulls on the point.

It would seem to be of great value to her if authority could be found for the statement--I am morally sure that it is correct--that no American or other civilized state which has once set up a system of public school education has ever abandoned it. The proposal by Governors Byrnes and Talmadge is, so far as I know, the first such suggestion emanating from any quasi-respectable source.

I should like to give this good woman--any woman who writes to me for information is a good woman--all the help we can. Could that sleuth of the brilliant and the profound, Harold Fleming, spend an hour or two in some good Atlanta library and emerge with a list of volumes and periodicals which would furnish the embattled S. C. women with the ammunition they need? If you will do so and send me the list, I will ~~xxx~~ transmit it in order to keep the contribution to her on a somewhat personal plane.

Would the following idea be worth consideration? Since S. C. already faces the question of ammending its constitution in the November election and since perhaps other southern states may

toy with the same idea, would it or not be worth running an article in New South before November in support of the thesis that the abolition of public school education would be a long step backward? I believe it might be so written that we would not be subject to the criticism that we were injecting ourselves into a purely political matter. We so seldom have the opportunity to strike effectively while the iron is hot that I am disposed not to pass up this one. What do you think?

- - -

Congratulations to you, the good old Methodists and Walter Reuther. I have great admiration for your genius, not only in getting money, but making the lion and lamb lie down together.

- - -

Having had no satisfactory response from the three Secretaries of Municipal Leagues with whom I have heretofore corresponded, I am taking three other names from the list which you furnished and am writing them today as per enclosed copy. Will you please send them pamphlet referred to.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

MAW:raj

P.S. Of course, we would have to touch lightly, if at all, on the parochial schools.

M. A. W.

Educ

June 20, 1952

Mr. Marion A. Wright
General Delivery
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mr. Wright:

In the best tradition of buck-passing, I asked Anna Holden to visit the libraries and dig up the best authorities on the value of public education. Her delving into John Dewey was unproductive, but enclosed is a bibliography which gives a brief description of the major books on the subject.

The problem is complicated by its uniqueness. None of the apologists for public education has taken into account the unholy promise advanced by Byrnes, Talmadge, et al. Those worthies are not arguing that private education is superior to public education, but simply that <u>any</u> kind of education is better than non-segregated education. Since the recognized authorities haven't addressed themselves to this barbarism, it seems to us that new arguments (by new authorities, such as SRC) will have to be concocted. Accordingly, we will do our best to turn out an acceptable NEW SOUTH article on the subject in the early autumn.

The most obvious argument against the Byrnes amendment, it seems to me, is the fact that it would violate the principle of government by law rather than by men. The guarantee of education for our children (so precious in the South because of its history of scarcity) would lost its constitutional inviolability and be made subject to the whims of self-seeking politicians. As in the case of the discredited Private-Democratic-Club plan, it would leave citizens without adequate legal protection against chicanery and abuse of a basic state function.

This argument, elaborated and repeated, should strike a responsive chord in the people of South Carolina. And I know of no organization to whom it is better suited than the League of Women Voters.

There are other good arguments, of course, most of which you presented masterfully in your South Carolina address. Dr. Mitchell points out that the ideal of universal education has spread even to the backward and underdeveloped areas of the world. But as it is beginning to be achieved there, Byrnes and his cohorts would set our educational course away from the modern and civilized, toward the barbaric and feudal. By such devices will our vaunted Western culture retrograde.

I think you are quite right that the question of parochial schools need be touched on only lightly. In fact, I am inclined to think that the issue is not, and should not be made to appear, one of public versus private schools. In a democratic society, both systems have their functions, and either without the other is inadequate. The difference is that public schools are the responsibility of the government and are essential for the vast majority who can't be served by private schools or don't want to be.

I know the South Carolina League will feel strengthened by your advice, and we will exert ourselves to provide more ammunition.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:ec

Info. Req.
Schools
Asheville N.C.
Local activity

July 17, 1952

Mr. Irby Stephens
City Building
Asheville, NC

Dear Mr. Stephens:

We are sending under separate cover several marked copies of our monthly bulletin NEW SOUTH, which have articles related to the problem of segregation in the public schools.

Our organization does not keep exhaustive statistics of its own relatedto public school expenditures in the different states. You can, by writing Mr. David T. Blose, Specialist in Educational Statistics, US Office of Education, Washington 25, DC, obtain the latest figures available from the US Office of Education.

Mr. Mitchell is out of the office on vacation at present. He will be glad, however, to correspond with you on his return. Should you find particular points you would like to take up with him after reviewing materials in the field, feel free to write .

We are delighted that the civic leaders of Asheville are concerned with this problem.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

IRBY STEPHENS, M. D.
CITY BUILDING
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

July 14, 1952

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Street, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am collecting data for a paper on the subject of the Problem of Racial Segragation in the Public Schools of the South. This paper is to be presented before a club comprised of civic leaders of Asheville, N.C., in September of this year. I feel that this problem is one to be met squarely, honestly, and with high purpose and common sense. I am opposed to the backward, negative attitude of some of the political leaders in the South in their approach to this problem. On the other hand, I fear for the results when attempts are made to impose too sudden changes by legislation in situations where the people, Negro amd white, are not well informed, insufficiently educated, and thus unprepared for sudden change.

I would appreciate your assistance in this matter, and request that you provide me with material that may be available which would shed light upon this problem. I would especially like to obtain data concerning the status of the various Southern States which bear on this question, together with statistics as to the briefs, opinions, and court decisions in contraversies that have arisen. Also of value would be statistics as to the relative allocation of state funds, the adequacy or inadequacy of educational facilities, teachers' salaries, and any other data you feel would be pertinent to the subject.

As my time is short and I wish to do justice to the subject, I request that you forward me such material as you deem applicable as soon as is consistent with your other duties.

Very truly yours,

Irby Stephens

Irby Stephens, M.D.

Dabney

August 11, 1952

Mr. Virginius Dabney
TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Va.

Dear Virginius:

No good on a statement.

We wrote out a careful, two-page analysis of the present situation as it stands before the Court, exhibiting the possibility of a decision overtopping State constitutions or legislation requiring segregation willy-nilly. I took it around to available members of the Executive Committee of the Council for discussion.

I met opposition only. I conclude two things:

(1) The members of the Council would not be in agreement that the solution you and I discussed would be a fortunate decision for the Court to make. The Council's job is to find facts and express agreements as between whites and Negroes in the South. As I am not underpinned here by agreement, I cannot express an opinion which only part of the members could be expected to support.

(2) Years of energy have gone into putting before the Court the bare issue of principle on segregation in the schools. It is not suitable for the Council to set out a way or ways in which the Court could avoid the decision on principle so ardently hoped for.

Your own independent view will be of the greatest interest, and I and many others will eagerly read your article. On behalf of the Council, I can only say we await the Court's decision and will expect to play a part in getting conformance throughout the South to whatever the Court may set out as law.

I have had the research assistant digging for the figures on income, and she's out working on it now. I'll have to write you tomorrow on what she can find.

Good to see you. I count myself a citizen of Richmond yet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Da

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

July 30, 1952.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 7-1851

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

In accordance with my recent letter, I am planning to be in Atlanta on Friday of this week. Miss Calhoun wrote me that you would be there at that time, and I am looking forward to seeing you.

I expect to make your office my first stop during the forenoon, and,if convenient to you, shall be there at around 9 or 9:30 o'clock.

I am leaving here on the late afternoon train tomorrow, and if this in any way disrupts your schedule, please tell me so over the telephone on Friday morning when I call before coming to the office.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

V

Virginius Dabney.

August 15, 1952

Mr. Virginius Dabney
TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Va.

Dear Virginius;

I got your two letters. Many thanks.

In my judgment, after living in and traveling over the South for a long stretch of years, there are a good many more places in the South than most people think where local public opinion and local school authorities could be persuaded to admit Negro children to the schools.

If there's a choice before a school board of building for a handful of Negro high school children a new $75,000 building and staffing it every year with a whole range of specialist teachers, or admitting the children to the going, good white high school, I think that some communities would admit them. Indeed, I hear that a few out-of-the-way places already have.

Our research assistant, Miss Anna Holden, dug pretty deeply for income figures and came up with the attached.

I have tried to simplify the lower-income-bracket figures to make them more usable for you. The figures I remember seeing years ago (and that we haven't been able to find) related to such incomes as fifty dollars a year and two hundred a year. And they revealed hundreds of thousands of people in those brackets. I am satisfied that practically everybody is out of those brackets now, but I can't prove it by figures.

Miss Holden will write you on Tuesday, when she comes back from her trip, with the missing per capita income figure.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Education, Negro

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
AUG 13 1952
Southern Regional Council

August 12, 1952.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 7-1851

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

Our letters seem to have crossed.

I accept any decision you make, of course, but it doesn't seem to me that in your letter you are talking about the same thing that we discussed in your office, or that I mentioned in today's letter to you.

I don't want you to express any preference for a Supreme Court decision ordering equalization, but merely to answer a question from me as to whether you think various localities, mostly in border states would admit Negroes, in the event of such a ruling by the court.

Since your opinion is that they would and should admit these children, it seems to me that you would be on the liberal side of the issue, and would not get yourself into trouble with any of the Negroes, even the most radical ones.

Am I wrong about this? Your letter just received indicates that you think I want you to advocate a decision from the court ordering equalization. This is not the thing I had in mind at all. I fully understand your reluctance to do this, and would strongly advise against it.

Whatever you decide to do is all right with me, of course. I fear I didn't make it clear what I was suggesting.

Sincerely yours,

V

Virginius Dabney.

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
AUG 13 1952
Southern Regional Council

August 12, 1952.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 7-1851

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

You helped me no end when I was in your office on August 1. Thanks so much.

I am about to begin the writing, and am wondering if you feel that you can make any statement on the point we discussed. If you did, it would, of course, be in response to a direct question from me as to what you think would happen if the Supreme Court ordered equalization of facilities, as the price of maintaining segregation. You recall that the particular thing about which I am anxious to get your view, is what would happen in counties and cities with hardly any Negroes. Would they admit the handful of Negroes, rather than undergo the fantastic expense of building equal facilities? Your opinion, as I understand it, is that the colored people would be admitted, in a good many places.

If you feel that you can answer this question without embarrassment, I'd like you to include anything you can that would reinforce your opinion, i.e. whether your view that the Negroes would be admitted in a good many areas is based on conversations with school people, politicians, or whatnot. If you can name individuals, so much the better.

Thanks, and all the best.

Sincerely yours,

V

Virginius Dabney.

Dear Virginius,

There's a neglected fact that's material to the controversy about segregation in the schools of the South. The white people of the South are not uniform and immovable in holding to the idea of separate schools. There are good big stretches of mountain and hill country, where the Negro population is small, that would think twice before they undertook the expense of defensibly "equal" extra schoolsx for their Negro children. If a new Negro High School for four children would cost fifty thousand dollars, plus the salaries of a full set of specialist teachers every year, a lot of citizens would prefer to admit the Negro children to the regular High School. I expect that would happen in parts of seven or eight of the Southern States.

~~Historically, the older and richest agricultural areas of our States have imposed their view of Negro-white relationships the length and breadth of their States. It would be the part both of wisdom and justice if school authorities which are willing to relinquish segregation were free to do so. That would be one step, at least, toward what is honest and right. At present, under State laws or State constitutional provisions, they cannot. Opening up in this way would be a step, at least, toward what is hosnest and right.~~

Sincerely,

Indeed I hear there are some out-of-the-way places that have done it already, nothing said.

Sincerely.

DRAFT

In the Clarendon County (S.C.) case and others involving segregation in the public schools, the United States Supreme Court is confronted with the broad question: Is segregation itself discrimination?

There is little doubt that the American people as a whole believe that segregation is discriminatory, in the fullest meaning of that term. Separate-but-equal physical facilities, though they have seldom been achieved, are certainly possible. But the issue goes deeper than that. The mere fact of separation imposed by the majority race on a minority carries the clear implication that the minority is inferior. However equal segregated facilities may be, this discrimination in human status remains.

The question is whether the Supreme Court is prepared to give legal force to this psychological truth. So far, it has not. Its ruling in the celebrated Sweatt case had that practical effect in the field of higher education, but it established no new doctrine. The Court specifically refused to consider the constitutionality of segregation, holding that it need rule only on the specific case under consideration, not on broad constitutional issues. The Court did order Heman Sweatt, a Negro, admitted to the University of Texas. But it did so by setting an unprecedentedly high standard of what constitutes equal opportunity, and then finding that the State of Texas had not met that standard.

The same principles are involved in the Clarendon County case, this time as related to elementary education. It remains to be seen whether the Court will adopt the same position in this case, or whether it will now agree to decide the constitutionality of segregation itself. If it does the latter, it will hardly reaffirm the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision of 1896, which gave blanket endorsement to state-enforced segregation. Considering public opinion in the United States today and the degree to which this country's prestige is at stake throughout the world, the Court would seem bound, if it entertains the question at all, to decide against segregation.

On the other hand, should the Court follow its precedent in the Sweatt case, it would again decline to rule on segregation as a principle. In that event, the Court might be expected to prescribe proper standards of equality in public elementary education and to apply those standards to the Clarendon County schools. If the Negro schools were judged inferior by such standards, the Court might then, as in the Sweatt case, order Negro students admitted to schools formerly limited to whites. Such a ruling, which would govern in succeeding cases, would have several important results:

(1) It would put an end to the current doctrine that the States have absolute authority to prescribe segregation in the public schools. Where facilities were judged unequal, State segregation laws would have no validity.

(2) With the compulsion of State law removed, local school authorities would assume full responsibility for their racial practices. If they chose to maintain segregated schools, they would have to be prepared to prove equality of facilities to the satisfaction ultimately of the Supreme Court.

(3) Faced with such a choice, it is probable that school authorities in a good many areas of sparse Negro population would voluntarily abandon segregation; for the cost of providing meticulously equal facilities for a handful of Negro children would be prohibitively great.

Whatever the Court's ruling may be, it is altogether likely that public school segregation will be diminished by it. The main question is whether that effect will be achieved by sweeping or by piecemeal change.

Clean copy

IR

School Segregation

December 17, 1952

Mr. John A. McLeod, Jr.
GREENSBORO RECORD
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

In answer to your request of last Friday we are sending the following information:

(1) Constitutional or legal aspects of segregation in schools in the South.

Georgia: See enclosed copy of pertinent sections of General Appropriations Act of 1951

South Carolina: See enclosed clipping "SC Favord Dropping Mandatory Provision for Public Schools"

Other states: No other states have made recent constitutional changes or passed legislation that would stop public finance of the school system in the event of a Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools.

Senator Charles T. Moses of Appomattox introduced two such bills in the 1952 Virginia legislature which were defeated. One bill would permit localities, through their school boards, to contract with private, nonprofit organizations for the operation of schools. Through payment of the terms of such a contract, the state could finance the operation of such schools. The second bill designed to retain segregation in spite of a court order provided that the state could subsidize the education of individual students at so-called "free schools" established outside the regular school system. No stipulations in terms of a contract were included in the second bill.

See also enclosed "Summaries of Legal Aspects of 'Separate but Equal' Education in the South." This summary is several years old, but constitutional provisions remain unchanged, except for South Carolina.

(2) Cost of equalization; what states are doing to equalize.

Cost: Enclosed tables showing the "Current Expenditures for White and Negro Schools, 1949-1950" and the "Value of White and Negro School Property, 1949-1950" are based on the most recent figures on comparative facilities by states from the U. S. Office of Education.

In the case of both current expenditures and property value, the cost of equalization involves much more money than making up the difference that exists between the present actual expenditures and the theoretical expenditure "if" the same amount were spent for white and Negro children. These figures, however, give a better picture of present inequalities in property value and current spending than any others available at present.

Estimates for the cost of equalizing educational facilities in the public schools of the thirteen Southern states run upwards to one billion dollars. The Southern Regional Council's estimate is roughly a billion dollars.

Steps to equalize: See enclosed clippings on Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina.

Governor Talmadge was quoted in the New York HERALD-TRIBUNE, Oct. 19, 1952 as follows:

"We (Talmadge administration) have increased the appropriation for the common schools from $47,000,000 annually to $105,000,000. We are now embarking on a $175,000,000 school building program to build school buildings for both white and Negro children. We have two-thirds completed a $40,000,000 university building program for all units in our university system, which includes new structures of all kinds which have been needed for years for both our senior and junior colleges. We have embarked upon a program to really build a fine, serviceable Negro state college at Fort Valley. The progress which we are making, undisturbed by outside influences, will pay big dividents to all our people in the years to come. It will be a major tragedy if our Federal courts render decisions which will hinder or destroy this progress."

(3) Cases similar to Anderson County, Tenn. The Council has to date made no systematic attempt to document cases where the building of Negro high schools within the county would place such a financial burden upon the citizens that they would prefer integration of the separate school systems.

The staff has learned, from time to time, however of local sentiment favoring such action and of scattered cases where this practice exists contrary to state laws requiring separate schools. Negro populations are small in the mountainous areas of most of the

Southern states, and it is in the mountain areas that Negroes are transported to neighboring counties or informally admitted to the existing schools.

The 1950 Census reports show that Arkansas has 33 counties with a Negro population of 5% or less; Tennessee has 39 such counties; Virginia, 21; North Carolina, 14; Alabama, 6, and so on.

A news report from Luray, Va. recently cited the Voters' rejection of the Page County School Boards' proposed $1,300,000 bond issue to build a Negro high school within the county. The county was already supporting three combined high and elementary schools for whites and sending the Negro high school students to a regional high school in the next county where Page County paid $160 per year tuition and $40 per month room and board per pupil.

We are sending several copies of our monthly bulletin NEW SOUTH with articles related to education and segregation in the South under separate cover, along with some material on the Council itself.

We would appreciate your returning the newspaper clippings when you have finished with them.

We will be happy to supply information at your request in the future.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

12

Mr. John A. McLeod, Jr. , Staff Writer
Greensboro Record

Greensboro, N. C.

Called Friday, Dec. 18th. Is doing series of articles on the Segregation in Education suits and results.
Saw Council and GSM listed as good source of information in Dabney's article in SEP.

Wants information on the following:

(1) Any other cases (and over as widely scattered areas as possible) like the Anderson County, Tennessee one where there are only a few Negro students. What is being done?

(2) Some figures on the cost of equalizing schools - either in states as a group or better still, by individual states. Also information about appropriations by states recently made to step up [redacted] equalization.

(3) Constitutional or legal aspects of segregation in schools in states. What wording of constitutions or amendments recently passed.

Any other information or angels on this subject.

He is writing on the assumption that the Supreme Court will declare segregation out (at least he gave me that definite impression) and wants positive evidence that the thing can be made to work without undue upset.

Would like information by ~~XXXX~~ Dec. 16th or 17th.

ks

ZR

But Schools?

December 19, 1952

Mr. Arnold Burke
Indiana Law Journal
Indiana University School of Law
Bloomington, Ind.

Dear Mr. Burke:

You've got an interesting example fairly close to you at Lincoln Ridge Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. So far as I understand it, which isn't very far, Lincoln Ridge Institute survives from a private institute established at the time of the forcible legal separation of Negro students from Berea when the Kentucky Day Law was originally passed--1901 (?). I am told that numerous East Kentucky counties, thinly peopled with Negroes, customarily pay the expenses of their high-school-age Negro students at Lincoln Ridge Institute, in order to avoid operating separate Negro high schools in their own counties (and, of course, avoiding also admission of Negro high school students to their present white schools). Mr. J. M. Tydings, Lincoln Ridge Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, is one of the top officials of the Institute. He is also chairman of the Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council. I am sure he will be happy to give you the accurate facts.

Other examples of the thing you are after do not occur to me.

We are ourselves, of course, much interested in just the point of law which you are examining, and would be most grateful for your kindness in sending us what you write--published or unpublished.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

INDIANA LAW JOURNAL
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

December 15, 1952

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am doing research for the Indiana Law Journal. I am interested in private organizations which are performing functions which government usually performs. Of course the recent statements that if an adverse segregation ruling is handed down by the Supreme Court public schools will be turned into private schools has brought this question our into the spot light. We are, however, more concerned with such things as publically built auditoriums, golf courses, hospitals, recreation halls, and swimming pools that are run by private organizations.

If you are aware of any place where a private organization is performing such a function I would appreciate knowing about it. My article is one in which I intend to distinguish private action from state action and concrete examples will add weight to it.

I would greatly appreciate any aid that you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Burke

Arnold Burke

Educ.
Schools

February 9, 1953

Mr. Alex Miller
Anti-Defamation League
11 Pryor St., SW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Alex:

In re Mr. Philip Lerman's request on the matter of integration in the schools in the District of Columbia. Unfortunately, there is no Southern experience on this matter. We send you a copy of the work Helen Schwartz had a good hand in in St. Louis and a copy of our issue on Kentucky.

So far as I know, the only secondary schools in the whole South in which integration has been undertaken at all are the one at the Army post at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the parochial schools of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHERN OFFICE 11 PRYOR ST. S. W. ATLANTA 3, GA.

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Atlanta, Ga.

February 6, 1953

FEB 9
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Mr. Philip Lerman, Director of our Washington D.C. office at 1003 K. St., NW, has sent me a letter requesting the following information:

> The Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia has requested community organizations to submit briefs on the Mechanics of Integration in the Public Schools.
>
> If communities in your regional area have faced this problem in the last few years, could you obtain for us the step-by-step procedure by which integration of schools was accomplished? Could you also obtain statements regarding the results from the Superintendents of Schools in those communities affected?
>
> Specific information is requested on the following:
>
> 1. Preparation in the community:
> a. Methods of community education
> 2. Mechanics of Integration
> a. Methods used to integrate teachers
> b. Methods used to integrate pupils

I know you have done considerable thinking about this problem. I would be deeply appreciative if you could send some of your thoughts on to Phil Lerman.

With all best wishes.

Cordially,

Alex

Alexander F. Miller

afm/bw
CC: Philip Lerman

July 8, 1953

Miss Margaret Garrity
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Department of Social Action
1312 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Margaret:

Many thanks for keeping alive the project that I like.

My friend who was originally concerned was Mrs. Adele Ford Boke. She has a job with the TCA or MSA, I never know which. Best telephone number I have for her is Republic 7-7435, branch 6652. Lives at Bethesda, Oliver 4-3833. Do, the two of you to to lunch together some day and talk about it, and I am sure sparks will be struck. She knows a lot about government personnel. Southern and white (South Carolina) and thoughtful and perceiving on the particular problem of integrating Negro personnel into the government.

Kack Stoney will hold off her blows until a later time!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

National Catholic Welfare Conference

MOST REV. KARL J. ALTER, ARCHBISHOP OF CINCINNATI, CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
REPUBLIC 7-3553

CABLE ADDRESS: ENNSEE

RECEIVED
JUL 6

July 2, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Down in Richmond at the CCS Convention you mentioned the lack of training on the part of some of the employees in Government -- clerks, typists, and so on. When I got back here I talked with a few people about it and they checked with the Agriculture Department on available courses. They have discontinued the earlier training programs offered and insofar as we have been able to ascertain, they will not re-establish them because of the budget. This seems to be the story from the White House on down.

Meanwhile, I have spoken to Dr. Harold Haynes (Superintendent of the Negro School System in the District) and he is more than willing to cooperate through the Adult Education Program offered in the Fall and Winter. He says he can arrange for such a course in the White section of the school system, too. The one requirement is that people take the courses after they are offered.

I was wondering if you could give me the name and address of the person who originally spoke to you about the problem so that I could get in touch with him and try to work out further plans. Also, if you disapprove of what has already been considered, we'd be quite agreeable to changing or dropping it.

Would you tell the good Katherine Stoney that the organization(and I) is fighting a financial crisis at present. The first money we get is earmarked for membership for S. R. C. Even if I

can't pay dues right now, I'll still be on hand for any work you might think I can do.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Maggie

Margaret Garrity
Interracial Secretary

MG:dk

Training forgot.

July 8, 1953

Mrs. W. F. Boke
4557 Windsor Lane
Bethesda, Md.

Dear Adele:

Months ago when you talked about the problem of some kind of training course for Negro or white personnel newly coming into the government, I discussed the idea with Margaret Garrity, who does the race relations work for the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Shades of Father O'Grady!

Margaret is a good egg and wants to take hold with the idea. Needs some more background discussion. I have written her that you were my original source of the notion, and have given her your office phone and home phone and suggested that she have lunch with you some day.

You would like her, and she can get things done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Educ.
Schools

August 17, 1953

Dr. Ambrose Caliver
Assistant to the Commissioner
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caliver:

There's mighty little in print on desegregation of Southern schools, because there's been so little desegregation.

You can collect through your own channels a better account than I can of the acceptance of desegregation on the federal cantonment properties at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, and Ft. Benning, Georgia, and other Southern installations. I have always heard that the Ft. Bragg experiment went particularly well.

As you doubtless know, a private country day school near Alexandria, Virginia, now operates on a non-segregated basis.

I am told that for a brief while a Negro student of vocational training attended the white vocational high school in Arlington, Virginia.

I am told that the school superintendent for Fayetteville, Arkansas, (northwestern corner, as you know) is seriously considering opening Fayetteville's white high school this September to the six Negro children of high school age in the town. He has been hauling seven Negro children sixty miles every day to a Negro high school at Ft. Smith and sixty miles back, over the hump of all the Ozarks every night.

The events at Anderson County, Tennessee, are lightly described in our issue of NEW SOUTH for May 1952, enclosed. The full story there would be of some interest. Ended the wrong way, with the children still going to a segregated school. But the admission of the school superintendent that he would be all right on it the other way is significant.

In Kentucky a year or two ago the State superintendent said some significant things. Here is a quote and a citation.

"The greatest immediate needs in the area of Negro education may be listed as follows: . . . .

"Laws and amendments to existing laws that will enable local school authorities to provide school services more easily to the children in sparsely populated areas of the state. Segregation is extremely expensive in districts where only a few Negroes live. Modification should be made to the Day Law legalizing non-segregation when school boards elect to do so."--Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for the biennium ended June 30, 1951. Boswell B. Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman of State Board of Education.

Colgate Darden's speech a couple of years ago advocating Negroes on local school boards is significant. Four Virginia cities have followed along, as you know. Speech is in our March 1951 issue of NEW SOUTH, enclosed.

The truth is that a lot of counties in the Southern Appalachians and in the Ozarks could be brought to desegregate their schools with very little dispute. It is going to be much harder to do in the old plantation counties. Probably not as tough as most people think in the Piedmont cities, because in most of them residential segregation is pretty strict, anyway, they being new-built cities.

I am told that more than a year ago several members of the Virginia Legislature from the southwestern counties of that State were saying privately that they foresaw integration in their schools at an early date. It just doesn't make sense for a county with two or three tiny Negro settlements to build strictly equal $300,000 high schools and grammar schools. And I think a good many such counties will see the light soon.

One other snippet. I am told that the Catholic schools of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, have abolished segregation. I don't know that anybody has collected and published the Arizona experience, which ought to be of a good deal of interest. It could influence much of West Texas and, of course, New Mexico, and maybe some of Western Oklahoma.

We are busy trying to get local discussion groups going to review the whole business of the on-coming decisions and how to get the schools together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
[redacted]
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 10, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As you no doubt know, the Supreme Court has invited the Department of Justice to submit a brief in connection with the October 12 rehearing of the school segregation cases. In turn, the Department of Justice has requested the Office of Education to assist in gathering certain materials for its brief.

Since the Department of Justice will appear as friend of the Court, it naturally wants references on all sides of the question. We are particularly anxious at this juncture to obtain information which can be cited on both favorable and unfavorable experiences where desegregation has taken place. Would you kindly send me at your very earliest convenience any printed materials which you have for distribution bearing on any aspect of this subject? I should also like to have references on the subject which you may know about.

I am sure you appreciate the urgency and importance of this request and hope that you will cooperate accordingly.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

Ambrose Caliver
Assistant to the Commissioner

Now changed to Dec 7

I R
School

August 27, 1953

Miss Patricia Herron
Box 723
Tryon, N. C.

Dear Miss Herron:

I am all for what you want to do but understand how hard it is to catch on. Trouble is that under segregation, all Negro public schools use strictly Negro teaching staffs. That leaves you private schools, of which there are not many. The Free Methodist Church, based at Winona Lake, Indiana, operates a none-too-prosperous, but hard-working, private Negro school at Shreveport, Louisiana. I guess, 200 students. Poor and living in a bum end of town. Several white teachers. Day school.

Faculty children at Tuskegee Institute go pretty largely to a special school on the campus. I don't know whether it is public or private.

Spelman College, which is the women's college that is part of Atlanta University, operates informally and on the side a nursery school that may extend up to the first two or three grades of primary work. Again, it is pretty largely for A. U. faculty children. I know a very able white woman who taught there for a good many years---as Eva Knox Evans. Now married to somebody else and lives somewhere else.

I shouldn't be surprised but what, in conjunction with some other leading Negro universities in the South, such schools are to be found. Then there are, of course, Catholic parochial schools.

The next fung would queerish rural colony communities. Koinonia Farm near Americus, Georgia, has mostly white people and maybe a Negro or two in a cooperative set-up. Clarence Jordan at Route 2, Americus, is the head of it. Macedonia Cooperative Community at Clarkesville, Georgia, with Art Wiser as the head of it, is an all-white group up in the hills. Interracial in purpose, but in an all-white area. Mostly C. O.'s.

So far as we know, the only integrated public schools anywhere in the South are on Army posts, and there aren't many of those yet. Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, has the best known one.

Miss Patricia Herron, Aug. 27, 1953

A country day school near Alexandria has a few Negro children, but that's flossy people, I should think.

Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, is a boarding school for Negro children, mostly of high school age, mostly from mountain counties of Kentucky. The counties pay to have them sent there rather than let them in local schools or build separate ones. Situation on that will change. I dare say, Lincoln Institute has some white teachers, but I don't know for sure.

You've got right there in Tryon a very widely informed woman, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames. She can give you mighty good advice.

I should think your knowledge and your special skills would be extraordinarily valuable in many Southern communities. Problem is to find the niche.

If you want to come to Atlanta, we will worry with you about it, and I can send you to other and better informed people hereabouts for more inquiry.

Might be worth your while to be in touch with the American Friends Service Committee. They've got a Greensboro, North Carolina, office at 336 Church Street, run by one Tartt Bell, and they know of most things of your kind that may be going forward.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Baltimore, Md.
August 25

Dear friends,

The F.O.R. conference in Asheville was one of many events which seem to have been building up in my mind to make a, for me, important decision - that I would like to teach in the South in either an integrated or a principally Negro school.

I have been living in California for four years and taught fourth grade in a Palo Alto public school last year, after receiving a credential from San Jose State College. Before teaching, I had a small puppet company. I have been traveling this summer with the idea of trying to find a school based somewhat on Gandhi's Basic Education plan. I feel I would

like to teach in a "pioneering" kind of school, small, with an emphasis on rural living and manual skills. I am most interested in the elementary level and have wanted a school in which the children lived at home - a day school - because of the importance to them of their families at that age.

All this, very much bound up with the great question, "How can education help to build a better world?", has brought me to the point of wondering whether I might find a place anywhere in what's being done in Negro elementary education. I know so little about it! - which is why I am writing to you. I am not a southerner, am white, and have no vital group of what patterns have been (and meant) so far. I feel right now as though I would like to go to the very "grass roots" and not stop with any white-dominated organization.

of course I believe such organizations often do very fine work, but doesn't some of their effort get very much dissipated before it really sifts down to the single, individual Negro? So, I feel I would like to get a teaching position in a Negro school, live with a Negro family, etc., etc. - really be a part of a Negro community as much as possible and without being too conspicuously merely a "representative" of an organization. That leads me to want to simply "make a plunge", all alone. However, I do know how futile, and above all how lonely!, such an effort might be. Therefore I would so like to have some guidance as to which communities might be most receptive and responsive to my onslaught. Did I say? - I would particularly like to go to a small, rural community. I have even been wondering if there are anything like "cell groups" for

this sort of thing. Perhaps this all sounds to you somewhat naive and unrealistic, and maybe you are thinking of another tack which would be much wiser. Would you be kind enough to send me your ideas and suggestions - maybe with the names of other people I might contact. I feel quite impatient at this point but of course want to act wisely. I should be glad to come to Atlanta to talk with you, if you feel that would be worthwhile.

Sincerely,
Patricia Herron

Box 723
Tryon, N. C.

P. S. You might be interested to know that I directed the children's theatre at Karamu House, a Negro community center in Cleveland, for two years.

S C H O O L C L O S I N G P L A N S

A Legal Analysis Reproduced in Excerpt
from the
Race Relations Law Reporter

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 1958

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS***

I. INTRODUCTION

When the United States Supreme Court held that school segregation laws are unconstitutional, the pronouncement came in cases involving public schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Before the 1954 decision the immediate background of constitutional development showed concern with the rights of a person under the Fourteenth Amendment to be admitted to state-operated colleges and universities without racial discrimination.** This, in turn, reflected the general doctrine in constitutional law that "merely private" discrimination does not violate constitutional rights and that "state action" is required before rights under the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed. (See State Action, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956). It has been widely assumed that these factors support the proposition that the principle of the School Segregation Cases can be legally avoided by a state withdrawing from the field of education. A dietum in Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F.Supp. 776, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 73, 74 (E.D.S.C. 1955), has been utilized in support of the same thesis:

> "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Accordingly, certain of the southern states have enacted legislation which provides for assignment of students according to choice and for the state's abandonment of educational functions or their transfer to private interests.

It is the purpose of this study to examine various measures apparently designed to maintain racial segregation in education, while yet complying with the mandate of the Supreme Court, by withdrawing the state from the field of public education and, usually, by providing also for the transfer of educational functions to private institutions.

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*The School Segregation Cases, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 5 (1954), 349 U.S. 294, 75 S.Ct. 753, 99 L.Ed. 1083, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 11 (1955).

**Sweatt v. Painter, 339, U.S. 629, 70 S.Ct. 848, 94 L.Ed. 1114 (1950), and see 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 283 (1956).

These plans may provide for the complete withdrawal of the state from public education, for the closing of a particular public school upon the happening of some contingency--such as court-ordered integration or the use of federal troops to enforce integration orders--for payment of tuition grants to students or to private educational institutions, or for the lease or sale of the public school facilities to a private institution or group. In some instances separate statutes have been passed concerning isolated phases of the problem, but more commonly the procedure has been to enact "package" legislation which has the effect of setting up an over-all plan for meeting any efforts made to bring about racial integration of the public schools. See, e.g., North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 581 (1956); Virginia Commission on Public Education ("Gray Commission") Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 241 (1954). In the following discussion the more significant of the statutes relating to the discontinuance of public education will be classified separately, but it is to be remembered that many of the individual enactments are constituent parts of comprehensive legislation.

II. STATE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Types of Plans

Legislation providing for the states' withdrawal from the field of public education falls into several categories. The plans may provide either for complete abandonment of public educational functions, or only for the closing of one or more public schools upon the happening of a specified condition. The latter appears to be the more common provision. The closing of the public schools, whether complete or partial, generally is to take place only upon the happening of certain contingencies. One type of plan calls for the closing of schools which are integrated voluntarily or by a court order, while another related plan requires the closure of schools at or around which federal troops are stationed.

In addition to these school abandonment plans several other types of measures have been adopted which may indirectly require school closing. One such measure provides for the withdrawal of state funds from any racially integrated school, and is generally coupled with a provision which allows the funds withdrawn to be used to provide tuition grants to students (see discussion, infra). Moreover, many of the states have provided for the suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, usually upon the integration of the schools.

The Closure of Integrated Schools

Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have legislation which may be used to close public schools at which racial integration is imminent or has taken place.***

GEORGIA

Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, provides for the closing of public schools by the Governor when he finds that the public school is no longer entitled to state funds. This Act, coupled with the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1957, H.R. No. 243, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), which provides, inter alia, that no funds appropriated shall be used for any racially integrated school, requires the Governor, in effect, to close any integrated public school:

> "That whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, he shall in either such event by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact so determined by him, and thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such county, city or independent school district after the effective date named in such executive order; and the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of the school properties, and such public schools shall thereupon be closed and such properties preserved and protected as provided in such order... The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district, and he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order."***

Withdrawal of Public Funds

Legislation prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and maintenance of racially integrated public schools is somewhat similar to the statutes requiring the closure of the schools upon integration, since the end result will generally be the closing of the schools affected. However, some states have enacted both types of legislation.

Statutes requiring the withdrawal of public funds from integrated schools may take one of several forms. First, the general appropriations act of the state may contain a limitation that the amounts appropriated for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall not be used for integrated schools. It would seem that this type of provision is effective only during the fiscal period involved. Secondly, the state may establish a permanent statute prohibiting appropriations or the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance and support of racially integrated schools. Finally, the statute, of a permanent nature, may provide that racially segregated schools are to be maintained and that failure to comply with this provision will deprive the school affected of various parts of the funds received from the state--e.g. funds for free textbooks or funds derived for a permanent trust fund.

It is to be noted that the provisions for tuition grants to pupils to attend private, nonsectarian schools are generally contained in this type of legislation, the statute declaring that the funds withheld are to be used for that purpose. These provisions will be discussed below.

Both Georgia and Virginia have used the device of specifically limiting appropriations to the public schools to racially segregated schools by provisions in the general appropriations act. The Georgia General Appropriations Act, Section 7 (a), for the fiscal year 1957, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), provided that "the appropriations made in this section [Section 7] for the benefit of public schools are limited to the public schools within such school districts as shall provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district." This section further provides that the appropriations are to be considered separate as to each school supported and maintained thereby, and that the appropriation shall be null and void if any of the events set forth in the subsection (d) occur:

"(d) In the event of the prosecution to effective judgment of a suit in respect of any public school district resulting in determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that any portion of this Section 7 is unconstitutional, or that the public authorities in charge of the public schools within such district may not provide separate schools for the white and colored races within such school district as is required by Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State, and in the manner provided by subsection (a) hereof, the State Board of Education shall have no power to make any apportionment for the benefit of any of the public schools within such school district, and the State Budget Authorities shall have no power to make any part of the appropriation provided in this Section 7 or any other funds available to or for the benefit of such public schools; and if such effective judgment shall occur after apportionment made to such public schools by the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds from such apportionment to such public schools shall be paid by any officer of this State. The Governor shall by written order determine when any such judgment has become effective."

Section 8 of the Georgia Act places essentially the same limitations on appropriations for the institutions of higher education supported and maintained by the state.***

Georgia, in addition to the limitation imposed in the appropriations act, has a permanent statute prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state funds for racially integrated public schools. Ga. Code Ann. ## 32-801, 804, 32-9918 (1957 Supp.). The basic section, 32-801, provides:

"No state or local funds derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated, paid out, used, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation, or support of any public school district or system in this State which does not provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public school do not attend separate schools; nor shall any such money be appropriated, used, paid out, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any salary or compensation of any nature

or character whatsoever to any teacher, instructor, employee or official of any public school district or system instructing mixed classes of white and colored children or in any wise concerned in the maintenance, upkeep, support or operation of any public school district or system which does not maintain and provide separate public schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public schools are not educated in separate schools: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual capital outlay funds allotted to the local school units as referred to in the general Appropriations Act approved February 20, 1953, or to any funds hereafter appropriated for capital outlay purposes, nor to funds for payment of principal or interest on any bonded indebtedness."

Section 32-802 of the Georgia Code prohibits the approval by the State Board of Education or the State Superintendent of Schools of budgets submitted by school districts unless the budgets expressly provide that "all items of proposed expenditure set forth therein shall lapse and become void in the event separate schools for white and colored children should not be maintained and operated in the school district, system, or unit." Section 32-803 provides for the personal liability of any public official who pays out funds in violation of these provisions and section 32-804 makes these sections applicable to all public school systems in the state. Finally, section 32-9918 provides that any person violating the provisions of the Georgia Act is guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. ***

Repeal of Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Statutes requiring children between certain ages, usually from the age of seven to sixteen, to attend public or private schools have been repealed or amended by several of the Southern States. The apparent purpose of this type of legislation is to make provision for the statutory plans for closing the public schools or for pupil placement plans.***

Georgia, although providing for the suspension of the compulsory attendance law, adopts a different approach, giving the Governor authority to suspend the operation of the law when such action is necessary because of any "riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster." Act No. 139, 1957 Session, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 453 (1957).***

B. The Validity of State Abandonment Plans ***

Under the Federal Constitution

Although the Federal Constitution may operate to restrict the power of the state over educational matters, it has generally been assumed that the Constitution does not obligate the states to provide educational opportunities to its citizens.

> "It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have -- if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed," 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

This assumption is also apparent in Blaustein and Ferguson's discussion of the constitutionality of the South Carolina school closing plan:

> "If South Carolina completely abandons its public school system and makes no provision for any alternative system of education, it will have effectively avoided the consequences of Brown v. Board of Education." Desegregation and the Law 259 (1957).

It should be noted at this point that the absence of any constitutional provision expressly mentioning education means that affirmative federal power over educational matters must be implied. That is, the federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can establish or support education only in connection with some provision of the Constitution authorizing federal action. For example, the federal government can, under its military powers, maintain educational institutions such as West Point or Annapolis, and under its power to tax and appropriate money for the general welfare, may apparently render financial assistance to further public education. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 2-5.

The limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the states, however, apply to the states' power over education as well as other types of state action. More specifically,

the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from abridging the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," of depriving any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" and of denying "the equal protection of the laws" to any person. For the purpose of considering the validity of state abandonment plans, only the equal protection and due process clauses are of significance. However, one writer has deemed the privileges and immunities clause of importance in considering the states' power to promote or prohibit sectarian education. Since it brings into the fourteenth amendment the separation of church and state decreed by the first amendment. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 8. The privileges and immunities clause has been interpreted to protect only those privileges and immunities which arise because of the relationship between a citizen and the United States and not those which arise as a result of state citizenship. Under this approach education is not within its protection. See 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 133, 138 (1958), for a discussion of the privileges and immunities protected.

(a) The Equal Protection Clause

The equal protection clause in substance requires the states to accord all persons in substantially the same situation equality of treatment under the law. Classification is permissible, together with differing treatment under law for different classes, provided a rational basis underlies the classification. Thus, the equal protection clause does not require the states to give any person any right, privilege or immunity directly, but it does prohibit the state from giving such a right, privilege or immunity to one person or group while withholding that right, privilege or immunity from other persons or groups which cannot reasonably be distinguished from the former. This is indicated by Chief Justice Warren's 1954 opinion in the School Segregation Cases:

> "It [education] is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." (Emphasis added). 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 8.

In view of this principle of constitutional law, many authorities have expressed the opinion referred to above that

complete state-wide abandonment of the public schools would not violate the equal protection clause. This is based on the rationale that there would be no deprivation of equal protection of the law, since no person, white or Negro, would have a right or privilege to attend public schools.***

The present plans for state abandonment, however, generally do not provide for complete state-wide abandonment. The closing is made contingent upon integration of the school or the use of federal troops to enforce a court order or maintain peace and order. This factor is of great significance in the eyes of several commentators on these plans. Mr. McKay has come to the following conclusion with respect to selective school closing or withdrawal of funds:

> "It would follow, then, that as a school is closed because a Negro is ordered admitted thereto, the appropriate state officials can be enjoined from discontinuing payments for the support of that school, at least so long as payments to any other school still operating on a segregated basis is continued." Op. cit. supra, at 1043.

The reasoning behind this opinion is found in Blaustein and Ferguson, op. cit. supra, at 259-60:

> "If, on the other hand, South Carolina pursues its present plan of closing a public school whenever a court orders the admission of a Negro to a particular school, the whole scheme will probably be held unconstitutional. At such time as the state would have closed down some school and would still be operating others, it obviously would be denying some of its school children -- both white and colored -- the equal protection of the laws."***

The state funds withdrawal legislation has also been before the courts in Borders v. Rippy, 247 F.2d 268, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 805 (5th Cir. 1957). The court there held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order. See also Dallas Independent School District v. Edgar, 255 F.2d 455, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 656, (5th Cir. 1958).

(b) The Due Process Clause

Briefly stated, one of the requirements of the due process clause is that an exercise of the state police power must

be reasonably related to accomplish a valid governmental objective. This principle is illustrated by Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 74 S.Ct. 693, 98 L.Ed. 884, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 9 (1954) (one of the School Segregation Cases, from Washington, D. C.):

> ".....The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states. But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutally exclusive. The 'equal protection of the laws' is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than 'due process of law,' and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangable phrases. But, as this Court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.
>
> ".....
>
> ".....Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 10.

The question raised by the state abandonment plans under the due process clause, therefore, is whether closing public schools and denying all children enrolled therein of the opportunity to attend public schools is "reasonably related to any proper governmental objective." Again, it may be of importance that the plan calls for complete state-wide abandonment or selective abandonment of educational facilities upon racial integration, although it is probably not as important here as it is in the equal protection cases. If state-wide abandonment is required, the question will arise as to whether a child has a right to public education--i.e., is one of the liberties guaranteed by due process the right to attend public schools, absent a state constitutional obligation to provide that education? In the case of selective abandonment, on the other hand, there might be a question as to whether the child's right to attend public schools is being burdened unreasonably by the state. Obviously the application of the

due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to validity of the state abandonment plans remains in the area of speculation.

Generally, the state plans requiring that integrated schools be closed or that state funds be withdrawn also provide other means for the education of the children affected by such action. Integral parts of these plans provide for educational or tuition grants to individual children, appropriations to private schools, the establishment of private educational "co-operatives" or other institutions, or the sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions. The most common provision is for educational grants to individual students, although these plans often include provision for sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions in addition to or in lieu of these grants-in-aid.

III. TRANSFER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Tuition Grants--Georgia ***

Georgia has taken steps to provide for tuition grants to school children in districts where the schools have been closed. In Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session the General Assembly, after providing for the closing of public schools by the Governor declared:

> "When the public schools of any such county, city or independent school district shall be closed, each child of school age resident within such county, city or independent school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from the State and local funds as provided hereby in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect of education." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, 419 (1956).

The Act then provides for the mechanics of such tuition grants, including the mathematical formula to be used to figure the amount to be expended by the state and by local officials, and gives the governor power to establish rules and regulations for administration of these provisions. It also contains the common prohibition against the expenditure of such funds "for religious sectarian education." ***

Appropriations to Private Institutions

It is generally not clear whether the tuition grants are to be paid directly to the parents or guardians of the pupil or to the private institutions which he attends.

Outright appropriations of state funds to private institutions for educational purposes have not been provided for in the plans discussed thus far, but such appropriations would appear to be a definite possibility. It should be noted that the appropriation could be made to a fund established for the purpose of lending money to the private educational institutions. See, e.g., Ala. Const. Art. XIV, Section 256, as amended. ("grant or loan of public funds..... to or for the benefit of citizens" of Alabama).***

Transfer of School Property

As a rule, the states in their political subdivisions have power to lease or sell property belonging to them under general legislation.***

Georgia Act. No. 14, 1956 Session, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 420 (1956), provides for the subleasing, for private educational purposes, of certain school properties leased by the states. The operative portion of the Act are provisions which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, nothing contained in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems from subleasing any structure, building, or facility of the Authority, for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons, or corporations which is or will be bone fide engaged in the operation of a private school."***

IV. PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTIONALITY

In a previous section, the constitutionality of the school closing and withdrawal of state funds statutes has been discussed. This section is primarily directed toward constitutional problems raised by the transfer of the public educational function to private interests. However, it is impossible to separate the two types of statutes completely, and the discussion here is also applicable to the statutes requiring state abandonment of public education. As previously noted, the courts are likely to consider the statutes in pari materia--that is, as integral parts of a single legislative plan.

The constitutional problems which may arise in connection with the statutory plans for state abandonment and transfer of public education may be categorized into several classes. The first is concerned with the meaning and effect of the language of the 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases, supra. Secondly, the very important concept of "state action" under the fourteenth amendment must be considered. The third problem involves the sale, lease, or donation of public property

to private interests. Finally, the problem of whether the appropriation of state funds is for a "public purpose" must be considered. It is to be noted, also, that the problem of the separation of church and state is involved, although, most of the statutory plans prohibit the use for sectarian education of funds or properties furnished by the state.

A. The School Segregation Cases

The Supreme Court's 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases declared that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" racial segregation in the public schools are violative of the fourteenth amendment. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 11. (Emphasis added). Laws, and customs or usage (when supported by legal sanctions) which either require or permit racial segregation in public education are declared unconstitutional. For the purposes of this study, it is important to give close attention to the use of the word "permitting." Thus, one constitutional problem raised by the statutory plans under consideration may be stated as follows: Do such plans require or permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education?

The lower federal courts have utilized this language of the Supreme Court on several occasions to nullify laws which did not on their face require racial segregation, as well as those which expressly required such segregation. Emphasizing the language of the School Segregation Cases, a three-judge federal district court held that certain Louisiana statutues requiring racial segregation under the state's police power and withdrawing state funds from integrated schools did not present a serious constitutional question, but were unconstitutional on their face. Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, supra. The Tennessee School Placement Act, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 215 (1957), was declared unconstitutional by the federal district court on the ground, inter alia, that authorizing school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white children was "permitting" racial segregation in public education, even though the Act required the school board to determine the "preference" of the parents of school children. Kelly v. Board of Education of Nashville, Tennessee, 2 Race. Rel. L. Rep. 970, 973-75 (M.D. Tenn. 1957).

From these cases it appears that the federal courts are going to scrutinize carefully the state plans to abandon and transfer the public educational function, determining first whether the plans require or permit racial segregation. Moreover, in making this determination a court is likely to look to the legislative intent as expressed not by these statutes alone, but by all of the statutes and resolutions dealing with school segregation. If the court is convinced that the legislative intent is to permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education and that the statutory plans are merely an implementation of this intent and not a bona fide effort to deal with the state's educational problems, the plans will in all probability be struck down.

In Blaustein and Ferguson's Desegregation and the Law, op. cit. supra, at 240-41, the authors express a similar proposition in terms of "avoidance" and "evasion":

"In analyzing the legality of any measure designed to circumvent the operation of an announced rule of law, the courts make an important distinction between 'avoidance' and 'evasion.' There are no constitutional limitations to measures of 'avoidance.' It is perfectly proper--at least as far as the courts are concerned--for an individual or a state full of individuals to attempt to 'avoid' the consequences of desegregation. 'Evasion,' on the other hand, is against the law... /G/overnmental measures designed to evade the Supreme Court's conclusions would be struck down as unconstitutional."

B. State Action

Shortly after the fourteenth amendment was adopted, the Supreme Court held that the amendment, by its very terms, was limited to state action. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835 (1883). The Supreme Court declared: "It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment." 109 U.S. at 11. Thus, if the educational function can be effectively transferred to private interests, the decision in the School Segregation Cases can be avoided.

The question raised by these statutory plans, however, is whether the educational function has been effectively transferred to private interests in such a manner that the action cannot be fairly attributed to the state. Although the concept of state action has been treated in detail in a prior study, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956), it is of such importance in the present study that it must be considered further. This is particularly true of certain decisions which indicate the method by which the court may determine whether state action is present. For the purposes of the present study, several classes of cases are of particular importance--namely, the restrictive covenant cases, the primary election cases, the labor union cases, the "private" education and company town cases, and the leasing cases.***

Application to the State Abandonment and Transfer Plans

These cases indicate that the legality of the state abandonment and transfer plans will depend upon the Supreme Court's analysis of the method by which the private schools are created and the control of the state over these schools. If the court is satisfied that the sovereign power of the state has been used, whether directly or indirectly, in the establishment and operation of the schools, it may well adopt the Shelley v. Kraemer approach and find state action. As one commentator has pointed out, the exertions of power by the state is not the same in the establishment of the private schools as in the restrictive covenant cases. The distinction is:

"That the state would not be using judicial power to 'coerce' private parties to exclude

> Negroes as it was in the covenant cases, rather it would, at most, be using legislative and executive power to enable private parties to do that which the state can now no longer do by its own official hand." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 44.

However, Mr. Paul also finds some similarities in the two types of cases:

> "In both, it is the positive action of the state which makes possible the exclusion of Negroes. In both, the state acts to create by law private property rights when it is clear that those property rights will be used by the proprietors to achieve a result which the state could not achieve by itself on its own initiative. In both, the state has -- in an active and not a passive sence (and that is important -- 'encouraged' private parties to work a racial discrimination. Thus, a significant problem in the free private school plan is whether the exertion of state power to create and maintain the schools will subject those schools to the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Ibid.

The primary election cases point up the problem which may arise any time a "governmental function" is entrusted to a private organization. The Rice case points out that the state cannot abrogate an important function, such as regulating elections, traditionally performed by government. The "Jaybird" case adds to this principle in that it holds that a private organization exercising such a function is to be treated as if it were in the same position as the state. Closely analogous to these cases is the Marsh case involving the company town.

The distinction, if any, between this group of cases and the state transfer plans must relate to the degree of importance attached to the educational function--that is, is education as important a governmental function as regulating elections? It can scarcely be doubted that today education is one of the most important of governmental functions. In the School Segregation Cases, it was said to be the very basis of state and federal citizenship. Final determination of this problem rests, of course, with the Supreme Court of the United States, but that court will find many state court precedents to the effect that education is an almost indispensable function of government. See, e.g., Malone v. Hayden 329 Pa. 213, 197 Atl. 344, 352 (1938); Campbell v. Aldrich, 159 Ore. 208, 79 P.2d 257, 261 (1938). One commentator, in examining these school plans said:

> "In the segregation decision by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren places heavy emphasis on the effect of schooling.... In light of this, it is improbable that the Court would give weight to an argument that mass-education, in mid-twentieth century, can be divested of its public character." Murphy, Desegregation in Public Education - A Generation of Future Litigation, 15 Md. L. Rev. 221, 232 (1955).

The labor union cases indicate that if the states attempt to give the private school organizations special powers, powers to affect the rights and duties of the people of the state, the organization may well be declared an arm of the state. For example, it is possible that in a state which retains a compulsory school law, but completely withdraws from the field of education, a private organization which is to provide educational facilities will be treated as an agent of the state. It would at least be another factor in the total situation which the court will look to in order to determine whether state action is present.

The significance of the leasing cases is fairly obvious. If the precedents established in this line of authority are followed, the probable result will be that any state which leases its public school facilities will have to take steps to require the lessee to operate the schools on a non-discriminatory basis. Moreover, the Girard and Kerr cases seem to indicate that if privately owned facilities are controlled or otherwise subject to regulation or administration by the state or an agency thereof, state action will be found.

The true picture, however, cannot be obtained by looking at these various authorities separately; only when the cases are considered together can the concept of state action be seen clearly. Thus, the significance of these cases to the present study is found in the fact that they illustrate that very little actual exertion of sovereign power is necessary to find state action. Mr. Paul, summarizing the importance of these state action cases, has declared that:

> "the cases show that labels mean little; nor is it decisive that an alleged racial discrimination has been wrought by some person or group which occupies no official relationship with the state." Op. cit. supra. at 50.

Finally, the conclusions of Robert McKay as to the question of state action must be noted:

"The concept of state action may be subjected to vigorous scrutiny if any state actually does, as several have threatened, abandon public education altogether as a public function.... /M/ost of these contemplate some substantial state aid to students or to private schools to take the place of state schools. This would be clearly insufficient to avoid the state-action label. However, if the public schools should be abandoned, the building be allowed to remain empty, and tuition grants be given to school-age children without any restriction on the kind of schooling for which spent, as Virginia apparently contemplates, the question would be more difficult. Even in that event, it remains true that the segregated private schools, to which the funds would presumably be channeled, would in fact, if not in law, be exercising what has long been recognized as a public function, the furnishing of education at the primary and secondary levels. On the authority of the white-primary cases and others condemning state action by private corporations, it might well be found that even this attenuated connection with the state constituted state action. In short, it may well be that the stigma of state action can only be avoided by a state which is willing to forego education for the general body of its citizens altogether--that is, neither operating schools itself nor offering tuition assistance to students for use in private schools practicing segregation." Op. cit. supra, at 1082-83.

To summarize, the restrictive covenant, primary and labor union cases indicate that there are three principal connections with the state which may well be sufficient to establish state action:

"1. The active exertion of state power to help the organization execute its purposes;

"2. The discharge of an important governmental function;

"3. The discriminatory use by a private organization of a special privilege granted to it by the state." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 57.

The problem is apparently one of degree--that is, do the facts of any given case indicate a degree of connection with the state sufficient to attribute the action of the private organization to the state? The three factors mentioned will be of particular importance in determining whether the degree of connection is present.***

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1949

Negroes' Path Smoothed By Scholarship Service

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students is quietly at work here, preparing the way for wider acceptance of qualified Negro students in the colleges and universities of the United States.

Headquarters of the organization is at 31 West 110th Street, the edge of Harlem, opposite Central Park, whose abundance of summer greenery might well symbolize burgeoning hopes for greater opportunities ahead.

Earlier this month newspaper readers in this section were informed that Vassar College had assured a scholarship of $1,350 to a Negro student, Ruth M. Graham of Corona, Queens, upon her entrance to Vassar next fall. The scholarship is actually a $1,000 grant, but the college has agreed to add the $350 if Miss Graham does not win this supplementary amount from New York State.

Careful Preparatory Work

That a Negro student had the opportunity to win this unusual award — according to national scholarship service officials it is one of the highest amounts ever offered as a scholarship by Vassar —is due to the careful preparatory work of the organization. Similarly, of the five Negro students the scholarship service referred to Dartmouth this year, four have been accepted for entrance next fall.

Quiet, orderly procedure characterizes the workings of the organization, reflecting the qualities of its modest founder and originator, Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz. While a student at Smith College a few years ago, Mrs. Schwartz thought about the loneliness of Negro students on American college campuses and wondered why there weren't more of them.

Four years ago she asked several prominent educators, among them Harry J. Carman, dean of Columbia College, and James R. Angell, then president emeritus of Yale University, to discuss the matter with her. In her conversations with educators, Mrs. Schwartz discovered that discrimination against Negro students on the part of colleges and universities was practically nonexistent. The trouble was lack of qualified students.

Organization Grows

Thus began the work of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Until a year ago, the organization had temporary quarters and a volunteer staff. Since last year it has been comfortably housed in the 110th Street Community House, has a staff of six paid workers, a board of directors with Dean Carman as chairman, an advisory board of over 160 college presidents, and has sent out 8,000 applications for scholarships to Negro students, 1,200 of which have been returned for consideration.

In this brief year, with Mrs. Schwartz and Richard L. Plaut as executive vice-chairmen, the organization has compiled exhaustive information on $11,000,000 worth of graduate and undergraduate scholarships available at 1,029 interracial colleges and universities. In all, there is about $14,000,000 available each year in scholarships at these institutions, according to Mrs. Schwartz.

To bring this scholarship information to Negro students, Mrs. Schwartz and her coworkers made up two pamphlets, one for graduates, one for undergraduates. These contain minutely detailed information, such as name and location of the institution, its student body control, tuition, room and board, closing date for application, enrollment, opportunities for employment, even apartments for married students.

Scholarship Charts

At service headquarters equally detailed scholarship charts have been set up. When applications are received, they are matched with the scholarship charts and finally referred to the institution which most nearly fits the applicant's qualifications.

As Mrs. Schwartz pointed out, the matching process includes manifold considerations. Among them are location, transportation, employment possibilities and, curriculum, as well as the student's choice and academic standing. Many scholarships contain restrictive designations: for ministers' sons, sons of Elks, sons of alumni, and the like.

To supplement this intensive research by mail and occasional field trips, the organization is now in a position to send out field representatives on a regular schedule to meet high-school teachers and students. Two representatives will travel in the North, and one will be assigned to the South.

Additional service activities now under way include research into the private secondary school field to determine what scholarship opportunities are available for Negro students, and a campaign to interest Negro churches in contributing funds toward living expenses of scholarship students.

Vassar Grant Fulfills Dream Of Winner, 16

Record Scholarship Won Through Negro Unit, She Hopes to Serve Abroad

By Ann Pringle

If Ruth Graham goes into missionary work when she's graduated from Vassar College, she'll be carrying on a family tradition set by her mother and father, who met and fell in love during their missionary service in Africa. Ruth has just recived one of the largest scholarships on record for a college undergraduate—a grant of $1,350 from Vassar—and instead of day-dreaming about carefree college days, she's planning a life of service for herself in foreign lands.

Ruth, a sixteen-year-old who completed her course at Flushing High School with an academic average of 94 per cent, was referred to Vassar by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. She had applied for other college scholarship grants, but it was Vassar she had set her heart on. She was surprised to win the grant, and even more surprised at its size.

"I'll be the first of my brothers and sisters to go away to school," she said recently, when interviewed at her home in Corona, Queens. "I have twin sisters who also graduated with me. One is going to Hunter and the other one will take nursing training at Kings County Hospital."

All Look Alike

The Graham sisters—all tiny, slender and pretty—look so much alike that people are always mistaking them for one another. The twins are a year older than Ruth, but she missed them so much when they started in school that she got the teacher's permission to sit with them in class. Not actually an enrolled pupil, she gradually began bringing home report cards, and at the end of that year was promoted to second grade.

That was in Hampton, Va., where Ruth lived until the family moved up North, when she was 12. Neither of her parents has been back to Africa since they married and had a family, but some of Ruth's fondest childhood memories are of stories told by her father about a little boy's adventures in Liberia.

The Graham children loved these stories so much that they asked their father, Lorenz Graham, to write them down. The result was a book, "Tales of Mormulu," published by Reynal & Hitchcock.

Right now Ruth would like to do missionary work in China rather than in Africa. To this end, she may major in child psychology at Vassar, and possibly go on to get a medical degree. She is fascinated by the idea of foreign travel, but a desire to serve is her main motive in going into missionary work. So many people can teach and heal in this country, she explains, but not so many are willing to go to foreign lands to do it.

Not Bothered by It

Though Vassar has publicly expressed its desire for qualified Negro students, Ruth knows that as yet she will be a member of a very small minority. But the idea doesn't seem to bother her in the least.

"There were only six colored kids in my high school class," she said matter of factly. "But I never had any unhappy experiences. I'm sure I won't at Vassar. I just never have any trouble adjusting."

Ruth is hoping she'll have a roommate at Vassar and she's looking forward to the opportunities she'll have there for outdoor sports, which city students don't have. She's done a lot of community service work in Queens, in her church, in clubs and with the Junior Civics Organization of Corona, and she wants to be active in extra-curricular activities at Vassar. But school work comes first, she says—after all, there's that missionary goal ahead of her.

Herald York Tribune
MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1949
230 West 4
Tele

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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1950

E.R.Embree Grants Given to 3 Students

Jean Tennyson Honors for 1950-'51 Go to 2 Others

The first group of Edwin R. Embree Memorial Scholarships and Jean Tennyson Award Scholarships were granted yesterday to five college students for the school year 1950-'51, it was announced by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

Dean Emeritus Harry J. Carman of Columbia College, chairman of the agency's board of directors, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the agency's supplementary scholarship fund board of trustees, announced the winners in a joint statement. The awards range from $250 to $400.

Embree scholarships will go to Miss Goldia Dargan, of Columbia, S. C., who will attend Rockford College, Illinois; Miss Doris Griswold, of St. Louis, Mo., to attend Drake University, and Gurney Nelson, also of Columbia, S. C., for Ohio Wesleyan. Tennyson awards were made to Sumner Bohee, of Lancaster, Pa., for Cornell University Medical School and to Armsted Robinson, of Plainfield, N. J., for Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Embree prizes were established in memory of the late president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the Tennyson awards by Miss Tennyson.

The agency also announced that Kenneth Simmons, of Muskogee, Okla., has won an award from the Harvard Society for Minority Rights, and that Miss Eileen Griffith, of New York, attending Barnard College, and Miss Evelyn Jones, of Philadelphia, attending Bryn Mawr, had won scholarships under the agency's Seven College Conference program.

Prepared by

National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
31 West 110th Street, New York 26, New York

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Vol. XXVII

PHILADELPHIA, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1950

No. 3

Nat'l Negro Scholarship Service Seeks Campus Chest Membership

The National Negro Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students has asked to be included among member charities of the Campus Chest at Penn.

The service is a social welfare agency, supported by grants from foundations, allocations from college campus chest drives and individual contributions. Organized by seven college presidents in 1947, the Agency aims to increase opportunities for qualified Negroes to obtain higher education in inter-racial colleges.

Students Lack Money

The Agency points out that "Mo t Negro students in the South and North alike lack the money for a college education . . . " and that "Many academically qualified Negroes do not know that both the administration and the student bodies of several hundred non-segregated colleges in the North, Middle-West and West welcome their applications . . ."

"Even more students do not know," the Agency statement continues, "that these colleges and universities award over $14,000,000 worth of scholarships annually, for most of which Negroes are equally eligible w all others . . ." The Agenc points out that "Many lack the know-how

(Continued On P

★ EDITORIALS

. . . And Deeds

The problem of Negro students on interracial campuses has long been a matter for discussion—discussion, but little action. Now, the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students is producing concrete results in this area, and we, on the Penn campus, have an opportunity to perform a vital function.

Although Negroes in the United States constitute 10 per cent of the total population, only 1 per cent of our college student bodies are Negroes. This small representation is not only the result of discrimination prevalent in universities but also of a lack of funds on the part of Negro families and a lack of information concerning opportunities for Negroes in institutions of higher learning.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students does not furnish scholarships but rather informs students of scholarships available and, when necessary, provides deserving students with additional funds and with facts concerning schools that welcome Negroes as students.

In the past, this group has been supported by endowments and contributions, but now there is a vital need for funds particularly here on our own campus. The Penn chapter of NSA recommends that we include this organization in our annual campus chest collection. By doing so, we will not only encourage deserving students who might otherwise not have the opportunity of securing a college education, but will also see that our campus is more representative of the country in which we, as college graduates, will live.

M.E.

Scholarships

Sent: What kind of south do you want

November 2, 1950

Mr. Andrew Branche
Southern Normal School
Brewton, Alabama

Dear Mr. Branche:

On behalf of President Paul Williams of the Council, I acknowledge with appreciation your letter of October 31 about Dr. J. Mitchell Pilcher.

The Southern Regional Council has no scholarship program (though I wish we had) and the best I could do was to send information about Mr. Pilcher's daughter on to the John Hay Whitney Foundation in New York, which does offer scholarships in certain cases.

We are glad to know more about Mr. Pilcher, and shall try to link him to what our Council does.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

THE SOUTHERN NORMAL SCHOOL
OF THE
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA
BREWTON, ALABAMA

October 31, 1950

Dr. Paul D. Williams, President
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Williams:

I have a letter from Dr. J. Mitchell Pilcher of 3918 Southmont Drive, Montgomery, Alabama. In his letter he was interested in knowing if any scholarship aid is available from your organization and if his daughter, a Junior at the University of Alabama, is eligible under the provisions of your grants.

It has been my good fortune to have known Dr. Pilcher for some 14 years. We have been associated in a common purpose. For all this time and more, Dr. Pilcher has worked tirelessly at improving racial relations in our little Southern community. He has sought to do this by calling to the attention of the general public the cultural achievements and by encouraging all respect these achievements are due. His work has been done in a quiet and unassuming way, but his accomplishments have been real and lasting. We are now reaping the benefits of the work he did when he was in Brewton. This is mirrored in a wholesome community life at times unbelievable in Southern communities. More recently Dr. Pilcher has been contributing articles to magazines with national distribution. In his writings he has advanced the cause of America's neglected millions.

May I ask that you give his application for aid every possible consideration, as I know no one who is more worthy to receive it or who more eminently qualifies for it. If nothing is available from your organization, can you refer him to an agency from which such service is available.

If I can give any further information concerning him, I shall be happy to supply it.

Yours very truly,

Andrew Branche

Andrew Branche

/rn

February 21, 1951

Mr. Robert C. Weaver
Opportunity Fellowships
John Hay Whitney Foundation
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Bob:

Here is what I wrote my friend Morton Elder. You will see I am greatly in debt to your hard thinking as to how such a program ought to be run.

A thousand thanks to you.

I don't know what will happen on this, but Elder tells me that leading people in the trade union world are quite hopeful about it.

Returned herewith, your memorandum.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encls.

Scholarships

February 21, 1951

Mr. Morton Elder
1518 46th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Elder:

You will recall our conversation about the possibility of establishing a continuing scholarship program with the aid of various of the unions. I was to make some recommendations to you about how such a program should be worked out.

Most private or foundation money that has gone into scholarship programs has reached graduate students. It seems to me that help from the unions would best be given to students who would like to get four years' work in an undergraduate college but haven't the means to do so.

Helping graduate students has many advantages to donors. You are pretty sure of the quality of people you help because, in four or five years of previous college training, they have built a record which means something. Then by concentrating awards in particular fields of study, you can use scholarship money to influence the growth of knowledge in a particular direction. But concentrating on graduate students means helping ones who have been able in one way or another to get that far, and so excludes a donor's aid from people farther down who never get to college at all, or are able for financial reasons to stay less than four years. Undergraduate study may be undertaken at any of hundreds of institutions over the country, so that scholarship aid to undergraduates often has a local flavor. Awards to graduate students have a tendency to pile up in a few large university centers.

No one knows for the moment what will come out of the present military emergency in the way of scholarship aid. Even if the resulting terms were as generous as those offered in the about-to-expire G.I. Bill of Rights, there would still remain a good many people who for one reason or another would be outside the educational benefits made because of military service.

I would suggest that the beneficiaries be persons whose going to college at all would be unlikely without the aid of special scholarships, and

that the awards be made in the first instance for two years, renewable for a third and fourth undergraduate year upon recommendation by the college which the student is attending. The flat award for four years might have a tendency to make the student feel safe on the scholarship money, whether he studied or not. Two years certain would give each person time to get on his or her feet, and colleges would be willing to advise honestly on whether the awards were (a) being wisely used, and (b) financially needed for the third and fourth year.

As to amount, somewhere around $350 a year appears to be the sum that makes the difference for many would-be college students between being able to go and not being able to go. That would presume that each student receiving an award would have previously been awarded a full tuition scholarship by the college he wishes to go to. Helped by having free tuition, and with some money from home, plus some money that the student earns, $350 would often furnish just the margin needed to enable a youngster to stay in.

Choice of institution should be left to the student. But choice of scholarship recipients would be left to whatever organization administers the scholarship program. Thus, the program could use its power of selection to assist whatever parts of the population it especially desired to aid. Of course, the preferences of the scholarship program should be announced in its circulars. I would see no objection, and a good deal of advantage, in confining say one-half of the awards to children of persons who had been bona fide trade union members for at least one year prior to the student's application for aid. The leeway of fifty per cent is suggested partly because any such program should be flexible, and partly because some of the people who most need assistance of this kind are completely unorganized — as witness turpentine workers or farm laborers or sharecroppers.

Actual scholarship money could be dispensed in lump sums to the treasurers of colleges which the students were attending, the college treasurers then to pay over to the students.

The time-tested plan for selection among applicants is to have a Board of about seven or nine persons who select those to receive the awards. Much of the work of selection is usually handled by mail, and is unavoidably slow. The selection could be speeded up if members of the Board of Award were paid travel and a modest fee for attending one or two meetings at which selections would be made. A scholarship program of any size would require some continuous staff. Somewhere around $12,000 a year would be needed to pay the salaries to one professional and one clerical person and travel, communications, and other incidental expenses. It would take a considerable number of scholarships to justify this much administrative expense (though the same expense would be incurred for anything from 25 scholarships up). I have no idea how much money it is thought could be raised for a scholarship program, but I would suggest that about 100 awards be made a year. That's $35,000 in awards and an added administrative expense of $12,000. All in all, such a program would cost around $50,000 a year.

Some economy in administrative expense might be realized by combining

the scholarship program with that of some existing body. The Opportunity Fellowship program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, of which Mr. Robert C. Weaver is Director, is appropriate to be considered in this regard. My own Southern Regional Council is closely associated with many Southern colleges and universities, and it might well be that the Council could add to its program the supervision of a scholarship plan of the general kind you and I talked of.

I should think that an appropriate Board of Award would include several persons serving in research capacities for trade unions, the remainder to be drawn from business, church, civil service, or agricultural fields of interest.

If the proposal moves forward and therefore requires greater detail, I will be glad to submit recommendations as to such matters as application forms, bases of awards, closing dates for receipt of applications, etc.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Materials?

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

OCTOBER 1951

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Advisory Board of College Presidents

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NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

31 West 110th Street, New York 26

ENright 9-6868

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October 1951

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

I. Period Covered by this Report

This report covers the Agency's activities during the six months' period, April through September 1951.

II. Highlights, 1951

a. College Admissions

1. Undergraduate

For the college year beginning in September 1951, 887 students were given some degree of service. Of these, 107 were given incidental advice or answers to specific problems. The balance of 780, an increase of almost 45% over last year, were given a full counselling service, including referral to one or more specific inter-racial colleges and to scholarships for which they appeared to be qualified and eligible. Of these 780, 303 have not yet responded to our inquiries as to how they fared.

The 477 students, who did advise us of their results, constitute 61% of those given service, a new high in incidence of response. 367 of them made 667 applications to nearly 200 inter-racial colleges. 308, a 55% increase over last year, received 446 acceptances at 157 different colleges.

121 of these students, 50% more than last year, were awarded 160 scholarships, totalling $67,900 in value, at 74 of these colleges. Some of those admitted, but not awarded scholarships, will get through without them, for the most part, at low-cost or free, state or municipal colleges and universities; by living at home or with relatives, and through earnings; but many of them, some reluctantly, will attend segregated colleges in the South.

Among the 157 inter-racial colleges, which students referred by us will attend, are Amherst, Barnard, Blackburn, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Colgate, Hamilton, Harvard, Manhattan, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Princeton, Radcliffe, Skidmore, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, Western Reserve, Williams, Yale, and the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Wisconsin.

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

2. Graduate

127 college seniors, interested in graduate and professional training, applied for and were given counselling and referral service, in spite of the fact that we are no longer seeking to expand service on this level, in accordance with policy.

b. Scholarship Awards

Of the $67,900 awarded in scholarship aid to our 1950-51 counsellees, all but $11,000 were awarded by colleges, universities, foundations, and the like, through our referrals, although some of this amount was awarded by us at the request and in behalf of the colleges concerned.

The balance of $11,000 represents awards made from our own Supplementary Scholarship Fund, broken down as follows:

The "Seven College Fund" provided the last few hundred dollars necessary for 10 girls to attend Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, and Vassar.

The "Edwin R. Embree Memorial Scholarships" and the "Jean Tennyson Awards" filled the same need, making it possible for 15 boys and girls to attend Blackburn, Dartmouth, Drake, Hamilton, Harvard, Keuka, Oberlin, Skidmore, Swarthmore, and Yale.

The "Hartford Fund," a grant from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, sent two boys from Hartford to the University of Connecticut.

The "Independent School Fund," an experimental and most welcome grant from Independent Aid, Inc., supplemented scholarship grants for boys to attend The Hotchkiss School, Lawrence Academy, and The Windsor Mountain School.

The only discouraging aspect of this otherwise gratifying story is that well over 100 boys and girls, who had been, with our help, admitted to and awarded insufficient scholarships at inter-racial colleges, were not able to take advantage of these opportunities for lack of the few hundred dollars which our Supplementary Scholarship Fund could not supply each of them.

c. Preparatory Schools

This year, a total of 11 students were accepted and granted a total of $7,450 worth of scholarships by the Cambridge and Hotchkiss Schools, Lawrence Academy, Lenox School for Boys, the Mount Hermon and Perkiomen Schools, Phillips Academy at Andover, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the Windsor Mountain School. These placements showed only a small increase over last year but were accompanied by three events, encouraging for the future:

1. Independent Aid, Inc., allocated to us, on their initiative, one of the first grants for scholarship aid to students on the college preparatory level. These, and similar funds which we are seeking, can do so much to bridge the gap between the high cost of preparatory schools and the maximum scholarship assistance which most of them can afford.

2. Hotchkiss, one of New England's great boy's schools, has admitted, through our referral, its first Negro student.

3. Your Chairman has been invited to address the February meeting of the Headmaster's Association on the general subject of integration of Negroes into independent school enrollments.

d. Our College File (of students placed in former years)

An interesting and fruitful project of last summer has been the development of a continuing file of college students with whose admissions and scholarship problems we had concerned ourselves since the Agency began and who have kept in touch with us or we, with them, in one way or another.

At the present time there is up-to-date information in the file about 79 former counsellees, 69 from the North, 10 from the South, who are currently attending 61 different inter-racial colleges, 35 privately-controlled, 26, publicly.

The large majority of them have had a "B" or better average at college, but most of them are not getting as high grades as they were in high school, where 10 were class valedictorians.

Of the 43 who live on campus, 23 room alone, 12 have a Negro roommate, 10, a white one.

22 of these students have been elected to college offices and 5 have won major varsity letters in sports.

46 of these young people received scholarship assistance, ranging in value from $50-$1800. 47 of them earned from $100 to $720 per year. The cost of their college years ranged from $100 to $2400; their families contributed from $0-$1400.

43 are pursuing pre-professional courses, including law, medicine, nursing, engineering, architecture, business administration, education, and preparation for the ministry. 33 are pursuing straight liberal arts courses.

As this file grows through the years, it should become a useful measure of the effectiveness of our program, as well as furnish a good deal of systematic information in an area in which there is now little, i.e., that of Negroes in inter-racial colleges.

(Full statistical data on all of the above activities will be found in Appendix I).

III. Directions for the Coming Year

a. Intensification and Extension of the Counselling and Referral Program

In addition to the ordinary needs of the students we serve, the military draft and the deferment system furnish an important additional need for our service. Under this system, students may have their military service deferred in order to go to college, if they either evidence the aptitude to do college work through scoring satisfactorily in the nation-wide aptitude tests or because they are good students, as evidenced by their scholastic rank in class. But, deliberately or not, the system is heavily weighted in favor of the boy with the funds to go to college. The boy with better than average grades, but not high enough ones to win a large scholarship, must pay his way or, unable to do so, be drafted. The group we serve is largely and heavily economically disadvantaged. It is therefore important that we utilize every means to reach every qualified boy and to mobilize all available resources for advisory, scholarship, and work-opportunity aid, in his behalf.

This kind of mobilization requires more field work in order to reach more students. The substantial gains we made in the school year 1950-51, in applicants served and helped over the previous year, were almost all made in communities and in high schools visited by our staff members. The experiment made last year in the value of direct and personalized counselling, through school visits and office interviews, has overwhelmingly proven the greater effectiveness of this method over service by correspondence; and it is particularly true where financial and family problems enter the counselling situation.

The face-to-face method is obviously more expensive but the need for it and the benefits from it are most compelling.

b. Supplementary Scholarship Fund

This year through the generosity of donors of "Funds" already named, we were able to insure the matriculation at college of 31 students who might not otherwise have been able to take advantage of admissions and scholarship opportunities they had already earned, because the basic scholarships had not been sufficiently large. We might have done as well for another hundred students who were equally eligible and qualified, had the funds been available to us. Our goal this year should be to provide supplementary aid for no less than 150 students at an average of $400 per student per year. To do this for one college year will cost in the neighborhood of $60,000; for four years, $240,000.

c. Preparatory Schools

The problem of building preparatory school placements remains a difficult one. There is still a large gap, in the case of most

schools, between cost and the maximum available scholarships. There is also the disparity between the scholastic standards of the northern preparatory schools and the preparation offered by the Negro schools in the South, with which to contend.

The events of the past year, however, should serve as a sharp stimulant in attacking these problems. If one foundation has seen the need for supplementary scholarship assistance on the preparatory school level, it is reasonable to believe that other sources may also. If another great preparatory school has seen fit to break with tradition, so will others. Many of them are at least sufficiently interested to concern themselves with the matter at the coming meeting of the Headmaster's Association.

d. The Proposed Southern Project

The need for this project arises from the rapidly changing educational pattern in the South, particularly in the border states. During the past year or two, largely as a result of court decisions, at least eleven states have, to one degree or another, opened the doors of their graduate schools to qualified Negro applicants. At least two of these states are also accepting Negroes, on a selective basis, on the undergraduate level. Meanwhile, thirteen private undergraduate colleges, to our knowledge, are now voluntarily admitting Negroes. This number may be a great deal larger than we know.

These events constitute an extensive and continuing trend that we feel can no longer be ignored in the conduct of our program. The trend has been discussed in our staff and board meetings for the past two years without any action being taken, for lack of specific and detailed information, such as: Is this movement operating in theory only? What are the real attitudes of the admissions offices concerned towards the application of Negro students? If they are being admitted, what social and living conditions do they find, and what is the campus climate for them, when they matriculate? What are their chances of getting adequate financial aid?

We feel that we must have the answers to these questions in detail before we can make a decisive policy change in our program. When and if the answers are found to be negative, we must continue to concern ourselves, for referral purposes, with only those northern and western colleges which are truly inter-racial. When they are found to be affirmative, it would work an injustice on both individuals and colleges alike to continue to tell boys and girls that they must come North to get an inter-racial education, when they might be referred to equally good opportunities in their own or neighboring states.

In 1949 and 1950, foundation grants helped us to launch our field program which, in turn, made it possible to gather similar information about northern institutions, to be used for counselling

and referral purposes. A further grant from the same sources enabled us to publish this information. As a result of these and other grants, we have helped at least 1200 students to solve their college admission and scholarship problems in inter-racial institutions. Much of the information gathered was published in the volume, "Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges," which has had a wide distribution among high school counsellors, students, college admission offices, and other community organizations. Another collateral gain from these grants was the realization of allocations from college campus chests which now account for about 40% of our operating budget. In the same way, the proposed project carries in it the seeds of future self-support through adding new campus chests to those now supporting us.

We feel that the time has now arrived to find out whether the extension of our services to specific institutions and localities in the South, is indicated. Specifically, the project would involve a program of field visits to the leading publicly-controlled institutions in the aforementioned eleven states; to the private institutions, in these states; and to any other private colleges in those states in which a change of policy with respect to Negroes either has been or may be effected. The visits would include, in most cases, the admissions office, the office of financial aid, interested student organizations and campus chests. If the necessary funds are made available, the visits could be made during the current college year and the results compiled, analyzed, and, when indicated, prepared for publication, as a supplement to "Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges," in the summer of 1952. We would then be able to start referring students for the ensuing college year.

We have already received tenders from a number of the colleges to be visited. Even in the case of those institutions whose policy with respect to the admission of Negroes has not yet sufficiently progressed for our purposes, we feel that the visits would not be unwelcome.

The project is estimated to cost about $10,000 and we are currently making every effort to secure the funds for this purpose in the form of a special grant, since it will not be possible to make such an allocation from our regular budget.

IV. Financial and Budgetary

The Auditor's Report of income and expenses for the twelve months ending September 30, 1951, together with an estimated budget for the next twelve months, will be found in Appendix II.

The report shows actual receipts and expenses for the past year to have been about $40,000, exclusive of the cost of or the revenue from "Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges," which should henceforth about balance. The same sum, approximately, is estimated to cover our needs

for the ensuing year, exclusive of the $10,000 needed, if the "Southern Project" is to be carried forward. In addition, there are Supplementary Scholarship Fund needs of up to $60,000, for one year.

To meet these needs at least 40% must be realized from the renewal of foundation grants. An additional 40%, it is hoped, will be forthcoming from campus chests. 10% can be expected from the theatrical benefit. This total leaves a balance of at least $4,000, plus any foundation renewals not forthcoming and any deficit in the amount estimated to come from campus chests, to be raised from new foundations and individual sources. In the unlikely event of receipt of an amount beyond this estimate, the surplus would be applied to Supplementary Scholarships.

V. Conclusion

The past year has produced still more gains in the battle against second class citizenship for any American. These gains, perhaps, have been most spectacular in the field of education because of the favorable court decisions and the widespread improvement in the attitudes and awareness of many.

We are proud of the small part we have played in these gains but we are, nevertheless, keenly aware that, all up and down the line, there is still a long way to go. If we have helped to bring the goal of equality of educational opportunity a little bit nearer, we will not forget that there is still much for us to do.

We are going to keep right on doing our share towards reaching this goal just as long as those foundations, campus chests, and individuals, who have so generously supported us in the past and those, whom we hope will join with us in the future, continue this affirmation of their faith in what we are doing.

APPENDIX I
Statistics 1950-51

I UNDERGRADUATE

Fig. 1 Grand Totals

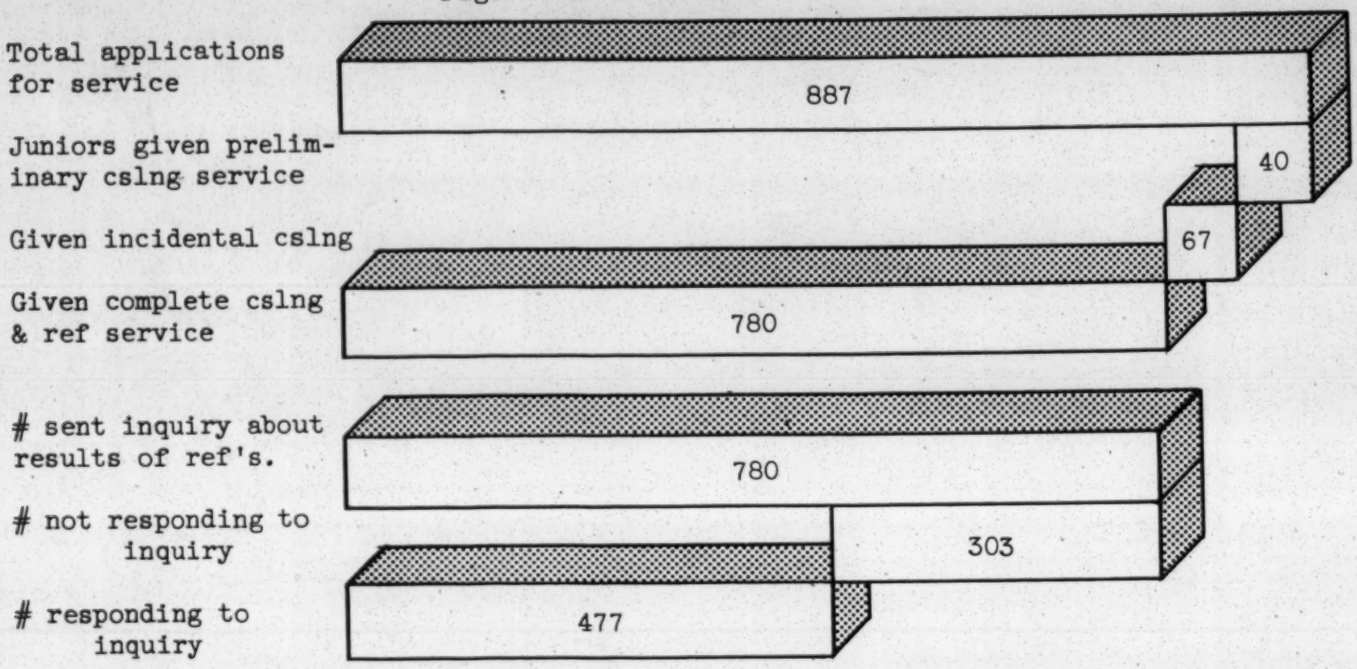
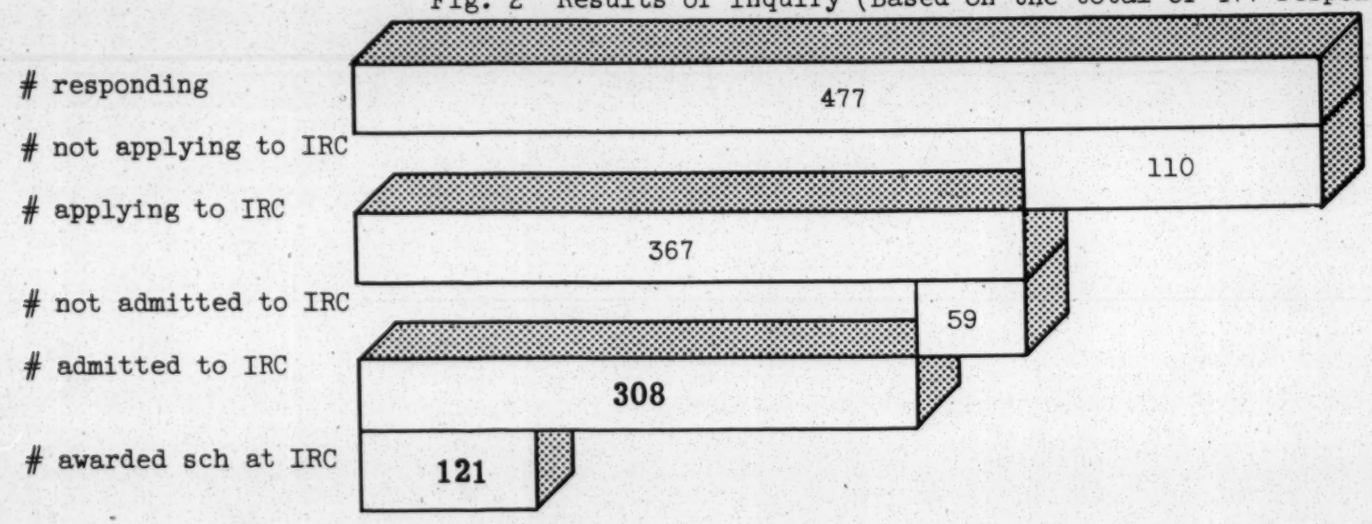
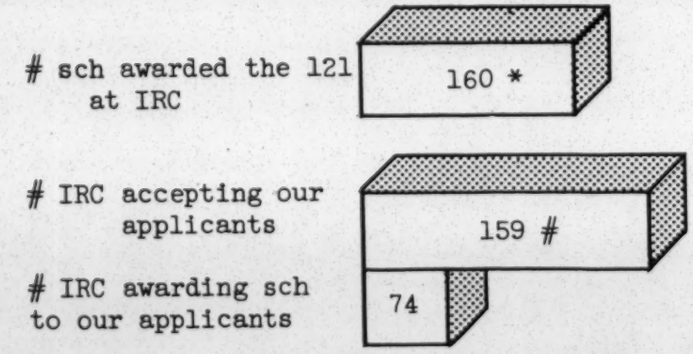


Fig. 2 Results of Inquiry (Based on the total of 477 responding)





* A total of $67,900 in scholarships was awarded to the 477 responding students from all sources (exclusive of segregated institutions) for the 1951-52 academic year.

\# See p.11 for list of these colleges.

Key

IRC.....Interracial colleges
cslng.....counselling
ref.....referral
sch.....scholarship

I. UNDERGRADUATE (Cont'd)

Further details not represented in Figs. 1 & 2

1 - The 477 students responding to our inquiry were given 2,263 referrals to colleges and universities.

2 - The 367 responding students who applied to interracial colleges made a total of 667 such applications.

3 - The 367 responding students who applied to interracial colleges were granted a total of 446 separate admissions.

II. GRADUATE

Grand Totals

Total applications for service	127
Given incidental counseling	72
Given complete counseling and referral service	55
Number sent inquiry	55
Number responding	16

Results of Inquiry

Number responding	16
Number applying to IRC	13
Number admitted to IRC	11
Number awarded scholarship by IRC	6

Further details

1 - The 16 graduate students responding to our inquiry were given 57 referrals to 57 colleges and universities.

2 - The 13 responding students who applied to IRC made a total of 24 such applications.

3 - The 13 responding students who applied to IRC were granted a total of 14 admissions.

Tabulation of Graduate Referrals by Curriculum Sought:

Education	10
Arts and Science	9
Law	8
Social Work	8
Medicine	6
Agriculture	2
Pharmacy	2
Business Administration	2
Nursing	2
Dentistry	1
Veterinary Medicine	1
Speech Correction	1
Theology	1
Art	1
Dramatics	1

III. PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

1 - Total number of applications for service.....40

2 - Given incidental counseling.....4

3 - Given complete counseling and referral service.....36

4 - Did not apply to an interracial preparatory school..18

5 - Applied to an interracial preparatory school.....18

6 - Accepted, but not attending.....3

7 - Not accepted.....4

8 - Accepted, and attending.....11

9 - Total amount in dollars of scholarships awarded to the applicants attending interracial preparatory schools..... $7,450.

Schools Applicants are Attending

Cambridge School
Hotchkiss School
Lawrence Academy
Lenox School for Boys
Mount Hermon School
Perkiomen School
Phillips Academy at Andover
Phillips Exeter Academy
Windsor Mountain School

List of Colleges and Universities Accepting 1950-51 Applicants

Adelphi College
Albany State Teachers College
Alfred University
Baldwin-Wallace College
Barnard College
Beaver College
Berea College
Blackburn College
Boston University
Bowling Green State University
Bradley University
Brandeis University
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Catholic University of America
Champlain College
Chapman College
Chestnut Hill College
Chicago Teachers College
Chicago Technical College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of the City of New York
College of Mt. St. Vincent
College of New Rochelle
College of Puget Sound
College of Wooster
Colorado University
Columbia University
Connecticut College for Women
Cornell College
Cornell University
Cortland State Teachers College
Creighton University
Dartmouth College
DePauw University
Drake University
Drew University
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross
Duquesne University
Evansville College
Fenn College
Fordham University
Franklin College
Friends University
Geneseo State Teachers College
George Pepperdine College
George Williams College
Glassboro State Teachers College
Grinnell College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Harvard University
Hiram College
Hobart College
Hunter College
Illinois Institute of Technology
Illinois Wesleyan University
Indiana University
Iona College
James Millikin University
Kansas State College of Agr. & App. Science
Kansas State Teachers College (Pittsburg)
Kansas University
Kent State University
Kenyon College
Keuka College
Lafayette College
Lebanon Valley College
Lehigh University
Linfield College
Long Island University
Los Angeles City College
Manhattan College
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart
Marian College
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Miami University
Michigan State College of Agr. & Appl. Sc.
Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti
Montclair State Teachers College
Mt. Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Municipal University of Wichita
New York University
Northeastern University
Northern Illinois State Teachers College
North Manchester State Teachers College
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Oneonta State Teachers College
Oswego State Teachers College
Pembroke College
Pennsylvania College for Women
Pennsylvania State College
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
Portland University
Pratt Institute

Princeton University
Purdue University
Radcliffe College
Reed College
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rockford College
Roosevelt College
Rosemont College
Rutgers University
St. Bernadine of Siena College
San Francisco State College
Sarah Lawrence College
School of the Art Institute of Chicago
Simmons College
Skidmore College
Smith College
Southern Illinois University
Springfield College
St. John's University
Susquehanna University
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
Taylor University
Temple University
Trenton State Teachers College
Tufts College
University of Buffalo
University of California (Berkeley)
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Connecticut
University of Dubuque
University of Illinois
University of Kansas
University of Maine
University of Michigan
University of Omaha
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Toledo
University of Utah
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Vassar College
Wabash College
Wayne University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
West Chester State Teachers College
Western Michigan College of Education
Western Reserve University
Wheaton College
Willamette University
Williams College
Yale University

APPENDIX II

I. Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951

Cost of Ordinary Operations			
Cash Receipts From:			
Contributions - Regular		$39,794.03	
Contributions - Theatre Party		3,335.00	
Total Receipts			$43,129.03
Cash Disbursements For:			
Cost of Counseling and Referral Service		$22,818.42	
Printing and Mailing		6,866.72	
Office Expense		2,612.86	
Office Maintenance and Equipment		177.20	
Field Trips		3,664.66	
Rent		880.00	
Deposit on Tickets for Theatre Party		250.00	
Payroll Tax - Prior Period		184.00	
Total Disbursements			37,454.06
Income From Ordinary Operations			$ 5,674.97
Tickets Paid For in Prior Year Collected This Year			500.00
Total Income			$ 6,174.97
Cost of Publication of Handbook	$3,593.00		
Less: Income from Sale of Handbooks	701.50		
Cost of Publication		$ 2,891.50	
Repayment of Loan		2,000.00	
Total			4,891.50
Excess of Cash Receipts over Disbursements			$ 1,283,47
Cash in Bank and on Hand - October 1, 1950			2,535.39
Cash in Bank and on Hand - September 30, 1951			$ 3,818.86

APPENDIX II (Continued)

II. Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Supplementary Scholarship Fund, Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951

Cash Receipts From Contributions to:

Embree Memorial Scholarships	$ 3,197.44	
Hartford Fund	1,803.00	
Independent School Fund	1,000.00	
Jean Tennyson Awards	1,000.00	
Seven College Fund	3,000.00	
Total Contributions		$10,000.44

Cash Disbursements For:

Embree Memorial Scholarships	$ 3,465.00	
Hartford Fund	745.00	
Independent School Fund	600.00	
Jean Tennyson Awards	775.00	
Seven College Fund	2,139.00	
Awards Publicity	98.88	
Total Disbursements		$ 7,822.88
Excess of Cash Receipts over Disbursements		$ 2,177.56
Cash in Bank and on Hand - October 1, 1950		2,054.00
Cash in Bank and on Hand - September 30, 1951		$ 4,231.56
Reserve for Scholarship Award Commitments		2,705.00
Cash Free of Commitments		$ 1,526.56

III. *Estimated Budget for 12 Months Ending Sept. 30, 1952

Cost of Counseling and Referral Service	$25,540.00	
Printing and Mailing	6,500.00	
Office Expenses	1,500.00	
Office Equipment and Maintenance	750.00	
Field Trips	4,500.00	
Public Relations	500.00	
Rent	960.00	
Total		$40,250.00

*Exclusive of cost, of and revenue from, "Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges"; and excluding cost of proposed "Southern Project."

November 28, 1951

Mr. Richard L. Plaut
Executive Vice-Chairman
Nat'l. Scholarship Service & Fund for
Negro Students
31 West 110th St.
New York 26, N. Y.

Dear Dick:

Very nice to see you. I admire what you do and the way you do it.

What you have written in the report about "The Proposed Southern Project" is proper. I would not myself need as much as $10,000 for making the visits and publishing the findings, but $10,000 would be helpful anyway.

Money in good lumps for scholarship aid on such a program is going to be hard to raise. Almost none will come from the South. Foundations will be skittish about it. It is the kind of thing that might appeal to some individual rich person in the North--perhaps particularly in New England. Why not try teaming up with the NAACP on somebody to approach for money for that project?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Officers

HARRY J. CARMAN
Chairman

MRS. NATHAN STRAUS
MRS. FELICE N. SCHWARTZ
Vice-Chairmen

REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON
Secretary-Treasurer

RICHARD L. PLAUT
Executive Vice-Chairman

Advisory Board of College Presidents

LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE

Scholarships

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

31 West 110th Street, New York 26

ENright 9-6868

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MRS. RALPH ZIMET

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1951
Southern Regional Council

November 20, 1951

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Our little reunion in Detroit was very pleasant. The enclosed new "Chairman's Report" and copy of "Opportunity News" is a warranty that you have been placed on the permanent mailing list and an apology for it not having been done before.

Would you read the section entitled "The Proposed Southern Project" on page 5 and give me your reactions thereto, including, if you approve of the project, some suggestions for possible grants towards its being carried out?

I hope you will pay us a visit when you next come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard L. Plaut
Executive vice-Chairman

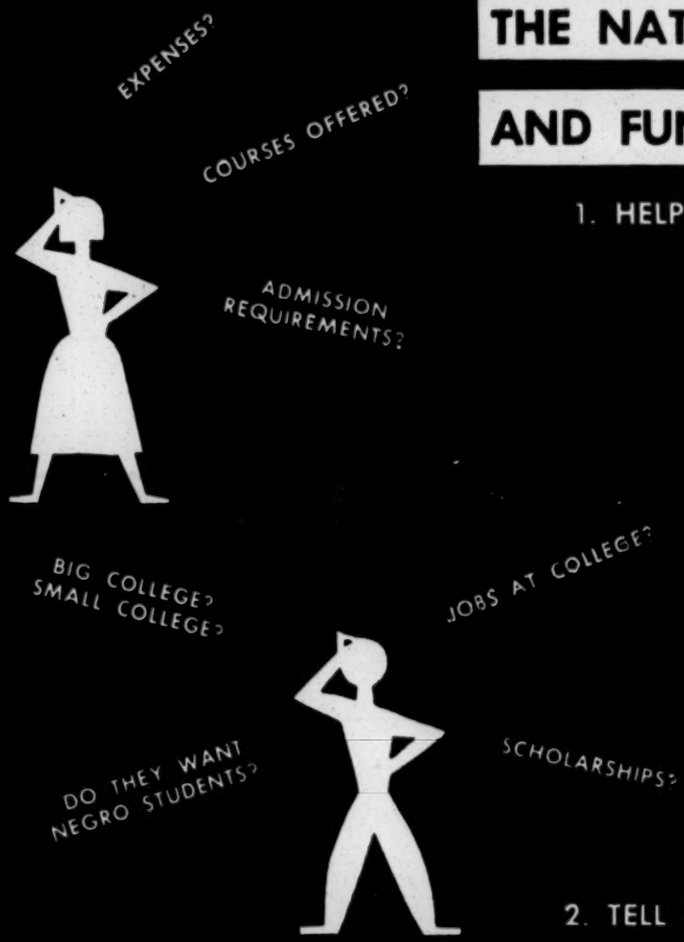
RLP:lg
Enc.

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE?

THERE ARE MANY OPPORTUNITIES

FOR YOU AT INTER-RACIAL COLLEGES . . .



THE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS WILL—

1. HELP YOU CHOOSE AN INTER-RACIAL COLLEGE—

2. TELL YOU HOW AND WHERE TO WRITE TO COLLEGES YOURSELF TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION AND SCHOLARSHIPS*—

* Scholarships are usually awarded by individual colleges, only in special cases by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students

THE INFORMATION FORM ON PAGE 3 SHOULD BE DETACHED AND FILLED OUT BY THE STUDENT

1951-2 EDITION

ABOUT SOME OF THE 1400 STUDENTS WE HAVE HELPED

THE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS was established in 1947 by a group of seven college presidents to help Negro students gain admission and scholarships at non-segregated colleges.

In the short time since we began, we have cooperated with high school guidance services to help over 1400 Negro students gain admission to over 200 inter-racial colleges, and have helped many of them win scholarships ranging from $100 up to the full cost of four college years ($8000).

FOR EXAMPLE:

NATHANIEL LAMAR, seventeen, of Atlanta, Georgia, has been awarded one of Harvard's largest scholarships, along with supplementary aid from us and from Phillips Exeter Academy, where he has been on full scholarship for the past two years. He was graduated cum laude from Exeter, elected class poet, and received the Barnes prize for industry, courtesy, and cheerfulness.

SARITA SMITH, seventeen, of Washington, D. C., will enter Swarthmore College in September. We gave her information about Swarthmore, and are supplementing the large scholarship the college awarded her. She was President of the National Honor Society at Dunbar High School.

HERBERT KINDS, seventeen, of Cleveland, Ohio, graduate of Glenville High School, is the first Negro to be awarded a Tyng Scholarship by Williams College. The Tyng Scholarships are among the nation's largest, paying the student up to full college expenses for four years, then for three more years at a graduate or professional school. We had suggested Williams to him because his outstanding record indicated that he might be able to win one of these awards.

WHAT THE

National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students

CAN DO FOR YOU:

WE CAN HELP YOU IMPROVE YOUR CHANCES OF GETTING TO COLLEGE—

1. By helping you choose colleges where you have the best chances for admission — colleges which offer the courses best suited to your needs, which you can attend most economically, which offer scholarships you are qualified and eligible to compete for, and which really want more qualified Negro students.

2. By showing you how to obtain admission to these colleges, if you are qualified.

3. By showing you how to obtain scholarships at these colleges, if you are qualified.

WHAT THE

National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students

CANNOT DO FOR YOU:

WE CANNOT HELP YOU IF—

1. You do not immediatly detach and fill out Parts 1 to 5 on the Information Form (page 3) and give it to your Principal or Guidance Counselor to complete by filling out Part 6, and return it to us together with an official transcript of your school record. (*If this material is received by us after February 1, the chances are very poor for our being able to help you get into college next fall. To be most helpful, it should be in our hands in November or December*).

2. You wish to attend an exclusively Negro college in the South. (*We refer students only to inter-racial colleges and universities in the Northern and Western states where there is no segregation.*)

★★★

WE WILL GUIDE YOU TO WHERE SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AWARDED. IF YOU ARE ACCEPTED BY AN INTER-RACIAL COLLEGE AND ARE AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP BY IT WHICH DOES NOT QUITE FULLY MEET YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS, WE THEN MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR FILLING OUT INFORMATION FORM

IN ORDER THAT WE MAY HELP YOU, YOU MUST FIRST SEE THAT THE INFORMATION FORM ON THE NEXT PAGE IS DETACHED ON THE PERFORATED LINE, FILLED OUT BY YOU AND YOUR SCHOOL AND RETURNED TO US AT *ONCE* IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

Part 2 . . . If you have made a definite choice of *inter-racial colleges* you would like to attend, put them down in the proper space. If you have not made a choice, underline your general preferences, so that we can suggest several colleges of the type you would like which will suit your choice of studies and your financial means.

Part 3 . . . Some of the questions may seem unnecessary, but we ask them because some scholarships are offered for students who are members of various churches and other types of organizations.

Part 4 . . . These questions are asked for the same reasons. Some scholarships are offered to children of ministers, veterans, and members of certain organizations.

Part 5 . . . The questions about your family's financial situation *must* be answered by you and your parents so that we can estimate whether you will be able to make ends meet with the help of scholarships that may be awarded to you at the college of you choice.

Part 6 . . . After you have answered all the questions in Parts 1 to 5 of the Form, take it to your College Advisor or Principal and ask him to fill out Part 6, attach a transcript, and return it to us. UNLESS YOUR SCHOOL FILLS OUT PART 6 IN FULL, WE CANNOT HELP YOU.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

Soon after we have received your filled-in Information Form and transcript, we will send you several *Summary Sheets* about colleges which suit your interests and abilities and which offer sufficient scholarship aid to meet your financial needs. A Summary Sheet will tell you about:

admission requirements
programs of study
housing
expenses
job opportunities
scholarships
when & where & how to apply
attitudes toward Negro students
campus inter-racial organizations

AFTER THAT IT WILL BE UP TO YOU. You should make application to the suggested colleges *immediately* for both admission and scholarships. Instructions for doing this will be included with the Summary Sheets. Apply to *all* of the colleges recommended to you, because you will thus have a better chance of being accepted by at least one of them.

Colleges Requested	R.R.	Colleges Referred	#	Class #	Enc.	N.C.S.	App.	Acc.	Sch.	Sup.	Src.	Date
					CEEB							
					ROTC							
					Jr.							
					Jan.							
					Nurs.							

Cl	I	VI	Fl
2	II	VII	2
3	III	VIII	3
4	IV	IX	x
5	V		
6			
7			
8			

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS
31 WEST 110th STREET
NEW YORK 26, N. Y.

INFORMATION FORM—For Scholarship Referral

Type or print your answers to the following questions, and return this blank promptly. This form is an application for advice and information from the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, and does not constitute an application for admission to any college, nor for any scholarship offered by a college.

Student: Do not write above this line.

Name..... Sex..... Date of Birth .....
Last First Middle Mo. Day Yr.

Mail address.....
Street and Number City Zone County State

PART ONE (Geographical)

Home address.....
Street and Number City Zone County State

Approximately how many years have you lived in the above?.....
City County State

What large city is nearest your home?..... How many miles away?.....

Were you born in the U. S. A.?..... If not, are you now an American citizen?.....

PART TWO (College)

List your first three choices of college, if you know definitely what you want (DO NOT INCLUDE NEGRO COLLEGES)

.....

What are the main reasons for your choices?.....

If you have no definite choice, please underline strong preferences for each of the following: large university or small college; located in a big city or small town; near your home or far from home; for your sex only or co-educational; controlled by your religious domination or not?

Do you want R.O.T.C. in college?..... in Army or Navy or Air Force? (underline which)

Have you made formal application to any of these colleges?..... Which ones?.....

In which Northern or Western cities do you have relatives with whom you can live while attending college?.....

.....

In what subject do you plan to major at college?.....

If music, voice or instrumental?.....

For what degree do you wish to become a candidate?.....

What career have you decided, if any, to follow after your graduation from college?.....

If you are now a sophomore or a junior, would you like to enter college in September 1952?.....
(See p. 12, Special Note for Sophomores and Juniors)

PART THREE (Activities)

What is your religious denomination?..... Name of church of which you are a member?

.....

Underline any of the following organizations or occupations in which you are active?

Boy Scouts	_____ Rank	4 H Club	Part-time Work
Girl Scouts	_____ Rank	Hi-Y	Describe:
Junior Achivement		Others:	

PART FOUR (Parent)

Father's name.....Occupation.....Is he living?.....

Organization for which he works (or worked, if deceased)?.....

Active or Retired? (Underline which) Home Address.....

Employed From.....To.....As.....(Job Title);
Year Year

Is he a war veteran?.....If so, which war?.....Is he a disabled veteran?.....

Served From?.....To?.....Rank?.....
Dates Dates

Did he attend college?.....Name of college and year graduated.....

Is he a Minister?.....If so, of what denomination?.....

Is he a Missionary? .....Home.....Foreign.....(Check which)

Is he a member of a labor union?.....If so, which international union?.....
Which local union?.....C.I.O., or A.F.L., or Independent Union? (Underline which)

Mother's name.....Occupation.....Is she living?.....

Did she attend college?.....Name of college and year graduated.....

Organization for which she works (or worked, if deceased).....

Employed From.....To.....As.....(Job Title)
Year Year

How many brothers and sisters in your family who are not self-supporting?.....

PART FIVE (Financial)

What is the annual income of your family? $.....per year

How many dollars *per year* will you and your parents together be able to pay towards your college education? $.....
(Please do not include the money you think you can earn while in college).

How much, in addition, do you hope to be able to earn before starting college? $.....

.....
(Signature of Student)

Please attach a separate sheet on which you write, in your own handwriting, a 100-word statement on why you want to attend an inter-racial college. Use the rest of the page to give us any background on yourself or any additional information you think we should have. This is a request, *not* a requirement, but it will help us help you.

PART SIX (To be filled in by High School)

High School.....
Its Name City County State

What is the "certifying" or "college recommendation" grade in your school?.....

Expected month and year of student's graduation.....Number of students in his entire class?.....

What was student's exact rank in his entire class, as of last time computed?.....Date?.....

If not yet computed, underline your rough estimate of his rank: top 10%, top 15%, top ¼, top 1/3, top ½, lower ½

Is student taking the college preparatory course?.....Including a foreign language?.....

What was student's scholastic average for the last full year?.....For the current semester?.....

Is student planning to take College Entrance Examination Board Tests?.....In December? January? March? May? August?
(Underline which date)

Results of any general intelligence tests.....Determined by which test.....
(In percentile of high school seniors or college freshmen, if possible)

Underline student's participation in extra-curricular activities:

Class Office.....(Specify)	Varsity Football	National Honor Society
Student Government	Varsity Baseball	
Dramatics	Varsity Track	Others.....
School Paper	Varsity Basketball	(Specify any unusual talents, achievements, honors)
School Orchestra	Other Varsity Sports	

I believe this student will (will not) make good college material. (Cross out inappropriate words). I am attaching (forwarding under separate cover) an official transcript of his school record. (Cross out inappropriate words).

By.....

.....
Name and title of certifying official

FOURTEEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT YOUR COLLEGE CAREER

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "INTER-RACIAL COLLEGES"?

We mean non-segregated colleges, open to all students regardless of race, in the non-segregated Northern and Western states. By far the largest number of opportunities for Negroes are in these colleges. We believe that inter-racial education is healthier for the individual, white and colored alike, and for the Nation, than segregated education.

HOW DO THEY FEEL ABOUT NEGRO STUDENTS AT INTER-RACIAL COLLEGES?

Feelings vary at different places, of course. Any college to which we refer you has an official policy of non-discrimination. Many of the colleges want more applications from qualified Negroes and many college administrations go out of their way to cooperate with us in trying to place candidates we suggest to them. Most student bodies are also eager to have more Negro students on their campus. At some colleges, particularly some big universities and city colleges where there are a large number of Negroes enrolled, there is no special interest in increasing the Negro enrollment: the whole inter-racial picture is well established and taken for granted. At some others, having Negro students on campus is a fairly recent development. At some of the latter colleges there may still be a silent kind of prejudice among parents and alumni and even among small parts of the administration and student body. It is breaking down slowly and there are always some people at the college who are working hard to improve the situation. It takes a certain amount of courage and maturity on the part of a Negro student to enter this kind of campus situation but, on the other hand, such a person can contribute a great deal to the future of race relations through his presence there.

In any case, whatever the situation, we have a good deal of information on the varying attitudes at each college—attitudes of the administration, the students, and in the town—which we have gathered on field trips to these colleges. We summarize this information for you on our Summary Sheets.

WHAT ARE "STUDENT INTER-RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS"?

These are student groups we have contacted at many colleges which are active in bettering human relations on their campuses. They will be glad to answer any letters you care to write them asking for various kinds of information about student life, attitudes, etc. They are interested in encouraging more Negro students to attend their college and in welcoming them when they arrive. The name of such an organization appears on each Summary Sheet we send you, wherever one exists—sometimes it is a special committee, a part of student government, a YMCA or YWCA, a Student Christian Association, or an NAACP branch.

HOW MUCH DOES COLLEGE COST?

It costs a lot these days. And it costs a lot more in some places than in others. The cost of tuition may actually be the smallest item.

	Low	*Average*	*High*
Tuition—State and municipal universities— (for residents of the city or state)	$ 0	$200	$450
Private colleges—	300	500	800
Fees (library, health, student government, etc.)	2	25	100
Books and Supplies—	25	50	75
Room and Board (in college residences)—	300	500	850
Incidentals, Travel, Personal Expenses— (laundry, clothes, entertainment, room furnishings, etc.)—depending on travel	200	300	400

To summarize, unless you live at home or with relatives, you will find the cost of a college year varies from about $600 to about $1500. A few women's colleges in the East go as high as $1800-$2000. These figures may be pretty terrifying, but it is worthwhile knowing that on the whole, *the more expensive a college is, the bigger the scholarships it gives.*

WHAT ABOUT STATE AND CITY COLLEGES?

Colleges, universities, and teachers colleges which are controlled by state or city governments offer many advantages — particularly financial advantages — to students who are eligible to attend them. If you are a legal resident of a city or state which maintains a non-segregated college or university, we shall send you the pertinent information about it and about the advantages of attending it. Out-of-state or out-of-town residents are often not admitted to such colleges or, if they are admitted, they pay higher fees and usually are not eligible for scholarship aid.

HOW LARGE ARE SCHOLARSHIPS?

There are over $11,000,000 worth of undergraduate scholarships awarded every year. Most of them are open to all students without any racial restrictions. The range in value from $50 to full tuition (the cost of instruction). A few cover

HOW LARGE ARE SCHOLARSHIPS? (continued)

the full cost of a college year, including tuition, room, board, and special fees. Some are awarded for one year only; others are renewable for all four years, provided the winner maintains a satisfactory scholastic record. It is usually easier to obtain a scholarship for the last three years, after you have proved your ability during freshman year. While 75,000 college students hold scholarships and "grants-in-aid," it is important to remember that competition for them is keen — no college has enough money set aside for student aid to be able to give scholarships to *all* the qualified candidates who ask for assistance. We will try to guide you to where your best chances exist.

WHO GIVES SCHOLARSHIPS?

Almost all scholarships are awarded directly by colleges and universities. Most of them are given out on a competitive basis to the students who best meet certain standards set up by the college — usually based on their high school records, record in extra-curricular activities, Principal's recommendation, character, and financial need. (RARELY IS A SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO A STUDENT WHOSE HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE IS LESS THAN "B" OR WHO RANKS BENEATH THE TOP QUARTER OF HIS HIGH SCHOOL CLASS.) Some scholarships have been earmarked by their donors for certain categories of students, such as children of ministers or veterans, or residents of a particular town, county, or state, or students planning to enter a certain profession. We have cataloged over 10,000 scholarships, listing in detail the basis for the award. We will tell you in our Summary Sheets which are the scholarships for which you seem to be eligible and qualified to compete, and we will tell you when and where and how to apply for them. In practically all cases, you have to apply and be admitted to the college in question before their scholarship committee will vote on your scholarship application, *but you must, nevertheless, apply for both admission and a scholarship at the same time.*

We have also cataloged the relatively few scholarships which are not awarded by individual colleges and which are good at any college. These are given by various foundations, clubs, labor unions, religious bodies, etc. We will tell you about them if you appear to be eligible to compete for one or more.

We will guide you to where scholarships *are* awarded. The only financial aid we give directly is in the form of Supplementary Scholarships for a certain number of students who are admitted to an inter-racial college and have won a scholarship from that college or some other source.

WHAT ARE OUR SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOLARSHIPS?

Since many scholarships are not very large, it all too often happens that a student may be good enough to be admitted to a college and good enough to win a scholarship there — and still not have enough money to be able to go to college.

We have therefore set up a Supplementary Scholarship Fund to try to make up the difference in these cases, so that a student can take advantage of the scholarship which he has won in equal competition with all others.

This Fund is unfortunately not big enough to take care of all such cases. Supplementary Scholarships therefore are limited chiefly to students from the South who have the additional cost of travelling North to attend inter-racial colleges. In addition, some students from the North or the South who are admitted and awarded scholarships at *certain colleges* with which we have a special arrangement are also eligible for Supplementary Scholarships. We shall notify those students who are eligible. These Supplementary grants usually range from $100 to $350, depending mostly on need.

If you are admitted to an inter-racial college and are awarded a scholarship which does not quite fully meet your financial needs, be sure to let us know since we may be able to help you with an additional award from our Supplementary Scholarship Fund.

WHAT ARE THE PART-TIME JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT COLLEGE?

More than 50% of college and university students throughout the country work for some or all of their expenses. During the college year they usually wait on table in the college dining halls at meal times or at clerical work in various departments of the college. Concessions for the sale of various articles (such as sandwiches, ice-cream, magazines, banners, and gifts) to students are also available; moreover, servicing concessions on campus (such as moving furniture and luggage, selling newspapers and magazines, tutoring, tailoring, shoe repairing, parking cars at mass meetings and games, radio repair, typing papers and developing films), are not only lucrative but provide valuable business experience. In addition, some faculty members and local citizens offer room and board to men and women students in return for a few hours of daily service in their homes.

Colleges are interested in finding students who are at least partially self-supporting since these students not only acquire valuable training for themselves, but contribute much to the life and spirit of the college. Moreover, college administrators recognize their responsibility to these students by helping them to find gainful part-time employment. For this reason, most colleges have Student Employment Bureaus which have card files, bulletin boards, interview rooms, and other facilities for finding part-time jobs for undergraduates.

In all cases, it is of the utmost importance to make the best possible impression in the first interview by a neat personal appearance and by your ability to explain clearly what aptitudes, skills and experience you have for the specific kind of work for which you are applying.

It is not wise, however, to count on earning money in your first semester in college. You will be too busy adjusting yourself to college life and many colleges do not permit it. After the first semester you can probably earn between $150 and $300 during the college year.

WHAT ARE SOME JOB POSSIBILITIES DURING VACATIONS?

In addition to working during the college year, you can earn part of your college costs by working during the summer vacation periods. You can work at such jobs as repair man, auto mechanic, filling-station attendant, telephone operator, general office worker, post-office clerk, hotel bellboy, taxi driver, bus or truck driver, band musician, farm hand, greenhouse worker, laundryman, shoe-shiner, baby-sitter, etc. Some of the highest paying jobs are in construction, railroad, forestry, and highway work. Besides the usual jobs, summer resort hotels offer particularly attractive openings at these times. Your college's Student Employment Bureau or the nearest local office of your State Employment Service will be able to advise you about them. You may be able to save as much as $200 or $300 during vacation; some students earn even more.

ARE LOANS A GOOD IDEA?

Most colleges and many private organizations offer loans to students, though very often these loans are available only to college juniors and seniors. These loans must usually be repaid with interest within a few years after graduation. Since your earning power may be relatively small at the time the loan must be repaid, it is inadvisable to borrow a large amount of money early in your college course. *You should resort to a loan only in case of emergency, if it is absolutely essential for you in order to complete your course.*

HAVE YOU TAKEN THE COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE?

Most colleges require of candidates for admission a certain number of "college preparatory" subjects taken in high school — usually English, history or social studies, at least two years of a foreign language, mathematics (usually through 2nd year algebra and plane geometry), and a laboratory science. In addition to these basic subjects, a few courses in subjects such as art and music are sometimes credited as "electives." Commercial and vocational courses such as typing, however, are seldom counted by the colleges. The specific subjects required and the number of years of each vary from college to college. On the basis of your Information Form and transcript, we shall suggest colleges for you whose admission requirements you can meet. Our Summary Sheets tell you the exact requirements of each college. If you have not taken the college preparatory course, your chances for admission to most colleges will be very much limited.

Some of these colleges will require that you take the tests of the *College Entrance Examination Board,* usually in March of your senior year in high school. When this is a requirement of a college which we suggest for you, full details of when and where you may take these tests, and how to apply, will be included with your Summary Sheet.

WHAT'S THE HURRY?

Most colleges stop receiving applications for admission and scholarship assistance by March 1st; some do even earlier. Unless you apply before their deadline, you can't get in. The Summary Sheet will tell you the deadline for each college suggested. Your *completed* application must get there before their deadline — that is, the application forms, which they will send you if you write and ask for them, must be entirely filled in and returned to the college along with whatever else they require (such as your photograph, Principal's recommendation, school transcript, health certificate, etc.). If College Entrance Examination Board tests of a certain date are required by any of the colleges suggested, your arrangements for taking those must be made by certain deadlines too — usually in February. If you want to improve your chances of getting into a college as well as improve your chances for winning a scholarship, the earlier your completed applications get in, the better.

IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO HELP YOU, WE MUST RECEIVE YOUR FILLED-IN INFORMATION FORM AND TRANSCRIPT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE — BEFORE FEBRUARY 1ST AT THE LATEST. Each day you wait reduces your chances for getting into college and for getting a scholarship. (If we receive the material from you after February, it will no longer be worthwhile for you to have us act on it.)

WHAT ABOUT COLLEGE AND THE DRAFT DEFERMENT?

You should not feel that because of the present world situation you will necessarily be serving the best interests of your country or yourself by entering one of the branches of the armed forces either through the draft or by volunteering upon graduation from high school. On the contrary, if you have prepared yourself for college by taking the required courses and obtaining high enough grades, you will be making a direct contribution to the welfare of the nation by planning to continue your education. The government, realizing the importance of maintaining a steady flow of high school graduates into the colleges and universities, has made provision for those best qualified for college to continue their studies without interruption. Additional provisions have been made for those joining one of the branches of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at college. Completion of the ROTC program involves a commitment for future military service as an officer. For the present, therefore, you should continue with your plans for making application and obtaining admission and scholarship assistance at the colleges of your choice just as you would in normal times. Once enrolled in college, there are several ways you can continue, year by year, up to graduation, in spite of the draft, namely:

1. By obtaining a satisfactory score on the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

2. By maintaining a satisfactory academic standing at college.

3. By enrolling in one of the ROTC units currently functioning at over 275 institutions of higher education throughout the country.

You may take the Selective Service College Qualification or "Draft Deferment" Test on one of the announced dates and at one of the specified examination centers throughout the United States and its Territories. You may *not* take this examination before you have registered for Selective Service and are close to the end of your first year at college. The grade score necessary for draft deferment will vary according to world conditions.

If your marks are high enough at college, you may be deferred on the basis of your academic performance without regard to your test score. At the present, students who rank in the upper half of their college class are eligible for deferment from military service. As with the aptitude test, the rank in class necessary for deferment may vary according to world conditions.

A total of at least 275 of the 1800 institutions of higher education in the country have one or more reserve officers' training units—generally referred to as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or ROTC. The Army, the Air Force and the Navy all have ROTC units. At a number of institutions—principally state colleges and universities—basic military training is compulsory for all physically fit males. ROTC courses usually consist of several hours of drill and instruction per week. If there is an ROTC at a college or university, you will find it noted on the summary sheet of that institution.

The Navy has two forms of ROTC at the present—"Contract" and "Regular." To enter the regular NROTC, you must fulfill the rigorous requirements and pass all of the examinations outlined in the "NROTC Bulletin," obtainable at your local Naval Recruiting Station. If you are admitted into this program, you will receive an allowance of $50 per month and all of your expenses for books, tuition and fees for four years at the NROTC college of your choice will be paid by the Navy. In addition, you will be deferred from the draft. In return you must agree to serve at least two years of active duty as an ensign in the regular Navy after graduation from college. If you are interested, you should make preliminary application no later than September or October of your senior year of high school.

Army ROTC, Contract NROTC and Air Force ROTC are quite similar. They consist of two-year Basic and two-year Advanced Courses. Enrollment in the Basic courses entails no long range commitments on your part. At the end of the first two years, you may apply for admission to the Advanced Courses. Your acceptance will depend to a large extent on your record in the Basic Course and on your general academic record at the college. When admitted to the Advanced Course, you must attend one prescribed summer encampment or cruise, generally of 3-6 weeks duration. You must agree to complete the entire course and, upon graduation, to accept a commission as Ensign or Second Lieutenant in the reserve component of the appropriate service, if offered. While enrollment in the Basic Course of ROTC will probably mean deferment from Selective Service at the present time, upon entering the advanced course, agreeing to accept a commission, and to serve two years on active duty after graduation, your deferment will become virtually certain. In the Advanced Course of the last-mentioned programs, you will receive an allowance of 90 cents per day during the course of the regular school year, as well as pay at the rate of $75 per month, transportation, subsistence, housing, uniforms, and medical attention—while on the summer cruise or encampment.

WHAT ABOUT COLLEGE AND DRAFT DEFERMENT? (continued)

At the present time, application for admission to Army, Air Force or Contract NROTC should be made at the office of the ROTC commanding officer as soon as you arrive at college.

To summarize . . . If you feel that you can profit from a college education, do not discontinue your college plans because of the draft. You can look forward to deferment from military service until after graduation from college on the basis of either the Draft Deferment Test, your rank in class at college during each successive year, or through membership in good standing in an ROTC unit.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR SOPHOMORES AND JUNIORS WHO MAY WISH TO START COLLEGE IN SEPTEMBER 1952

A number of admissions and scholarship opportunities, provided by the Ford Foundation, at a few selected colleges and universities are being offered to students who will *not* have reached their 16th birthday by March 15, 1952 and will have completed *at least* their sophomore year in high school by June 1952. These scholarships pay full tuition and up to $1000 a year for maintenance, according to need, for as long as the student maintains satisfactory standing at college. Since only a limited number of scholarships are being awarded at each of the colleges, only high ranking and mature students should consider these opportunities. If you meet all of these specifications and are interested in starting your college career early, follow the instructions on page 2 of this booklet, just as though you were a senior.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students was organized to advise and assist Negro students desiring to attend an inter-racial college or graduate school. Do not hesitate to consult us about any questions you may have. We hope that you will send us any information, based on your experiences in applying to college or while attending college, which might help us to advise other applicants. You may also be able to help other students (especially students in the class below you in high school) by suggesting that they apply to their principal or college advisor for our service. THE ONLY OBLIGATION YOU ARE INCURRING IN ACCEPTING OUR HELP IS TO RESPOND PROMPTLY TO ANY OF OUR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN APPLYING TO, OR YOUR PROGRESS IN, COLLEGE. THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO HELP OTHERS MORE EFFECTIVELY.

a Letter . . .

— FOR ALL OF YOU WHO WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE AND NEED SCHOLARSHIP AID

— FROM A STUDENT WHO HAS JUST BEEN ACCEPTED BY THREE WELL-KNOWN COLLEGES AND AWARDED LARGE SCHOLARSHIPS BY EACH

July 14, 1951

National Scholarship Service
and Fund for Negro Students
31 West 110th Street
New York 26, New York

Dear Sirs:

I sincerely appreciate the interest which the Service showed in my request for information. The descriptions of community structure, social life, attitude toward Negroes, and the like were especially helpful.

From my own experience, I feel that it is important for students to begin early to think seriously about the colleges which they will attend. When I received the Summary Sheets you sent me, I began writing to the various colleges asking for catalogs and any other material pertinent to my admission. During the next weeks, I studied the catalogs (I had more than a dozen) and discussed the various colleges with my family and friends. Soon I had narrowed the field of consideration down considerably and was ready to discuss them with my guidance counsellor and make my final decisions. By March, I had already applied to all of the colleges.

Although I am a resident of ~~[illegible]~~, I applied to schools outside of the city because I wanted to board. I realized that the most I could afford to spend a year was $400 and that this amount was insignificant in comparison with the average $1300 a year cost for residential colleges, but I took a chance that I would get a partial scholarship from the college itself and that financial aid from one or more of the several independent scholarship funds to which I had applied would materialize. As it turned out, I was fortunate enough to receive a large scholarship. If I had found myself without means to attend any of the residential colleges to which I had applied, I would than have attended a city college. However, I would encourage all prospective college students not to hesitate to apply for scholarships, no matter how slight the may feel their chances might be.

I sincerely hope that this letter containing my experience in applying to college will be as helpful to you as your information was to me.

Very truly yours,
L. G.

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31 WEST 110TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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SAMUEL D. MARBLE
Wilmington College
CLARENCE P. McCLELLAND
MacMurray College for Women
THOMAS R. McCONNELL
University of Buffalo
HOWARD S. McDONALD
Brigham Young University
ROBERT W. McEWEN
Hamilton College
LAWRENCE J. McGINLEY
Fordham University
DOUGLAS M. McGREGOR
Antioch College
J. ROSCOE MILLER
Northwestern University
JOHN S. MILLIS
Western Reserve University
ROBERT N. MONTGOMERY
Muskingum College
HENRY T. MOORE
Skidmore College
JAMES L. MORRILL
University of Minnesota
JOHN O. MOSELEY
University of Nevada
JOHN W. NASON
Swarthmore College
JOHN A. O'BRIEN
College of the Holy Cross
ELEANOR M. O'BYRNE
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart
WILL W. ORR
Westminster College
DAVID B. OWEN
Bradley University
ROSEMARY PARK
Connecticut College
CHARLES F. PHILLIPS
Bates College
ROYCE S. PITKINS
Goddard College
TOM L. POPEJOY
University of New Mexico
NATHAN M. PUSEY
Lawrence College
ROLAND R. RENNE
Montana State College
HAROLD W. RICHARDSON
Franklin College
NELSON V. RUSSELL
Carroll College
GRANGER RYAN
Seton Hall College
A. L. SACHAR
Brandeis University
CHARLES SEYMOUR (emer.)
Yale University
GEORGE N. SHUSTER
Hunter College
KENNETH C. M. SILLS
Bowdoin College
HEZZELTON E. SIMMONS
University of Akron
EDWARD J. SPARLING
Roosevelt College
ROBERT G. SPROUL
University of California
HAROLD E. STASSEN
University of Pennsylvania
ROBERT L. STEARNS
University of Colorado
SAMUEL N. STEVENS
Grinnell College
WILLIAM E. STEVENSON
Oberlin College
GEORGE D. STODDARD
University of Illinois
BRYAN S. STOFFER
Washburn Municipal University
CLARENCE C. STOUGHTON
Wittenberg College
AUGUST L. STRAND
Oregon State College
SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Middlebury College
HAROLD TAYLOR
Sarah Lawrence College
JOHN J. THEOBOLD
Queens College
BROTHER BONAVENTURE THOMAS
Manhattan College
SISTER M. TIMOTHEA
Rosary College
WILLIAM P. TOLLEY
Syracuse University
CHARLES J. TURCK (emer.)
Macalester College
LEVERING TYSON
Muhlenberg College
SHARVY G. UMBECK
Knox College
ALAN VALENTINE
University of Rochester
HENRY P. VAN DUSEN
Union Theological Seminary
R. A. VAN METER
University of Massachusetts
EDWIN E. VOIGT
Simpson College
RAYMOND WALTERS
University of Cincinnati
DAVID E. WEINLAND
Moravian College for Women
HERMAN B. WELLS
Indiana University
JOHN C. WEST
University of North Dakota
GILBERT F. WHITE
Haverford College
LYNN T. WHITE, JR.
Mills College
CLYDE E. WILDMAN
Depauw University
CAROL R. WOODWARD
Rhode Island State College
BENJAMIN F. WRIGHT
Smith College
HARRY N. WRIGHT
College of the City of New York
HENRY M. WRISTON
Brown University
HAROLD L. YOCHUM
Capital University

Scholarships

September 23, 1952

Mr. R. D. Wellons
Pembroke State College
Pembroke, N. C.

Dear Mr. Wellons:

These scholarships are tailor-made for your Indian young people. I know that once or twice the College has helped some of them prepare applications, and those particular applications, so far as I know, haven't succeeded. But I know closely Robert Weaver, who runs the program, and I am sure that the program would want to be helpful to somebody from Pembroke.

If somebody will take pains to single out a capable boy or girl, I feel pretty sure the money for more study could be had through the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

"TO PERFECT OUR DESIGN FOR LIVING WE NEED ONLY TO DEMONSTRATE THAT DEMOCRACY IS COLOR BLIND"—

RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE

A Brief History of 5 Typical Students out of Some 105, Whose College Careers Ultimately Will Depend on the Supplementary Scholarship Fund of the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS — and, therefore, on YOUR Generosity.

ULLYSES L. 17, of Atlanta, Ga., as a result of our efforts, was transferred from a segregated high school to a leading New England preparatory school. His achievements at prep school have already brought him the virtual certainty of a large scholarship as a pre-medical student at one of the country's top universities, "his life-long ambition," he writes us in asking for the additional help he will need of . . . **$250**

CHARLES R. 17, of Connersville, Ind. — whose school teachers refer to him as "one of our very finest seniors," "excellent citizen," "strong student" — is in the top 15% of a large high school class with a B average, while playing varsity football, basketball, and track. He wants to go to a large university, eventually to become a physician. His yearly college expenses will run about $1350. Of this his parents will contribute $200, he will try to earn and save $200, he will probably be awarded a full tuition scholarship, another $600. This leaves a balance, for which he can only look to us, of . . . **$350**

GEORGE H. 17, of Newark, N. J., scores in the 99th percentile of high school seniors in scholastic ability. In spite of steady part-time jobs, made necessary because he is the youngest of 8 boys, George ranks 12th in his class and has engaged in extensive extra-curricular activities and church work. He wants to go to an Eastern university, eventually to study law. After a university scholarship, savings, and family contribution, he will probably need from us about . . . **$350**

JEAN N. 17, of Baltimore, Md., is one of 9 children, who looks forward to a teaching career in the Romance languages where, she writes, "I shall do my best to promote tolerance and friendship in 'one world'." In the top 15% of her high school class, Jean, nevertheless, has been active in student government, dramatics, and on the school paper. At Pembroke College of Brown University or the University of Pennsylvania, the colleges of her choice, even if she is awarded their largest scholarship plus $200 of savings, she will still need from us about . . . **$400**

EZEKIEL T. 16, from rural North Carolina, ranks first in his class with a four-year average of A. A member of the National Honor Society and active in dramatics, student government, and on the school paper, his school says, "he possesses unusual ability, has composed songs, written poetry, is an excellent public speaker, good in dramatics." Ezekiel, whose family has almost no money, wishes to study journalism at college. With all the help he may get he will still need our maximum supplementary grant of . . . **$400**

We have qualified applicants from over forty states. Contributions earmarked for allocation to students from any region, state, or locality will be so allocated.

Students from the segregated Southern states, who have the additional expense of coming North to obtain an inter-racial education, will receive priority consideration for non-earmarked funds.

Contributions Which Are, of Course, Tax-Exempt, Should Be Sent To THE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, 31 West 110th Street, New York 26, N. Y.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

May 4, 1962

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am writing you as a follow-up to our telephone conversation of yesterday in which John Griffin and I talked with you. We have entitled this project Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study and it involves Dade County Junior College.

That institution began operation in September 1960 with two campuses located approximately two miles apart. One of these, known as the Central Campus, was initially established for white students and the other, known as the Northwestern Campus, was established for Negro students. However, as programs were being developed for the first year of operation, the institution's faculty and administration realized the impracticality of providing completely parallel programs on both campuses. As a consequence, during the academic year 1960-61, 18 Negro students were enrolled in certain science and technical courses at the Central Campus. The following additional measures aimed at developing comparable programs on the two campuses were also taken that year:

---Faculty members from both campuses held departmental meetings together to facilitate the development of common curriculums and procedures.

---Students from both campuses took the same departmental mid-term and final examination. Efforts were made to raise standards at the Northwestern Campus. No student at the Northwestern Campus received a grade of A or B unless he achieved that grade on the Central curve, but due to poor high school background it was considered necessary to range the C and D grades lower at the Northwestern Campus.

---Central faculty members taught courses at the Negro campus. In most cases this constituted the first instruction for these students from other than a Negro teacher.

During the first semester of the current academic year--1961-62--135 Negro students took 264 courses constituting 694 credit hours at the Central Campus. In addition to courses in the sciences and technical areas all work taken by Negro students in art, drama, logic and philosophy is being taken at the Central Campus. Also, beginning this year, registration was held entirely at the Central Campus and all facilities on that campus, including the canteen, were opened to Negro students.

Many patterns have been observed and questions raised (none involving expressed objections from students or faculty) relative to this program which should be

investigated. For example, it appears that Negro students who fall far short of the percentile ranks achieved by white students on entrance examinations--but who excel in the Negro group--are able to equal the upper percentile of white students in departmental examinations.

A great deal of evidence, both objective and subjective in nature, is being gathered. We have need for financial assistance to make possible the analysis and interpretation of this evidence. Inasmuch as 16 other Florida junior colleges face integration, an analysis and interpretation of the evidence collected at the Dade County Junior College will prove invaluable to these other institutions. Specifically, it identifies practices and procedures that will facilitate the educational developments and welfare of the students involved.

A grant of $800 to $1000 would prove invaluable in making this evidence available to them. Consideration by the Southern Regional Council of this request will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/mm
cc: John Griffin

May 9, 1962

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Vernon:

What Schultz wants to do offers the possibility of being translated quickly into policy and practice. We need to get a clearer understanding of how Schultz plans to distribute his findings, but assuming that this is satisfactory, could you concur in $500 - $800 Contingency money going into this? I think it would be an interesting project and we would like to help with it.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.
Ltr. from Mr. Raymond C. Schultz to P. Anthony
Fla. State Univ., dtd. May 4, 1962

May 16, 1962

Professor Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Professor Schultz:

I don't like to put you to a lot of trouble, but two things would help us in considering your suggestion:

(1) A brief and approximate budget as to how the money would be spent;

(2) What plans you have for distributing the findings.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

May 22, 1962

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1962

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have your letter of May 16 requesting a brief and approximate budget as to how the money requested from your Council would be spent and the plans for distributing the findings of this project, Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study.

The funds requested would be used for the following purposes:

1. Travel - $300. Travel to the high schools which these students attended and to a limited extent interviews with those who have discontinued their programs. Some travel funds are needed in addition to what the University will provide for my going to Dade County to supervise the project.

2. Clerical Help - $300. This assistance is needed at the present time to record information and later will be needed to prepare reports.

3. Data Processing - $400. This expenditure will involve the cost of transmitting data on to IBM cards and the use of machine time in our data computing Center.

It is planned to distribute the findings of this project as follows:

1. A report of the study will be prepared for publication in an educational or sociological research publication. I have had articles published in a number of these journals and anticipate no difficulty in having a report of this project accepted.

2. It is anticipated that articles will be prepared for several of the more popular professional and quasi-professional journals to reach educators in general and others interested in education. This would include such publications as the National PTA Magazine, the NEA Journal and the School and Society.

If you need additional information and explanation, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/mm
cc: Dr. John Griffin

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

May 28, 1962

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1962

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have received a telephone call from John Griffin in which he reported that you have reservations in making the grant which I requested from the Council because of the intended use of the results. I completely misunderstood the intent of your letter of May 16. I thought you were asking for the publications in which the results would appear.

We definitely plan to make our findings directly available to the colleges in the Region. This will be done by several means:

(1) A report will be mailed to each institution.

(2) There will be a discussion of the findings at meetings of colleges and junior colleges in the Region. In this respect we are sponsoring meetings of junior college administrative teams of the southeast as part of our Kellogg junior college leadership program. We will use these opportunities to discuss the implications of the findings.

(3) Summary reports of the findings will be published in the Messenger, the regular junior college newsletter which is published periodically, and sent to all of the junior colleges in the southeast. The Most recent copy of this newsletter is enclosed for your inspection.

I am sorry that I misunderstood your previous letter and hope that the information included in this letter is what you wanted to know.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/mm
Enclosure
cc: John Griffin

Southeastern Junior College

MESSENGER

VOL. 2, NO. 2 Published in conjunction with the Southeastern Regional Leadership Program APRIL, 1962

1962 Southern States Work Conference Includes Special Emphasis on the Junior College

The 23rd annual meeting of the Southern States Work Conference, to be held in Daytona Beach, Florida, June 4-8, 1962, will include a program of special significance for those interested in the junior college. This phase of the Conference is being jointly sponsored by the Southern States Work Conference Committee on Education Beyond High School—which for the past three years has been conducting a special study in this area—and the Southeastern Junior College Leadership Program directed cooperatively by Florida State University and the University of Florida under a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

A special program is being prepared and will be distributed in the near future. An outstanding group of consultants, comprised of junior college leaders from around the nation, will be featured. The program will be of interest to educators in a wide variety of roles including junior college faculty and administrative personnel, members of state departments and boards of education, local boards of education and administrators, and university personnel.

This year's meeting concludes the work of the Committee on Education Beyond the High School, under the leadership of James Wattenbarger, Director, Division of Community Junior Colleges, Florida State Department of Education; H. K. Baer, Secretary of the West Virginia State Board of Education; John Folger, formerly of the Southern Regional Education Board and now Dean of the Graduate School at Florida State University; and Winfred Godwin, Director of the Southern Regional Education Board.

This phase of the Conference will be limited to 100 participants because of space limitations. Anyone desiring to attend for the purpose of participating in this particular program should immediately write to:

Dr. Maurice L. Litton
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Information on housing and registration procedures will be sent those who can be accommodated.

Florida's Trimester Plan

A trimester plan of operation has been adopted for the State University System of Florida effective September 1, 1962.

The plan, with three trimesters of fifteen to sixteen weeks in length, is to be implemented at the Florida State University, the University of Florida, the University of South Florida and Florida A & M University. Under this plan the separate institutional calendars have been arranged so that the first trimester will close immediately prior to Christmas and so that the dates associated with the opening of each term will be essentially uniform throughout the system. Provision has been made in the third trimester for a major block of instruction extending throughout the entire term; during that term there will be a period of seven to eight weeks timed to permit the enrollment of teachers employed in the public schools as well as other students who desire to enter or to continue their studies during that period. Any of the universities may elect to have a similar period at the beginning of the third trimester.

Florida's Community Junior College system will remain on a regular semester plan for the coming school year. However, a Task Force on Year Around Operation has been formed to consider the feasibility of shifting the junior college system to the trimester plan.

New Junior Colleges

Four new Florida Community Junior Colleges will open their doors this fall. The new institutions and their presidents are:

Edison Junior College, Ft. Myers

Dr. Charles Rollins, President—Dr. Rollins is the former Dean of York Junior College, York, Pennsylvania.

Lake City Junior College and Forest Ranger School, Lake City

Dr. Herbert Phillips, President—Dr. Phillips is the former Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brevard County, Florida.

Lake-Sumter Junior College, Leesburg

Dr. Paul P. Williams, President—Dr. Williams is the former Supervising Principal of the Naples, Florida, public schools.

Johnson Junior College, Leesburg

Mr. Perman E. Williams, President—Mr. Williams is also the Coordinator for Negro Education in Lake County, Florida.

Florida A & M Host to Junior College Conference

A conference for newly-appointed administrative officers was held on the campus of Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida, January 24-27, 1962. Co-sponsors were Florida A & M University and Southeastern Regional Junior College Leadership Program.

Nineteen administrative officers, including ten presidents and two directors, attended from thirteen institutions in five states. The states represented were Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Formal presentations were made by Dr. Doak S. Campbell, President Emeritus of Florida State University; Dr. Laurence Campbell, Professor and Head, Educational Foundations, Florida State University; Dr. Raymond Schultz, Professor of Higher Education, Florida State University; Dr. James Wattenbarger, Director, Division of Community Junior Colleges, Florida State Department of Education; and Dr. Robert Wiegman, Professor of Education, University of Florida.

Wives were invited to accompany their husbands to the Conference and three special sessions were arranged for them. Special consultants were Mrs. George W. Gore, wife of the president of Florida A & M University; Mr. Dayton Roberts, Kellogg Fellow at Florida State University; and Mrs. Margaret Schultz, wife of Dr. Raymond Schultz.

Two highlights of the Conference were the closing banquet session, addressed by Dr. George W. Gore, President of Florida A & M University, and a reception for all participants at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gore.

Coordinators for the Conference were Dr. Evelyn Martin for Florida A & M University and Dr. Maurice L. Litton for the Southeastern Regional Junior College Leadership Program.

Public Relations Bibliography

A selected, annotated bibliography on junior college public relations has been compiled and edited by Dayton Young Roberts, Kellogg Fellow at the Florida State University. This bibliography is intended as an aid to junior college presidents and deans as well as to junior college public relations directors. It should prove to be of special value to those junior colleges that are not large enough to warrant the services of a professionally trained public relations director.

Copies may be obtained by writing to:

Dr. Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Kellogg Fellow

W. Burkette Raper, President of Mount Olive Junior College, Mount Olive, North Carolina, has been awarded a Kellogg Fellowship in junior college administration at the Florida State University.

Mr. Raper, 34, has been a junior college president for seven years. Recently he was named one of the three Young Men of the Year for the State of North Carolina by the State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Raper is a graduate of Duke University where he received his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity degrees. In 1960 he was awarded an honorary LL.D degree from Atlantic Christian College.

As an ordained minister in the Free Will Baptist Church, Raper has become widely known in the South for his work in Christian Education. Prior to becoming President of Mount Olive Junior College he served as promotional director of the Free Will Baptist State Convention.

Raper, his wife Rose and their five children are now residing in Tallahassee.

Student Personnel Workshop at FSU

Florida State University, University of Florida, Florida A & M University, and the General Extension Division of the Florida State Department of Education, are combining efforts, knowledge, and resources to provide a program in student personnel work for college, university and junior college counselors, in a conference-workshop scheduled for June 17-29, at Florida State University. The workshop will be directed by Dr. Ivan Putnam, College of Education, the University of Florida; Dr. Joseph W. Fordyce, President, Central Florida Junior College; and Dr. Melvene Hardee, Consultant to Workshop Directors, Department of Higher Education, Florida State University.

Consultants and Special Session Participants for the Conference and the Workshop include Dr. Robert Stripling, the University of Florida; Dr. W. Hugh Stickler, Head, Department of Higher Education, and Director of Institutional Research, Florida State University; Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, Consultant, Southern Regional Education Board; Dr. James Wattenbarger, Florida State Department of Education; Dr. Max Raines, Dean of Students, Flint Community Junior College, Flint, Michigan; Dr. Don Robinson, U. S. Office of Education; Dr. Raymond Schultz, Department of Higher Education, Florida State University and Mr. Dayton Y. Roberts, Kellogg Fellow, Florida State University.

The Conference is scheduled for June 17-20, with the Workshop to follow June 20-29.

PREDICTIONS

Writing in the March, 1692, edition of *The Journal of Higher Education* Paul Davis, former Vice-President of Development of Columbia University and presently college consultant to *Reader's Digest*, predicted forty changes to be expected in higher education by 1970. These predictions were based on forecasts by several hundred professors and administrators throughout the nation. Of the forty predictions the following seemed to be of special interest to the junior college movement:

1. Junior colleges will enroll over half the lower-division students (already 73 per cent of the California Freshmen). Community colleges will multiply—probably double—and the number of students enrolled in them will triple.

2. Many colleges will qualify their students for the Master's degree, rather than, as at present, for the Bachelor's degree; some will discontinue the lower divisions and depend on the junior colleges for their entering students; others will continue their lower divisions but with new college calendars that will enable students to qualify for the Master's degree in four years.

3. Programed learning, in which films, textbooks, television, machines, and other devices are used, will replace the present lecture method in over half of the classes. The gifted student will learn faster; the average student will learn better.

4. Colleges will schedule the use of their classrooms and laboratories so as to have them occupied over two-thirds of the available time.

5. Students will be taught to teach themselves; the future focus will be on learning rather than on teaching. Emphasis on memory will decrease, and emphasis on creativity, attitudes, and values will increase.

6. Ways and means will be found to measure such student qualities as determination, stability, stamina, integrity, and motivation.

7. Comprehensive examinations will be conducted by outside examiners. Thus the students and teachers will work together in preparing for tests.

8. Salaries of superior teachers will double and triple; however, because of improved methods, costs per student will remain at the present levels or, at most, increase slightly.

9. The time of the teachers will be more effectively used; they will be relieved of continual committee duty and be given assistants for most of their clerical chores; and their teaching will be made more effective by the use of various mechanical aids. They will have more time for significant face-to-face sessions with individual students and for professional self-improvement.

10. By 1970, there will be relatively less concern about the subjects that are being taught and more concern about presenting them in a broad background.

11. An increased number of professional men from communities near the colleges will be enlisted in part-time teaching.

12. Co-operation between, and co-ordination of, colleges, both public and private, will rapidly increase.

13. Teachers will spend more time in teaching, and administrators will spend more time in administering, than they do at present.

BOOK REVIEW

Evaluation in Higher Education by Paul L. Dressel and Associates. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1961, 480 pages.

Evaluation in Higher Education

With a number of years of experience as a researcher in various fields of education, Paul Dressel with contributions from numerous associates has written a very interesting and stimulating book dealing with evaluation in higher education. Since evaluation encompassed all phases of higher education some areas had to be eliminated in the study. However this does not detract from the value of the book.

Chapter 1 considers the essential nature and role of evaluation. Chapters 2 and 3 are devoted to the significance and problems of defining educational objectives and the relation between learning and the evaluation process. Chapters 4-7 are concerned with evaluation in four broad areas—social science, natural sciences, humanities and communication skills. Chapters 8-9 deal with the perplexing problems of grading policies and comprehensive examinations. Chapters 10-13 treat successively the nature and role of evaluation in the areas of admissions and placement, evaluation of instruction, state and regional surveys, and institutional self-evaluation. Appendix A deals with principles and technical considerations of measurement. Appendix B provides a tentative outline for a statewide survey of higher education in Michigan. At the end of each chapter the author has included a useful bibliography for further reading.

With many trying to solve educational problems in the realm of platitudes and criticisms, it is rather refreshing to see the problems approached by Dr. Dressel and his associates through a research and evaluatory process.

Administrators and faculties embarking on self-studies will find this book quite useful in the planning of the evaluation and also in the improving of their programs.

Ray Farley
Kellogg Fellow
Florida State University

SPECIAL REVIEW

Within Our Reach

Report of: The Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South, the Southern Regional Education Board, 1961

"The hour is late for Southern higher education . . ." concludes the introduction to this remarkable report of the Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South. Thus, southerners speaking to southerners in a tone that is sometimes ominous, yet inspirational and challenging, have drafted a document that the *Los Angeles Examiner* has termed "the most spectacular blueprint for higher education since California's 'master' plan."

Within Our Reach has been called "illuminating" and "ambitious"; it is also realistic and sobering. It recognizes the inadequacies that plague higher education in the South, but, unlike prior studies of less vision, it does not belabor them. The emphasis is on the future, not the past. It is on the positive, constructive goals of southern higher education for the next ten to twenty years.

Whereas in 1960 only twenty-nine per cent of the college age youth of the Southern region were in college, the Commission wants to see at least thirty-nine per cent enrolled by 1970. It wants to do away entirely with outmoded discriminatory practices respecting race and make higher education available to every southerner who can profit from it. It wants a balanced system of community colleges and universities. It wants to raise faculty salaries and assure higher standards of academic freedom. This will entail nearly a doubling of educational expenditures, but the Commission asserts flatly: "The South can afford this investment" which would be "only 1.9 per cent of the region's total personal income, less than is now being spent for tobacco or alcoholic beverages."

The challenges presented by these goals are dramatic ones, yet they lie well within the range of achievement. They are *Within Our Reach.*

Dayton Young Roberts
Kellogg Fellow
Florida State University

"The main problem in wealthy suburban schools is to guide the parent whose college ambitions outrun his child's abilities toward a realistic picture of the kind of college his child is suited for."

James B. Conant
Slums and Suburbs

In Rochester, Minnesota, home of the famed Mayo Clinic, the local community college offers a pre-professional program in mortuary science.

Summer Workshops

Three of the nation's ten 1962 Summer Workshops in Junior College Administration will be held in the Southeastern Region in June, July and August.

The Southern States Work Conference will study Education Beyond the High School of less than Degree Length in a workshop at Daytona Beach, Florida, from June 4-8. For further information write:

Dr. Maurice Litton
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University

The 1962 Summer Institute for Junior College Administrative Teams will study the Distinctive Climate of the College in a workshop at the Florida State University from July 30—August 3. For further information write:

Dr. Maurice Litton
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

The 1962 Summer Institute for Recently Appointed Junior College Deans will be held at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, from August 6-10. For further information write:

Dr. Robert Wiegman
College of Education
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

"An educated man has a cultivated curiosity that leads him beyond the bounds of his own place and circumstance. Provincialism and parochialism have no place in his world for they stifle thought and inhibit creativity."

U. S. Commissioner of Education
Sterling M. McMurrin

" . . . in this decade the greatest change in colleges will be a change in the attitude toward change."

Paul H. Davis
in *The Journal of Higher Education*

Published in conjunction with the Southeastern Regional Junior College Leadership Program jointly by the Florida State University, Tallahassee, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Direct requests for additional copies and submit materials for subsequent issues to either:

Dr. Robert R. Wiegman, Co-editor
University of Florida

or

Dr. Raymond E. Schultz, Co-editor
Florida State University

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

June 1, 1962

Mr. Vernon Eagle
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Eagle:

I am writing to determine the possible interest of your Foundation in lending support to a project which we have been carrying on at Dade County Junior College entitled Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study. The facts of the study are briefly outlined below.

Dade County Junior College began operation in September 1960 with two campuses located approximately two miles apart. One of these, known as the Central Campus, was initially established for white students and the other, known as the Northwestern Campus, was established for Negro students. However, as programs were being developed for the first year of operation, the institution's faculty and administration realized the impracticality of providing completely parallel programs on both campuses. As a consequence, during the academic year 1960-61, 18 Negro students were enrolled in certain science and technical courses at the Central Campus. The following additional measures aimed at developing comparable programs on the two campuses were also taken that year:

---Faculty members from both campuses held departmental meetings together to facilitate the development of common curriculums and procedures.

---Students from both campuses took the same departmental mid-term and final examination. Efforts were made to raise standards at the Northwestern campus. No student at the Northwestern Campus received a grade of A or B unless he achieved that grade on the Central curve, but due to poor high school background it was considered necessary to range the C and D grades lower at the Northwestern Campus.

---Central faculty members taught courses at the Negro campus. In most cases this constituted the first instruction for these students from other than a Negro teacher.

During the first semester of the current academic year--1961-62--135 Negro students took 264 courses constituting 694 credit hours at the Central Campus. In addition to courses in the sciences and technical areas all work taken by Negro students in art, drama, logic and philosophy is being taken at the Central Campus. Also, beginning this year, registration was held entirely at the Central Campus

and all facilities on that campus, including the canteen, were opened to Negro students.

Many patterns have been observed and questions raised (none involving expressed objections from students or faculty) relative to this program which should be investigated. For example, it appears that Negro students who fall far short of the percentile ranks achieved by white students on entrance examinations--but who excel in the Negro group--are able to equal the upper percentile of white students in departmental examinations.

A great deal of evidence, both objective and subjective in nature, is being gathered. We have need for financial assistance to make possible the analysis and interpretation of this evidence. Inasmuch as 16 other Florida junior colleges face integration, an analysis and interpretation of the evidence collected at the Dade County Junior College will prove invaluable to these other institutions. Specifically, it identifies practices and procedures that will facilitiate the educational developments and welfare of the students involved.

We are very much in need of support for the two graduate assistants to make possible the processing and analyzing of the data which is being collected. It will require $5,000 which we do not have available to support these students in this work. I am hopeful that the Hazen Foundation might be sufficiently interested in this to assist us in this way.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/mm

uk-[illegible]

cc: Ref.
Newcomb

June 4, 1962

Professor Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Professor Schultz:

Thank you for your letter of May 28. We are pleased to inform you that we shall be able to contribute $600 to your project at Dade County Junior College. This amount would be available for you to use for travel and clerical help. We are unable to contribute to your cost of data processing.

As soon as you let us know that with this grant from us your work can go on as planned, we shall forward our check.

We are very interested in what you have undertaken and I hope you will keep us informed of the progress of your work.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Dr. John A. Griffin

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

June 8, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Mr. Eagle believes that he asked Mr. Dunbar's* advice concerning this project some time ago. But we can find nothing in our files. Do you have anything on this?

Sincerely,

Winifred Meskus

Winifred G. Meskus
Assistant Secretary

* Or perhaps Harold Fleming.

June 11, 1962

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Vernon:

I am leaving in a few minutes for a few days of vacation. When I get back next week I would like to write Viking Press regarding the book on 10 years of the Supreme Court decision which we would like to do and which I talked with you about when in Washington. I wonder if, before I write, you could call your friend Bolte and tell him that he will be hearing from us. Or do you have a better suggestion?

Barbara Patterson has just shown me Miss Meskus' letter of June 8 regarding Raymond Schultz. I wrote to you on May 9 regarding this as a possible contingency fund item and you okayed it by telephone. Subsequently, Dr. Schultz submitted a budget of travel, $300; clerical help, $300; data processing on IBM cards, $400. On June 4 I wrote and offered him $600 to cover the first two items and said that, "As soon as you let us know that with this grant from us your work can go on as planned, we shall forward our check."

I must say that Dr. Schultz' letter to you of June 1 leaves us a bit cool. The letter is identical to the one he wrote us except for the last paragraph which in our letter read, "A grant of $800 to $1,000 would prove invaluable in making this evidence available to them."

As I said, I am busting to get out of here within the next hour and don't have much time to think about this; but I shall leave instructions that no check be sent to Dr. Schultz until I get back and have a chance to do so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

P. S. -- You may have seen that Alex Heard, whom I mentioned to you when we talked in Washington, is the newly elected chancellor of Vanderbilt.

LWD

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

June 12, 1962

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TA
advise please

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Dr. John Griffin and I are most gratified for the $600.00 which the Southern Regional Council made available for our project at Dade County Junior College entitled Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study. This money will enable us to meet the cost of travel and clerical help for the project in excess of what the university is able to provide us.

Make the check payable to Florida State University and send to:

Mr. James Beaman
Fiscal Contracting Official
Room 108 Westcott
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Beaman will set this up in a budget to be drawn from exclusively for the purposes for which the grant have been made.

We will keep you informed of the progress of the project and make available to you reports developed from it as they are prepared.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES:aeb

cc: Mr. James Beaman
Dr. Hugh Stickler
Mr. Art Cohen
Dr. John A. Griffin
(dictated but not read)

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

June 13, 1962

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Professor Schultz:

Because of our confidence in the Southern Regional Council I have referred your letter of June first to Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director. You probably will be hearing further from him or from us on this matter.

Sincerely,

VE

bcc Mr. Leslie Dunbar

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION NWF

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1962

June 13, 1962

Dear Leslie,

Thank you for sharpening our memory on Dr. Schultz. You probably noticed on page 2 in the last paragraph of his letter that he referred to the "Hazen Foundation", so undoubtedly he has also written to them. I shall write back to Dr. Schultz very briefly telling him that I have referred this matter to you for advice. I'm off for a month in Europe come the week-end, and anything you want to do on this is all right by me.

Chuck Bolte is not in today, but I will call him tomorrow. I am sure that it will be a good idea for you to get in touch with him. My only other suggestion off-hand would be Harpers. If Chuck has any ideas, I will relay them to you.

You may not have heard, but we have added two people to our Board of Directors -- one being Chuck Bolte and the other is Anthony Lewis of The New York Times. Justice Schaefer has resigned.

Best regards,

Vernon

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

W. L. SNELL

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PA

Ple reply & I think, send the check. Restate that we assume that with the 600 he will be able to assemble data & report it to Sen 16th Bailey, etc. request copy. Point out we have no organic relationship New World.

send ~~cp~~ C. C. Eagle

cc of this ltr sent to V. Eagle (furnished by Schultz)

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

June 26, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I recently wrote the New World Foundation requesting support for the phased integration projection at Dade County Junior College. A reply has been received from Mr. Vernon Eagle, Executive Director, of the Foundation that the letter was referred to you.

This appears to be very tactless on my part and an explanation is in order. First, I was unaware of the organic relationship between organization and the Foundation or you would have received a copy of the correspondence to them. Second, upon rereading the letter I realize that it does not make clear how the use of these additional funds would differ from those requested from the Council. Finally, I was most embarrassed to discover that the Hayen Foundation is mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter to the New World Foundation.

This latter matter was a clerical oversight. I wrote both of these foundations at the recommendation of Dr. John Folger, Dean of Graduate School and Director of Research here at the University. I made mention to him of the commitment for support received from the Council, but he either is unaware of the relationship you have to the New World Foundation or I failed to make myself clear to him. In any event, he is highly enthusiastic about the project and has urged me to seek additional support for it.

Now for an explanation of the second point of the second paragraph. The $600.00 which your Council has agreed to provide is to be used for assembling available datas and reporting them to the sixteen other public junior colleges in Florida that are faced with integration. They will also be reported to appropriate officials in state government such as the Mr. Thomas Bailey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In summary, this support will be used for gathering and disseminating information on the phased integration program which has been operating at Dade County Junior College the past two years. Their success with this program should provide a most valuable guide for other institutions.

By contrast, the support requested from the New World Foundation is for graduate assistants to make possible research on the effects of the program. We would like to prove its psychological and sociological outcome. This will, among other things, necessitate a longitudinal study of a follow-up nature.

In closing, I repeat, please be assured that the support which you are providing will have immediate and important value to Florida's sixteen junior colleges which are confronted in racial integration. If you need further information or clarification, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Higher Education Department

This copy is enclosed in the event you wish to send it to Mr. Eagle.

June 28, 1962

Professor Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Professor Schultz:

We are today sending to the Fiscal Contracting Official, Florida State University, our check for $600 noting these funds are for the research program under your supervision - "Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study."

With these funds we assume it will be possible for you to assemble data on the program at Dade County Junior College and report it to the sixteen other public junior colleges in Florida, to the State Superintendent of Public Inslruction, and other appropriate individuals. We would appreciate a copy of this report when it is available.

Incidentally, there is no organic relationship between the Council and the New World Foundation. However, we do have a small amount of funds available for programs of merit outside the Council's normal area of operation. These funds were supplied by the

New World Foundation and we feel an obligation to discuss the use of them with Mr. Eagle. Also, on occasion, requests to the Foundation are shared with us when there is a possibility a portion of the request could be met from this special fund held by the Council.

It is good to have the matter cleared up. We are hopeful and encouraged that very meaningful guidelines for desegregation for this segment of public education will be forthcoming from your study.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mmj
bc: Mr. Vernon A. Eagle

June 28, 1962

Mr. James Beaman
Fiscal Contracting Official
Room 108
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Beaman:

Enclosed is the Council's check for $600 to support the project entitled, "Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study," under the direction of Dr. Raymond E. Schultz.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check #292; $600.00)

M57

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

July 5, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to express appreciation for the six hundred dollars which the Southern Regional Council is making available for Dade County Junior College project entitled "Phased Educational Integration: A Case Study".

You will be kept informed on the progress of this project and copies of all reports going from it will be sent to you.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/jjr

cc: Dr. Hugh Stickler
Dean John Folger
Dr. John Griffin

December 5, 1962

Dr. Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Schultz:

We are preparing our end-of-the-year report on project funds spent. In this regard, can you give us any information on progress with the study related to Dade County Junior College?

Sincerely yours,

PA:A

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

LWD
MA-file
Schultz

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

December 17, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please excuse the delay in replying to your letter of December 5. I hope that it has not held up completion of your report.

To date we have expended $203.27 of the $600 grant received from the Southern Regional Council. Examination of student's record folders at the Dade County Junior College has been completed providing information on the grades, vocational preferences, personal histories and backgrounds. In addition, questionaires have been mailed to the approximately 400 students included in the study. In summary, collection of data from the students has been essentially completed. Remaining to be done is assembling of information on the program which will necessitate some travel, the analysis of the data, and preparation and distribution of the report.

I trust that this information is adequate for your purpose.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz, Professor
Department of Higher Education

RES/mm